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# The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength — The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. — Political Unity is Victory

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## WELL KNOWN CITIZEN IS WATCHED

### Get-away Was Cleverly Arranged so as Not To Attract

On Tuesday evening Mr. J. B. Turney was entertained at dinner at the Coal company's quarters, the occasion being the presentation by the members of the office staff of a testimonial to their late purchasing agent and his wife, as a token of the high esteem and respect in which they were held by those with whom Mr. Turney's work in the past had been associated.

After dinner the whole of the staff who were able to attend gathered together to do honor to their confrere. The testimonial took the shape of a lady's and gentleman's gold watch for Mrs. and Mr. Turney respectively. Mr. James McLean made the presentation, and read the following address:

"To Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Turney.

"Dear Friends:

"It is with feelings of deep regret that we learn of your intended departure from our midst, and we who have been more or less intimately associated with you in a social as well as a business way during your term of residence in Fernie, feel that we cannot let this opportunity pass without voicing in some way our appreciation of the many sterling qualities which have endeared you to us all.

"We can assure you that, although your lot may be cast far from us, we will still be linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection, and we have ventured to hope that you will accept this small token of our appreciation, not so much for its intrinsic value, but as a memento of our friendship for you.

"Knowing you as we do, we feel that the greatest thing we can wish for you is: May you be rewarded according to your merits.

"We are, dear friends,

"Yours sincerely."

In acknowledging the testimonial, Mr. Turney said he scarcely knew how to express himself. "I have," he said, "something of the feeling of the German who was taking a load of wheat to town. The wagon got stuck in the mud; moreover, there was a hole in the wagon through which the whole of the wheat had leaked out. 'Well,' said the German. 'This is H——. Stuck fast in the mud and nothing to unload.' He was in a similar predicament himself, and felt that he could not do justice in words to the pleasure and satisfaction he experienced at the honor which they were conferring upon him.

"I see around me," he remarked, "those with whom I have been intimately acquainted for the last 10 years, and others of more recent acquaintance." His connection with them all had been of a very pleasant nature, and he assured them that it was with a deep feeling of regret that these old associations with them and their work had been severed. He tendered them his very hearty thanks on behalf of himself and wife for the good feelings which they had always shown towards them, and which they had exhibited in such a practical manner on this occasion.

Mr. Turney left for the east on Wednesday morning, on a business trip, and hopes to be back in the Pass about the middle of October. Mrs. Turney left on Monday last for her home in Trinidad, Colo., where she will remain for about three months.

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Again the question of a new cabinet minister to fill the vacant portfolio of finance is being discussed and several names have been mentioned. Southern British Columbia, the great mining district of the province has representation. The premier is from Victoria, the attorney general from Vancouver, the provincial secretary from the north coast, the commissioner of lands from the Okanagan, and the commissioner of works from northern Kootenay, while southern Kootenay and the Boundary are unrepresented. The vacancy should be filled by the member for one of the nine ridings comprising this territory—Fernie, Cranbrook, Nelson, Ymir, Rossland, Slocan, Kaslo, Grand Forks and Greenwood. Of the members for these ridings the two two most likely to get the position would be Ross of Fernie and Schofield of Ymir. Of these two, Mr. Schofield is better known throughout the nine ridings and his appointment would consequently be the more popular one. However, this portion of the province should have representation in the cabinet, and the members should insist on recognition. Such a man as Schofield would add strength to any cabinet in Canada, while some of the coast possibilities mentioned would prove a source of weakness.—Slocan Record.

### PRONUNCIATION BY GENERAL STANDARD

Sheffield, Sept. 7.—At the meeting of the British association, Wesley Mills, formerly of McGill university, Montreal, expressed the opinion that some standard of pronunciation should be established, particularly with regard to the use of a vowel and the relation of vowels to certain consonants. This standard might be registered on the gramophone and an imperial body might make recommendations on it. The opinion, however, met with no acceptance.

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Editor—We wonder what reply this learned gentleman would give, if while walking about the streets of the city in which he expressed the above opinion he had been accosted by one of the natives in the following language. "Nah lad orve beean readin' i t 'talegraf wot tha's beean tawkin' abaht an as for t' proper pronounciation o t' vaawels an t' consonants whol orm fair capt whol fowk doant tawk plain English samo as or du missen an if that wants toarthree gramaphoain records har to spaik orl tak t' job on if there's ony brass in it."

## SLAVONIAN BADLY CUT-UP BY ITALIAN

### Unfortunate Termination to Holiday Sports--Crazed by Drink an Inoffensive Party is Knifed--A Miracle That Murder Was Not Committed

On Monday night after the field sports had been finished and the crowds are gathered at the Fernie Opera House to witness the prize-fight, others attended the moving picture show at the Grand Theater, about 10 o'clock the report was current that there had been a drunken brawl at one of the hotels in which a knife had played a prominent part, and upon seeking for information we ascertained that the report was perfectly true. Racial antipathy inflamed by liquor may be assigned as the contributory causes to the trouble the assailant being an Italian who evidently maddened by drink and aching for a quarrel, without the slightest provocation, attacked an inoffensive Slavonian and made such a vicious attack upon him that the knife blade penetrated through his coat, vest, upper part of his pants and through his underwear and penetrating the abdomen gashed a hole in his side that caused the intestines to protrude although fortunately without puncturing them. Clerke apeared on the scene a few minutes after the occurrence and rounding up a trio of Italians quickly had them transported to the city calaboose and on Tuesday morning the three were taken down to the hospital to confront the injured man, Jozef Janco (pronounced Yancho) and he identified one John Sereno as the culprit. An operation was performed and unless some unforseen complication arises there is practically no danger. It was discovered later that Janco was not the only one receiving knife wounds as another Slavonian has been found whose body bears marks of a similar character, but he acknowledges that in the melee he could not state definitely who did it.

As a result of the careful and speedy surgical assistance given this patient is progressing very favorably and the probabilities of complete recovery are excellent.

## DECOUX TRIAL IS ON AT MACLEOD

The Decoux case was taken up at Macleod on the 7th inst. before His Honor, Judge Harvey, at the special session arranged to deal with the case. Mr. Campbell of Macleod was the prosecuting counsel, W. C. Simmons of Lethbridge appearing for the defense. The following are the names of the jury: A. W. Bussell, C. H. Baker, R. H. Robinson, J. Swinnoton, J. H. Sutherland and Bernard Stewart. The whole of yesterday and a greater part of today was taken by evidence for the prosecution. Dr. Martigny, Briot, the pit boss, and six miners employed at the shaft mines gave evidence on behalf of the Crown. A number of witnesses are here to give testimony on behalf of the accused.

During the cross-examination of Arthur Deschamps the prosecuting counsel rather pointedly asked the witness whether he was not the man who wrote the letters that have appeared regarding the treatment that the prisoner, Decoux, had received while being under arrest. He replied, Yes, and also if he did not think that he, Deschamps, was not a better letter writer than a miner, to which witness answered that he did not think that he was.

It would appear that the authorities are not too well pleased with the wide publicity the defense has given to this worker's imprisonment and treatment.

President Powell, Secretary A. J. Carter and Board Member Jones are here awaiting the interests of the miners. Clem Stubbs started to Fort William to attend the Trades and Laborers' congress on behalf of the district. J. C. Bordreau acted as interpreter.

The case will probably be concluded tomorrow, Friday. Drs. McNally, Lethbridge, Dr. Porter, Coleman, and Dr. Kennedy of MacLeod will give evidence to show that Lobert had not been treated with the best medical skill.

### HIS WEIGHT THE SAME.

Mountain climbing is advocated by many physicians as an excellent antidote for those who are burdened with a heritage of too much solid flesh. Those possessing the necessary time to indulge in this pleasant recreation are often not compelled to work steadily for a livelihood, whereas individuals who would be greatly benefitted are unable to scale the giddy heights, however "Necessity is the mother of invention," and with a view to effecting a decrease of adipose tissue without loss of time a well-known citizen recently made his first ascent of, no, not the Matterhorn, the Trinity, but after many sundry grunts and sighs—the spire of the new government building and peering from the narrow window greeted all passersby. At first it was thought that it was a rehearsal for the "Curfew shall not ring tonight," still this was not thinkable when we noticed who it was and then the old-time recitation of "Excelsior" flashed across our mind's eye only to be discarded forthwith as a possible solution. Finally we reached the conclusion contained in the first paragraph. Did he ascend unaided? Yes, he must have as he is now on mother earth, but we are free to confess that there is no noticeable reduction of bulk. If he make another attempt our readers will be duly warned.

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On Wednesday evening a very painful accident happened to Mrs. C. McGrady, who is living at Mrs. Tylsdaley's on Baker avenue. It appears that the unfortunate lady, who is well advanced in years, was coming down stairs and was overcome by a spell of fainting and falling down to the bottom fractured her collar bone.

### VICTIMS OF KING ALCOHOL.

Two brothers named Walter and Robert Hoag, said to be from Travellers Rest near Huntington, P. E. I., died in Cranbrook gaol on Monday from the effects of alcohol. They were arrested on Sunday and their condition was such that it was decided to call in the services of a doctor, but despite every effort to save them they died as they lived—inseparable. We may moralize on this double tragedy, but to what purpose if the citizens remain apathetic? Why did these men drink? Doubtless because they liked it and the fact that the only place for them to find congenial company was the saloon. Why did the bartender continue to ply them with liquor? Simply because of the PROFIT obtained by the sale. Moral reformers and temperance advocates may inveigh against the drink evil until the crack o' doom but so long as there is an eight-cent profit on a 10-cent drink the liquid will be sold, either legitimately or otherwise.

## HIS PRESENT ADDRESS PLEASE

### This Fellow Had a Very Bad Memory and Forgot to Return

Last week James O'Connell, charged with the theft of two traveling suitcases, when asked before Judge Whimster, before whom he elected to be given a speedy trial, to give his version of the incident evidently thought that silence was golden, practically acknowledged that he was a hypnotized kleptomaniac as he had not the slightest recollection of having touched the stolen articles. He was given a year in which to come back to a normal state, but on Wednesday last, probably having emerged he went into the bathroom at the city jail and did a trick in levitation that was not noticed for several minutes and up to the time of writing has not been apprehended, although the avenues of escape are well guarded. The provincial authorities as well as the northwest mounted police are on the lookout. This individual bears all the earmarks of a degenerate and in his present physical condition walking any great distance is a difficult operation. He is 5 feet and 6 inches in height, stoutly built, about 28 years of age, round face, pale complexion and when last seen wore a blue suit and soft hat.

The audacity shown in making his getaway was its simplicity. He was sent in to the bathroom for the purpose of cleaning it up by the chief, who was seated within 10 feet of the door, which after sweeping around he pushed to in the manner common to anybody sweeping out a place, and he had not been in the bathroom more than three minutes when the chief's suspicions were aroused, and upon pushing open the door to ascertain if the prisoner was still there, the window was opened and the means of egress disclosed.

One of the grips stolen belonged to W. H. Coulter, division superintended of the I. C. S., and the other to an employe at Ingram's cigar store.

## MACARONI FACTORY RUSHING ALONG

Excellent progress is being made in the construction of a factory for the manufacture of the Italian staff of life by the firm of Marinaro Bros. The building will be two stories high and a steam boiler of 50 horsepower will occupy the basement. William Dicken, the manager of another of Fernie's infant industries, is supplying the concrete blocks which are manufactured on the ground. All being well everything will be in readiness early in November, and as this town is so favorably located as a distributing center for this food staple of so many residents throughout the district, we bespeak for it a rapid development. The city will supply the electric power.

### OIL LANDS IN FLATHEAD WILL BE SHORTLY DEVELOPED

That there is every probability of the coal oil claims in the Flathead country in East Kootenay passing into the hands of capitalists and undergoing a process of extensive development was the effect of news received in the city yesterday.

**Mineralogist's Report.**

At various times during the past few years discoveries of coal oil and coal seams in the Flathead district have been reported. In the annual report of the minister of mines for the province, in 1903, for instance, the following remarks concerning this little known section of British Columbia were made:

"The district is so shut off from the remainder of the province that very little prospecting has been done there for mineral, other than coal or oil, especially by British Columbia prospectors, although a number from Montana have visited the vicinity.

**Geological Formation.**

"To the eastward of the main Flathead river the rock formation forming the mountain ranges appear to be, and have been so classed by the geological survey, of an older age than the cretaceous, which is the coal-bearing formation in this part of British Columbia; consequently no coal may be expected in this district. In the southern portion of the district, however, to the west of the Flathead river, the geological formation is more recent than on the east side of the river.

**Strong Odor of Oil.**

"On a small creek flowing from the north into Calder creek, about 10 or 12 miles from its junction with the Flathead, there were exposed beds of a black carbonaceous shale which contained concretions of claystone. These concretions, when freshly broken, give off a strong odor of petroleum.

**Boom on Years Ago.**

"Oil seepages have been reported from this section of British Columbia and from the adjoining territory of Alberta certainly as far back as 1889, if not earlier. The late Dr. Selwyn, then director of the geological survey, visited the district in 1891 with Mr. William Fernie and in his report to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, then minister of the interior, says that he found a decided boom on in petroleum claims. He tells of collecting samples of crude oil from seepages through gravel in a bed of a stream about five miles east of the summit between Alberta and British Columbia. On the west side of the summit Dr. Selwyn speaks of having found oil on Kishe-neh-na creek, and of having also discovered oil in two places on Sage creek."

**Activity This Summer.**

During the past summer months there has again been considerable activity in the Flathead country. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway and the Great Northern railways both have surveys looking over the ground at the present time with a view to railroad development; the government is making a survey for a wagon road from the Crow's Nest and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway last spring acquired a number of claims to the north of Couldry creek, to the west of the Flathead river, upon which are exposed six highly promising seams of coal. That the railway considers this property of enormous value is shown by the price paid which ran into six figures, the first of which was not the lowest unit.

The deals at present in progress affect, however, the development of the coal oil claims rather than the coal discoveries.

**Many Seepages of Oil.**

This oil was first discovered many years ago by Indians. At the present time there are known to be three seepages on Sage creek and one on Kiske-neh-na creek. To the south of this point, in Montana, is another seepage and again oil is oozing from the ground at two places a few miles east of the Rockies in Alberta.

**Vast Oil Reservoir.**

All these seepages are within a radius of 16 miles and mining experts believe that the indications point to a vast reservoir of oil probably on the west side of the Rockies. It is believed that this reservoir is in the form of a basin and that the seepages are from weak points in the geological formation on the sides.

The development of these oil claims has been retarded greatly by the difficulties of access to the Flathead country. These will be obviated, however, when the new government road from the Crow's Nest and the proposed railroads are constructed.

**Well Already Sunk.**

The only well yet sunk is on Kishe-neh-na creek, where the company operating was the South Eastern British Columbia Land and Oil company. This corporation has a well which is down some 1,200 feet. Two crevices were struck in the course of the drilling. It is the opinion of geologists that it will be necessary to drill considerably deeper to reach the oil in paying qualities, owing to an overthrust in the geological formation. Lack of funds prevented the further progress of the work in the case of this company.

**Exceptionally Valuable Oil.**

On Sage creek the three seepages discovered are on claims owned by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The oil here is of exceptionally high grade and such as is found in only one other place on the continent. It is of a clear olive green color and can be used for illuminating purposes without going through any refining process. A big seepage on the east side of the creek comes up through sandstone in large quantities. From the coal showings near this point it is thought that there must be a large volume of oil near at hand.

Engineers, as representatives of big capitalists, have been exploring the Flathead oil regions during the past month and their report is expected to result in a rapid development of the claims of the valley generally.

**Good Farming Land.**

The Flathead valley consists of a beautiful open stretch of land and at the international boundary line is nearly 12 miles wide. The elevation is about 3,200 feet and the land is admirably suited to wheat raising and general farming. It abounds in game of all descriptions and is described by a recent visitor as a hunter's paradise.

## PROVIDENCE AGAINST THEM

### Haymaker Refused at Call of Time for Labor Day Sports

Despite the rain that threatened all morning and came for a time in a downpour in the afternoon the celebration in Fernie on Labor Day was a success from almost every point of view. Crowds of visitors from neighboring points thronged the streets and the recreation grounds. The crowd was very orderly during the progress of the sports. Events which were called off on account of rain were, high jump, tug-of-war, half-mile foot race and the baseball games, and tennis tournament.

The football game between Fernie and Coal Creek resulted in a draw and will have to be played off again. P. Mulgrew refereed to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The other events resulted as follows:

Hop, Step and Jump—1, R. Bowen, $10; 2, H. Lock, $5.

Running long jump—1, R. Bowen.

100-yard dash—1, T. Ballon, $25; 2, R. Bowen, $10.

100-yard dash—1, T. Gallon, $25; 2, Bowen, $10.

Two-mile race—1, Clayton DuBois (prize value $25); 2, G. Shaw, $10.

Wrestling match—1, Joe Hamer, $15; 2, B. Smith, $5.

Hurdle race—1, T. Gallon, $20; 2, R. Bowen, $10.

¼-mile Pony Race—1, Fisher's "Nellie," $30; 2, Minton's "Polly," $10.

½-Mile Open—1, Ignatius Jack's "Luke," $75; 2, Gourlay's "Flying Fox," $25.

Squaw Pony race—1, Marie Antoinette; 2, Sis Hopkins.

Squaw Tepee race—1, Marie Antoinette, $25. Won in 2½ minutes.

### HAROLD NELSON TONIGHT.

The Fernie Opera House was crowded to within an ace of its capacity on Thursday, when the well-known Canadian actor, Harold Nelson, supported by an excellent cast played "Pierre" in a manner that won the unanimous plaudits of the audience. There is one feature of Mr. Nelson's career that stands out boldly and is both praiseworthy and worthy of imitation that he has never exhibited any of those demoralizing plays that pander to the baser passions, but on the contrary furnished the public with good, clean, wholesome matter. In consequence of the magnificent reception given at Thursday night's performance he has been requested to play again tonight, Friday, and in compliance therewith will reproduce "The Wolf," a companion play to "Pierre of the Plains," dealing with the events of every-day life in Northern Quebec.

## *CHARLIE GARNER ROUGHLY HANDLED*

### While Performing Duties as Organizer Together With Another Officer--Twenty-five Take a Punch and a Kick at Both Men

Andrew R. Watkins, former president of the Fifth Ohio sub-district miners organization, now a member of the National miners' board from Ohio, and Charles Garner, a national board member from District 18, were terribly beaten at Clarksburg Thursday night by a crowd of 20 or more men and the two injured men allege the assault was the work of hired assassins.

Mr. Watkins arrived at his home in Yorkville above Martin's Ferry late last night after laying over for a day to have his injuries attended and Mr. Garner has gone to Pittsburg to remain till able to resume work again. Mr. Watkins had one hand broken, a finger mashed so badly it will have to be ampuated and he was kicked in the face and breast while several men jumped on him. Garner got off with the loss of several teeth and kicks about the head and breast.

Mr. Watkins, who is unable to leave the house was talked to over the telephone this morning by a News reporter and he gave his version of the affair. Mr. Watkins is so well known in this section as an honest, truthful man that no person knowing him will doubt his story for a minute.

He said that he and Mr. Garner had been working as organizers at Fairmont, Monongah, Shinnston, Clarksburg and other towns in that section. They were followed everywhere they went by three or more men, but in the last two days before the assault their personal guard increased to nine when they reached Clarksburg Thursday afternoon.

The organizers know they were watched at Fairmont and Monongah, but when they reached Shinnston they were accosted and asked if they were not strangers in town. Mr. Watkins replied that they were not entirely new to the section and the man informed them they would be better acquainted with the place before they got away as he had sent for men to take care of them.

When the organizers went to Clarksburg the followers numbered about nine and they dogged them to a restaurant and later to the Waldo hotel, where they put up for the afternoon. About half past five they started from the hotel to the depot to catch a train to Grafton and when they were on the long street bridge over the creek Mr. Watkins says not less than 25 men attacked them.

Both were knocked down and Mr. Watkins, although weighing 275 pounds says he was knocked at least 10 feet by a bludgeon which he judged to be a rubber hose loaded with lead. Garner was treated in exactly the same way. After being knocked down he claims the gang jumped on his prostrate body, kicked him in the face and otherwise mistreated him.

His injuries are of such a nature that he is likely to be laid up for the next two weeks or more. Mr. Garner escaped with less injuries than Mr. Watkins, but it will be many long weeks before he forgets the beating he received.—Wheeling, (W. V.,) Daily News.

## *VICTIM OF ASSAULT STILL UNCONSCIOUS*

### Two Teamsters in a Mix-up Which May Have Fatal Results--Fracas Took Place Monday Night--Victim Discovered Tuesday

On Monday night an altercation took place between two teamsters employed by the Elk Lumber company, which has resulted in one man, John Frederick, being placed behind the bars to be held for trial pending the recovery or death of Ole Kjelberg, at present lying in a semi-comatose condition in the Fernie hospital.

Although it is reported that there were two witnesses in the shack at the time of the affray, no report was made to the police authorities until Wednesday afternoon.

When questioned as to the reason of delay the witness advanced the excuse that they thought the man was merely in a drunken stupor and would be all right when he recovered. As soon as the accused noticed the removal of the injured man from the shack he drew his time from the company, evidently with the intention of skipping out, but both provincial and city police were searching for him and he was arrested by Chief Clerke about 6:30 on the C. P. R. platform and is now in safekeeping.

Kjelberg is still in a collapsed state and the hospital attendants have not been able to get any coherent replies to their questions.

Latest reports from the hospital is that there is no change and although conscious continues to be in a dazed condition and unable to give any information regarding the assault.

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The dispute between the chainmakers and their employers at Cradley Heath has already been detailed in this column, and it is a trade which has been scheduled under the Trade Records Act. An inquiry having been made into the low rates of wages paid to the women has resulted in the board fixing a minimum wage rate. But under the act the employer has the right to raise an objection, and the rates do not apply where the workers agree in writing to continue working at the old prices.

### ILLINOIS MINERS WIN IN CLASH WITH EMPLOYERS

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—At the close of a meeting of the coal miners and the operators, that lasted until after midnight, it was announced today that the strike situation in the Illinois coal fields virtually had been brought to an end. Although the settlement will have to be ratified by the Illinois Coal Operators' association, that is said to be a mere formality.

In the settlement the miners get the lion's share of their demands, only a few small details having been changed. The full scale of wages and prices set by the Peoria convention will be paid by the operators.

The conflict between the miners and operators has been stubbornly fought for a period of five months.

# Socialism in Japan is Cause for Alarm

TOKYO, August 27.—There are certain well defined aspects of Occidental civilization to which, notwithstanding her rapid progress toward modernization, Japan has maintained an unceasing aversion. One of these is socialism, which is, in fact, accounted the worst of crimes, and its adherents are denounced as the open enemies of the state. The attitude of European governments toward socialism is a great puzzle to the Japanese, who cannot understand monarchial countries being able to tolerate the promulgation of socialistic doctrines within their borders which the Japanese contemplate with the greatest apprehension. That a socialist can be accorded membership in the British cabinet is something beyond the comprehension of a royal Japanese. The present mayor of Tokio, the Hon. Yukio Ozaki, one of the foremost of Japan's younger statesmen, was obliged to resign his portfolio as minister of education in a former cabinet because in a public speech he happened to draw a picture of what Japan might be like under a republican regime. The very mention of such a thing—however opposed to the idea the speaker might have been—was regarded as improper. Some years ago an organization of socialists started up in Tokio, but the members were mercilessly dealt with and finally suppressed.

The consternation of the authorities upon discovering a secret society of socialists recently in Tokio can therefore be better imagined than described. Of course, every member of the fraternity was immediately placed under arrest and brought before the court. The most alarming feature of the discovery was that it confirmed Japanese suspicions as to the heinousness of socialism, for there was unearthed a serious conspiracy, a factory for making bombs, and all the apparatus for red-handed anarchy. This is the first appearance of anarchy within the empire. That any Japanese could foster such sentiments has hitherto been believed impossible, but those apprehended to Tokio struck to their colors, and disavowed faith in all rulers and states. How they intended utilizing the bombs they were caught making can only be surmised by the public, as the authorities have kept the details of the conspiracy a secret. It is reported that the leaders of the gang will be sentenced to penal servitude for life. The difficulty is that the association appears to have extended ramifications, and involves some of the better families in various parts of the empire. Not that these men had any arrested, but to be known to entertain socialistic principles is, in Japan, sufficient to implicate one in the doings of the more reckless members of the society.

**State Anomaly.**

It is curious to note the further connection with the offending ones undertakings generally left to private; anomalous fact that simultaneously with the government's aversion to socialism among individuals there has been going on a constant drift toward socialistic practices on the part of the government. The Japanese government now controls most of the railways of the empire, as well as several factories and other enterprise. The government's paternal attitude toward industry and private business generally can be regarded in no other light than that of a kind of socialism. The government has a monopoly of salt, tobacco and camphor, and are now looking toward the silkworm industry. In addition to registering and inspecting, as well as controlling many private enterprises, the government registers lawyers physicians, patent agents, brokers, editors, corporations, societies, associations including churches, hotels and theaters; in fact, all that cater to public demand. At the same time, any suggestion of a belief in socialism on the part of individuals is rigorously suppressed.

It is clear, therefore, that the opposition of the Japanese government to socialism is not to be referred to to an economic basis, but to its anti-dynastic trend; in other words, to its constant association with republicanism. Nevertheless the principles of democracy and socialism are on the increase within the Japanese empire. The masses are fast reaching the point where they are no longer content to be dictated to by their superiors. There is a growing dissatisfaction with the restriction of the franchise to so small a fraction of the population, and, with the increasing arrogance of the rich in restricting the liberties and rights of their employes.

**Modernism at Work.**

Japan is not now as in the old days, when the poor were the serfs of the rich and a spirit of paternalism modified the animosity of class against class. The breach between the rich and the poor is growing wider and wider with the advance of industrialism, the increased cost of living, with high taxes, and the placing of existence on a mere money basis. That feeling runs high between class and class may be seen in the tragic results of an offensive reference to the eta class by the mayor of a certain town near Kioto recently, when the members of the eta class employed a youth to waylay the mayor, and do him to death with a club. In a country where the poor are so mercilessly at the disposal of the rich, with the spirit of philanthropy just beginning to develop, where there are no factory laws, no employers' liability act, where all ages from infancy to old age are ruthlessly wrapped in smoke and grime, with no legal limit to the day's toil, where safeguards to life and health are wanting and wages are too low, in such a country it is only reasonable to expect that socialistic notions will find an agreeable soil.

It is supposed that the chief breeding ground of Japanese socialism is in California and Hawaii. How far this is true is not easy to determine. The methods of correspondence are carefully watched and some of them have come to be understood by the authorities. A favorite device for conveying a socialistic message is to post a Japanese newspaper with the various characters marked, which, when put together in the order of marking, will express the desired thought. Another method is to send a newspaper with the characters formed here and there in it puncturing the paper with a pin. The fact that these devices have been duly found out shows how closely the movements and correspondence of those known to favor socialism are watched.

## ROBERT OWEN.

**English Socialist Who Greatly Improved Conditions of Working People at New Lanark.**

Robert Owen, the founder of English Socialism, was born in 1771 at the village of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. His father carried on, in a small way, the business of saddler and ironmonger. At the age of nine Robert left school and was apprenticed to a draper at Stamford. After a short subsequent experience of work in a London shop, he removed to Manchester. Here his success was rapid. When only 19 years of age he became the manager of a cotton mill, where 500 people were employed. By his industry, ability and administrative capacity he soon made this establishment one of the most successful of the kind in Great Britain. His firm purchased the New Lanark Mills in Scotland. Owen determined, now as a partner, to develop the principles on which the Manchester house had been so well piloted; that is to say, upon higher, or more disinterested principles than those of pure commercialism.

Connected with the mills at New Lanark were about 2,000 people, 500 of whom were children, who at a tender age had been sent, as the custom then was, into a perpetual white slavery by the workhouse authorities. Owen found the work people in a state of misery, degredation and immorality. He set himself to improve their houses, to encourage habits of temperance and thrift. To him belongs the high honor of being the founder of infant schools in Great Britain. In order the more completely to execute his plans he bought out his partners, who grumbled at what they considered unnecessary delay, and introduced two others, who were content with a maximum profit of five per cent. One of these was the great law reformer, Jeremy Bentham; the other the Quaker, William Allen.

While still a young man, Owen had repudiated the prevailing creeds, and had formed for himself a new religion, founded on a "rational system of society," of which the basis was as follows: (a) "That a man is a compound being, whose character is formed of his constitution or organization at birth, and of the effects of external circumstances upon it, from birth to death; such original organization and external influences continually acting and reacting each upon the other. (b) That the organization of no two human beings is ever precisely similar at birth. (c) That, nevertheless, the constitution of every infant, except in case of organic disease is capable of being formed into a very inferior or a very superior being, according to the qualities of the external circumstances allowed to influence the constitution from birth." These principles were the mainspring of his work at New Lanark. The result was the most magnificent which ever rewarded a lover of his species. New Lanark became the end of the pilgrimage of all good social reformers throughout the world. Health, plenty, and contentment prevailed there. The manners of children educated under Owen's system were charming, graceful and unconstrained. Perfect concord existed between employer and employed, and the commercial operations were a great success.

About 1817, at the termination of the great Napoleonic wars, extreme misery prevailed in every country in Europe, owing to the stagnation which followed the artificial inflation of trade. Owen now took his first departure in a purely Socialistic direction. In a report communicated to a committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Laws, he pointed out that the permanent cause of distress was the competition of human labor with machinery, and that the only effective remedy was the united action of men and the subordination of machinery. He recommended that communities of about 1,200 persons should be settled on portions of land from 1,000 to 1,500 acres in extent. These people would live in one large building of quadrangular form with a public kitchen and mess-room. Each family should have its own private apartments, and the entire care of the children until the age of three, after which they should be brought up by the community, the parents having access to them at proper times.

But Owen's social theories, unfortunately, became confounded in the public mind with his opinions in religion, which were regarded as pure infidelism, and many of his plans were thus checked and discredited. He lost most of his capital in 1825 by an experiment at New Harmony, Ind., the trial failing principally on account of the large number of vagrants, adventurers, and faddists who gathered round the great philanthropist like so many birds of prey. Other experiments at Ralahine, County Clare, Ireland, and at Tytherly, in Hampshire, were tried. The former was an unqualified success; the latter was a failure. In 1832 he established an equitable labor exchange system, in which exchange was affected by means of labor notes, the middlemen being superseded. The word "Socialism" first became current in the discussions of the association of all class of all nations, founded by Owen in 1835. Owen worked indefatigably during the next 10 years for the general adoption of his principles. By 1860, as the result of his exertions, the co-operative movement was established. He died in his native town at the age of 87.—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

## CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

**An Indignity to Which Every Army Officer Is Subjected.**

The unpopularity of the "confidential reports" system in the army needs no emphasizing, it condemns itself as un-English, unsportsmanlike, and unjust.

For the benefit of the lay reader, however, it may be explained that every officer is confidentially reported upon annually by his commanding officer, or other superior.

Even the Territorial officer is not exempt, but is reported on in the same way.

He does not see what is said about him, unless the report is an adverse one, in which case the regulations direct that he shall be informed of the charges against him.

But then it is not always easy to define an "adverse report." If a commanding officer has a grudge against a man and means to report unfairly against him, he can do so without actually committing himself to an "adverse report."

There is such a thing as "damning with faint praise," and years afterwards the victim, applying for some post, finds the way blocked by the confidential report which, though unfavorable, was not technically "adverse."

In such a case he has practically no remedy, for even if he could prove malice, a confidential report is a "privileged" document.

Confidential reports are also unfair in the way they lend themselves to jobbery. If a C. O. has a favorite he can push him on at the expense of more deserving officers. The regiment may know that the favorite is a worthless chap, but the C. O.'s certificate that he is a most efficient officer and deserves to be noted with special employment or promotion "goes."

True, it has to be confirmed by the general officer commanding, but the C. O. C. as a rule has to be guided by the C. O.

It is right and necessary that a C. O. should report upon his officers, but these reports should be public so far as the regiment is concerned. That is, every officer of a regiment should have a chance of seeing not only his own report, but those on his brother officers.

The present system places far too much power for ill in the C. O.'s hands, and its secrecy is opposed to all British principles of fair play.

When a C. O. retires, it practically rests with him to name his successor. Perhaps he dislikes his second-in-command or whoever would succeed him in the ordinary course. He reports badly on him, and a career is ruined.

C. F. CARTON.

—The Modern Man.

Editor—Shocking, incredible, this savors somewhat of the "blacklist." Surely such highly respectable gentry who have the honor of holding the Kingly commission do not resort to such pettifoggery tactics of the vulgar tradesman? Why should they? Merely scrdid material interest c'est tout.

Birmingham, (Ala.) electrical workers recently secured increased wages amounting to 50 cents per day, and 20 minutes' reduction in the day's work.

* * *

The carpenters of Brooklyn, N. Y., have taken up the practice of refining where union goods can be purchased or every notice sent out of meetings, actions of the unions, etc.

# SPRINGHILL MINERS PAT

## Pete Patterson in Charge in Strike District—Plenty of Funds

A communication received this morning from Joseph Moss, vice president of the U. M. W. in this district says that the strike situation at Springhill is unchanged. The men are as firm as ever and all this talk about a shortage of funds is buncombe SO FAR AS SPRINGHILL IS CONCERNED. Mr. Moss is at present in the Joggins and Chignecto districts where some differences exist between the companies and their respective employers.

At the Joggins where the U. M. W. is the only labor organization the differences will be the exception of the weighing of the waste coal but these adjusted. It is expected that this small matter will be disposed of satisfactorily to both parties at an early date.

At Chignecto the two years' contract has expired and the company some time ago asked their employes to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. The men on the other hand have asked for an increase of three per cent. per box because of the introduction of closed lights into the mine. Mr. Moss acting with the committee of the lodge have succeeded thus far in bringing the company back to the old agreement which they are prepared to sign. The men are still holding out for the three cent advance and Mr. Moss has asked the men for a referendum to settle the dispute. The vote will be taken today, and should a majority favor holding out for the increase a conciliation board will be asked for.

Mr. Peter Patterson is now handling the strike at Springhill, replacing Mr. David Irvine who has been called to his own district where some trouble exists.

Mr. Moss reports the organization on the mainland to be in excellent condition and steadily increasing in numbers.

## DOCTORS ON BIRTH RATE

**RACE SUICIDE CLAIMS ATTENTION OF BRITISH MEDICAL CONGRESS.**

**Physicians All at Sea in Determining Fundamental Cause — Advance a Number of Minor Reasons—Less Births Where Women Must Perform Labor.**

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Race suicide, cancer, sour milk, and hypnotism as a cure for the morphia habit have been the topics which have attained most attention at the annual meeting of the British Medical association in London. In discussing the marked tendency to fewer births, the doctors, not being economists, uttered themselves in a very short sighted fashion in taking up the causes for depletion.

"Social Aspects of the Falling Birth Rate" was the title of a paper read by Dr. Ballantyne. Tennyson's "Torrent of Babes," he said, had now been reduced to a mere rivulet. The marriage tie was being attacked, and popular novelists found much of their popularity resting on improper novels, on the leasehold marriage and on the presentation of conjugal unions in which dis-union was evidently impending."

But it was not from this side, said the speaker, that the most dangerous assault was being made on the family as the unit of society. And then, in among a number of minor causes, he included what is really the major cause, economic necessity. Present-day civilization, declared he, seemed to have no room for the baby. The infant found no place for itself in the flat system, and to the modern servant it was anathema. Other causes were to be found in late marriages, the higher education of women, the entry of women into economic competition with men.

Dr. Freemantle pointed out a significant fact. He said that in towns which were the seat of textile industries was abnormally low, while in mining districts, where woman labor was little employed, it remained high. And that from this pregnant truth he proceeded to utter economic nonsense. Other causes were at work, said he. Girls' public schools boasted of the strong, determined, and well equipped young women whom they turned out to face the battle of life; but it was a mistake. They went out unprepared for married life. In all classes of life the appetite of girls was being whetted for distractions, which, however harmless or even useful in themselves, unfitted them for domestic duties. Their ideal seemed to be to beat man at his own game.

To cap his stupid analysis on this head, he said that the crown for which women were building for themselves was political power, and woman suffrage, in any shape or form, was therefore profoundly inimical to the birth rate.

This last statement, it must be said, was not let pass unchallenged. A number of those present greeted it with hisses.—People, N. Y.

* * *

Philadelphia street car men now have a woman's auxiliary which has a membership of 6,000.

* * *

Industrial accidents in Ontario, Canada, factories in 1909 totaled 665, an increase over the previous year.

* * *

Over 5,000 members of the Structural Iron Workers' union of New York have received a second raise of wages since January 1.

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An organization has been built up at a big expenditure that is scouring the mining world for money making, money saving ideas.

The problems that one man has failed to solve another man somewhere has solved, and it is the work of this organization to search out mining problems and their solutions, to classify, arrange and simplify them.

Think what this means—it means that now it is possible for any man to secure the ideas, the schemes, the very working plans that are building mining successes everywhere.

Mines and Miners is so well known to every manager, superintendent and coal mining official that it is not necessary to make any explanation of its merit for their benefit. There are many, however, who are newcomers in the country and as they very probably would like to get ideas regarding matters dealing with the mining industry, we can say without fear of contradiction that this publication is the very best of its kind.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this monthly to make some exceptionally advantageous club-bing offers:

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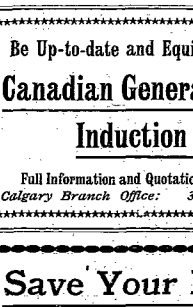


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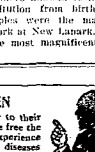

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't risk your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.—take the advice received and be well.

WORTH KNOWING.

Toothache connected with open carious teeth may be relieved by the local use of carbonate of sodium—half a drachm to the ounce of hot water.

In superficial burns and scalds a saturated solution of bicarbonate of sodium applied on moistened cloth will quickly relieve the burning pain.

To avoid hang nails never cut the cuticle round the nail, as is frequently done, but press it down with an orange wood stick.

When the teeth have become stained with fruit juice or liquorice, rub salt over them and rinse the mouth with hot water. This will remove all trace of discoloration.

Apermanent arbitration board has been appointed for five years to deal with longshoremen's disputes at Montreal.

# OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the United Mine Workers of America:

Fellow Workers—

At the recent Special Convention held in this city, August 11 to 21, 1910, the following was adopted: That this convention levy an assessment of one dollar per week on the members of our organization who are working to provide for the men engaged in strike, the International Executive Board to decrease or abolish the assessment, when, in its judgment, it deems it advisable and to the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America.

There is a general retrenchment of expenditure of funds by the International organization, and during this present struggle only such men will be employed as necessary to safe-guard and protect the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America. Inasmuch as no specified time was designated by the convention, when the assessment should go into effect, your International Executive Board decided that it shall take effect September 1, 1910.

You are all no doubt aware of the serious situation now confronting our organization; so serious that it required the calling of a Special International Convention to consider ways and means to prosecute the strikes now in progress in the several districts to a successful termination.

Inasmuch as the continuance of the twenty-five cent per week assessment, submitted to you recently by the International Executive Board for referendum vote and carried, will not raise sufficient funds to meet the situation, the one dollar a week assessment specified in the above resolution was deemed absolutely necessary by the convention to care for our members on strike.

We urgently advise our members to respond freely and unhesitatingly, not only to care for our members who are waging such a noble fight, but to protect the perpetuity of our splendid organization, bearing in mind that the coal operators and their allied interests are waging a relentless war of extermination against our organization. There are approximately 100,000 of our members on strike, who, by their unswerving fidelity to the principles of our organization are no less determined now than they were at the inception of the strikes, to continue their battle for human rights indefinitely. Their fight is your fight; their interest is your interest and we express the hope and have every reason to believe that our great membership will rise to the occasion out of the fullness of their hearts at this time, upon the broad platform that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and will respond promptly, generously and in the same spirit that has characterized our members in past conflicts.

Your International Executive Board firmly believes that success will crown our efforts ere many weeks have passed and this assessment will be decreased or abolished at such time as conditions will warrant such action. We again urge our membership to meet the situation promptly and loyally, rally to the support of our striking members.

Your International Executive Board urgently requests that all local unions having surplus funds on hand to advance one or more payments at their earliest opportunity after receipt of this circular. Our members will be kept fully informed through the columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal from week to week of the progress made in negotiating wage agreements in the districts affected and now involved in strikes.

Send all money to Edwin Perry, International Secretary-Treasurer, 1101-1106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

By order of the International Executive Board.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

President.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29, 1910.

To the Members of the United Mine Workers—Greeting:

You are aware that in accordance with the provisions of the International constitution a proposition was sent to the entire membership for its consideration. This proposition submitted to our members the question as to whether or not they were willing to continue the assessment of 25 cents per member per week.

The result of the vote returned to the International office gave a majority in favor of continuing the assessment of 25 cents per week per member.

All local unions whose membership is at work are authorized and instructed to collect 25 cents per member per week for the month of August and forward the amount to the International Secretary-Treasurer, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

By reason of the action of the Special International Convention, all members of the organization who are at work would be required to pay an assessment of $1.00 per week per member, beginning the first week in September. In another column of the Journal will be found official circular to our membership issued by the International Executive Board.

With the hope that our membership will give this their immediate attention and comply with the action of the referendum vote of our membership and the Special National Convention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. L. LEWIS, President.

EDWIN PERRY, Secretary Treasurer.

# A Court of Inquiry

## Under Coal Mines Regulation Act at Extension Mines

A court of enquiry under the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," was held yesterday at the city hall, beginning at the hour of 10:30 a. m., before Mr. John Stewart, special commissioner, to make enquiry into the conduct of David McKinnell, holder of second class certificate of competency No. B. 37 and overman in No. 3 mine at Extension, in respect to the following representation:

That the said David McKinnell, as overman in the said mine, dismissed James S. Black, holder of certificate of competency No. F. 32, from employment as a fireman in said No. 3 mine, for having reported the existence of inflammable gas in the said mine, it being the duty of the said James S. Black as fireman to report such discovery of inflammable gas.

Mr. Stewart read his commission after which Inspector of Mines Shepherd, submitted all the correspondence bearing on the question. This was not evidence and was only presented to show cause for the inquiry by the department of mines. Mr. Shepherd took the evidence of the different witnesses.

James S. Black was the first witness called. Being sworn, he told of the visit to him of David McKinnell and of the conversation that ensued. McKinnell had told him he was tired of this reporting of gas and that it was dirt, and said if he (McKinnell) had reported all the gas he had found when Sharpe had charge of the mine, he would have been fired a hundred times. Mr. McKinnell told him he was discharged. He went to Nanaimo next day and laid the case before Inspector Shepherd who advised him to see Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell, the manager of the mine, told him that McKinnell had discharged him for refusing to do his duty under section 33 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. McKinnell questioned Mr. Black regarding the existence of gas that he had not reported

Answering Mr. McKinnell, Black said that the gas referred to had not been found by him and that whenever he found gas he reported it.

Mr. T. Russell handed in the book in which the firemen make their reports and Mr. Shepherd read the reports for that day, July 27.

In answer to a question by Mr. Shepherd Black said that the gas McKinnell made mention of was not removed by him but by some one else.

Mr. McKinnell then gave his evidence. He said that he expected Black to remove any gas that was in his power to do, but that Black had refused to do this saying that he would report every time he found any gas.

Asked, by Mr. Shepherd, as to the extent of the body of gas, McKinnell stated that Ross had reported it to him to be between one foot and 18 inches in depth and of no great extent.

Mr. McKinnell gave further evidence, relating how he had told the firemen of the existence of gas in that stall. He asked Ross how the place was and had been told that T. Kerr, the brattice man, had repaired the hurdle and that the gas was gone. Mr. Ross told him if he did not believe him to go and see for himself. Kerr had reported that it had been the work of but a few minutes to repair the hurdle so that it would clear the place. In company with Kerr he had inspected the place and found it free from gas. Gas had been reported there three times that week and he thought that the night men must be careless.

In answer to His Honor, McKinnell swore to the best of his remembrance he had never used Sharpe's name in conversation with Black on the night when he had called there and discharged Black. He did not use the word "dirt." When he was fireman, if all the gas found was reported, the book would have been full. Ross had not found much gas.

Mr. Shepherd asked why Sharpe would discharge a man who reported gas.

Mr. McKinnell replied that he did not say that a man would be discharged for reporting gas, but that the book would be full if all the gas found should be reported.

Mr. Shepherd read the mine report showing that gas was reported on and off from the 27th day of June until the 8th of July.

Mr. McKinnell explained the situation of the gas. At times a fireman could remove bodies of gas and again it would require the attention of a man for a whole shift.

In answer to Mr. Shepherd, Mr. McKinnell said that at times it would be clear and again gas would collect there. In pillar work sometimes the air courses became closed and gas collected and again the air would right itself.

His Honor asked Mr. McKinnell if he had said that reporting gas was causing trouble and that it was all dirt. On being pressed he would not swear that he had not said this, saying that he had said something about having trouble with reports of gas and explained how it was a trouble.

His Honor wished to know how it was so much trouble when he had expected Black to fix it.

Mr. McKinnell replied that careless firemen were a trouble. He had reported the case to Mr. Russell but could not remember any of the conversation relating to the case. Mr. Russell had asked him to take Black back, but he said that he had no confidence in Black as a fireman. Black did not seem to have his mind on his work. He had not always thought so of Black.

Mr. Shepherd asked if he had asked Ross, Malone and Campbell about the gas as he did Black. These men had reported the existence of it continually.

Mr. McKinnell said that he talked to Ross about it as he had removed it several times. If Black had signified that he would make an effort to drive out the gas he would have been satisfied, but he had refused to do so, it being his duty under section 33 of the act.

Thomas Kerr was sworn and told how he had repeatedly fixed the brattice and hurdle and cleared the place of gas.

His Honor asked if Black would have time to fix the hurdle and drive gas out.

Kerr replied that he did not think that he would have had time to do this and attend to his other duties.

Mr. McKinnell asked if he might correct a statement that had been made regarding there being 20 men to shotlight for. Sometimes there were only from 12 to 16 and again there were 18.

Kerr, replying to a question by His Honor, said that he did not know what Black's duties were.

John Ross, the next witness, told of inspecting the place and finding gas there. He had helped Kerr to fix it so that it would be driven out. There was not a cubic yard of gas and he thought that the hurdle was effective. Black could have fixed it had he had time.

George Smith was next called and sworn. He said that he had worked in conjunction with Black and told of the finding of the gas. He attributed the gas to weak ventilation. The men had been placed on safety lamps. Mr. Deeming had been employed all one shift to try and get rid of the gas but was not able to do so. He found gas there when the hurdle was in position. He helped Mr. Black one shift and Mr. Black would assist him the next.

Mr. John Barclay was called upon next. He said that every time he had examined the place he had found gas in it. There was about 18 inches of gas. Mr. McKinnell had told the firemen to try and remove it. He thought that there was a larger body of gas behind the small body. He didn't think Mr. Black could remove the gas. It was hard to ventilate to remove the gas at that point.

Mrs. Kate Lewis was called upon and gave evidence supporting that given by Mr. Black regarding the conversation with Mr. McKinnell.

Mr. James Deeming told of working one shift trying to remove gas. He could not ventilate it out. He thought that the gas was but part of a larger body that had located there. There was not a cubic yard of it.

D. Campbell, the next witness told of having examined the place on July 1st and found gas. A fireman could not clear it out.

Mr. Russell volunteered evidence and told what he knew of the place. The men were allowed to report when they found gas. The report would show this. He went the rounds with the overman and completed the ground covered by Mr. Black in five hours, but did not fire off any shots. His object in appointing Mr. Black a fireman was to remove him from the position of boss runner.

Mr. Shepherd explained the object the department had in making the inquiry. It was desirable that the statute officers should be protected in their work when they made reports.

Mrs. James Black gave evidence corroborating that of Mrs. Lewis

His Honor then adjourned the court of inquiry till 10 a. m. on Saturday, when he will render his decision.—Ladysmith Chronicle.

### TUBERCULOSIS AND SOCIALISM.

#### Only Under a Revolutionized Industrial System Can the Deadly Plague Be Wiped Out.

The poverty and ignorance of its victims are the chief reasons that tuberculosis is such a fatal disease. It is only an exaggeration of the truth which is expressed by the well-known epigram, that: "There are two kinds of consumption—that of the rich and that of the poor. The former is sometimes cured, the latter never." A truer statement of the case would be this: "The incipient consumptive who can afford all the essentials of treatment has a very good chance of recovery; while the incipient consumptive who cannot afford these essentials has almost no chance." Or, more briefly and brutally put: "If you can afford proper treatment, you can get well; if you cannot, yut must die." Is it not the sober truth to call a nation or a state which treats its citizens in this way uncivilized as well as wasteful and stupid? I fear the future historian will not flatter us!

Let us trace the malign effects of poverty and ignorance on the consumptive. First of all they prevent him from getting an early diagnosis, which all authorities agree is of prime importance in a cure. I am ashamed to say that it is sometimes we physicians who are to blame for this failure, but I trust not very often. The average workingman or woman does not know the danger signals, and thinks that the persistent cough, the loss of weight, fever, and weakness are only "getting run down" or a "hard cold" or "catarrh." He feels that he cannot afford both a doctor and medicines, and grudges the time lost in waiting at a dispensary. So the poor consumptive wastes his money on some worthless patent medicine until the golden opportunity of the incipient stage is lost. Here ignorance seems to be chiefly at fault, and popular education concerning the early stages or symptoms of phthisis, and instruction to visit a private physician or public dispensary as soon as they appear are of great importance, and the work already done in this direction has undoubtedly saved many lives.

But in our efforts to educate the people in this branch of hygiene we should not lose sight of the fact that it is their poverty and also the deficient teaching given in public schools which are responsible for their ignorance of all branches of hygiene. If every family could afford to send their children through the high school, at least, and hygiene were properly taught there, all our citizens would know not only how tuberculosis is transmitted and how to prevent it, but also how typhoid, smallpox, pneumonia and all common diseases are propagated, and how to avoid them. Would not such universal education in preventive medicine be of tremendous help in our warfare against every disease? Should we be satisfied with anything short of this in our demands for popular education in hygiene? But I hardly need to tell you that we can only make it possible for every child to go to school until he is 16 years old by Socialism. Or the state might give the parents sufficient income to support their children in school for this period as well as for their own support; and that again could be done only by a Socialist state, where every man was given regular employment, and every man got as income the full value of his labor.

To return to our consumptive, let us suppose that he was so fortunate as to get an early diagnosis but so unfortunate as to be a cigar-maker or to be employed in one of those trades which are so liable to tuberculosis. He has a family of five, which he is barely able to support decently on his regular pay. In spite of denying themselves all but the cheapest pleasures of life they have succeeded in saving only a hundred dollars. Put yourself in this man's place when the doctor tells him this. "If you can quit work for six months, go to California or Carolina, where you can live outdoors in the sunshine; if you can go to a sanatorium or somehow get rest, plenty of nutritious food, nursing and the care of a skilled physician, you have every chance to recover; but if you keep on working in that dusty shop, or stay at home in a dark, stuffy room, where you don't get sunshine, pure air, or proper food and care, I can't do much for you, and the odds are all against you."

Consider what a terrible position that poor man is put in. He is told that unless he stops work and spends a lot of money on himself he will almost surely die; and yet he knows, that if he does stop work, he cannot pay for his treatment and support his family for more than a few weeks. Going to a better climate or to a private sanatorium near home are evidently impossible. Let us suppose he lives in Massachusetts which has a state sanatorium at Sharon, costing only $4 a week. How long could he afford to stay there? I think it would cost him at least $12 a week to support his family at home; so that, if we allow only $4 for his fare to Sharon, he could stay just six weeks for his $100, just long enough to taste the joy of rest and good food and care and returning health, and then have to leave penniless and go back to the killing work, or turn beggar and desert his family.

We all know that six weeks treatment at a sanatorium or at home never cures phthisis, and that this is one of the tragedies of the disease that so many half-cured consumptives relapse and die when they go back to unhealthful work and a generally unhygienic life. Special efforts have been made recently in Boston and elsewhere to secure light outdoor work for consumptives discharged from sanatoria or half-cured at home, but our merciless economic system makes this impossible for most cases.

In most cases even the futile six-weeks sanatorium treatment is an impossible luxury for the poor consumptive, and he can only grit his teeth and go back to work with the terrible fear in his heart that soon, in a few weeks perhaps, in a few months at most, he will have to stop work, will not be able to support his family but be a burden to them, and—most terrifying fear of all, which threatens most workingmen with families, whether sick or well—will leave his wife and children in dire poverty.

Under our present government and industrial system it will take centuries, if indeed it will not remain indefinitely impossible to remove these causes; but under a Socialist industrial system they could all be removed within a generation, and thus tuberculosis is wholly prevented. I have reached this conclusion after a conscientious study of the tuberculosis problem in all of its phases and of the aims, principles, and possibilities of Socialism; and I beg of you to give this solution of the problem your earnest attention.—Critic and Guide.

### DO YOU KNOW HIM.

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another, without any reason or foundation, except personal spite or aggrandizement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best elements in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed. Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs all the best and noblest minds, and above all needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest, straightforward charge against him, but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, backbiting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them, and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation. — Teamsters' Journal for August.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as timber dealers and contractors at Morrissey Junction, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Thomas Legge at Morrissey Junction aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Thomas Legge by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1910.

THOMAS LEGGE,
ALEX CAMPBELL.
Witness: L. P. Eckstein.


BUSINESS BUILDING

is identical with house building or any other structure; the better the material the better structure you have, and that's our principal in business building

QUALITY

Therefore when you leave your orders for Groceries with us you can depend on getting The Best, and the same rule applies to the Men's Furnishings.

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Your orders will receive prompt attention and you will be pleased with what we send you.

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Retailers please Note that orders for the famous Creston Tomatoes now in Season

A. Lindley, Box 27 Creston

*For ball programs, banquet menus, and up-to-date printing of all kinds come to The Ledger office.*

CRESTON

In the vicinity of these two places we have some first class Fruit Farm Lands that will bear the closest inspection. The wise plan is to examine before buying so B YYY. I am taking parties from time to time. If interested drop a line to

*Joe Grafton*

P. O. Box 48

Fernie, B. C.

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FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

TELEPHONE NO. 48 POST OFFICE BOX NO. 5

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE, B.C.


## A TWO-EDGED VERDICT.

THE verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of James Robey, the driver who succumbed to injuries while at work in Coal Creek is somewhat paradoxical. Here it is in brief:

Deceased came to his death through his own carelessness and then they add a rider censuring the company for not exercising more care in the matter of supplying proper equipment.

If the unfortunate man came to his untimely end through his own carelessness the supposition must necessarily follow that he was aware of the condition of the tools he was working with, and yet if he possessed this knowledge it seems scarcely credible that he would have deliberately assumed the risk that would jeopardize his own life and limb; on the other hand if he did so foolish a thing where is the sense of recommending the company to exercise more care with their equipment when he, whose duty it would be to notify them fails to do so? If the accident resulted from the use of a defective chain and Robey was ignorant of the defect to attribute carelessness to him is decidedly illogical, whereas, if the company's officials were cognizant of the fact the onus of responsibility for the accident is upon them.

Based on the assumption that it was the man's carelessness that was the cause of his death the suggestion of the jury to the company was in this instance superfluous. The situation presents to us much the appearance of running with the hare and chasing with the hounds.

The effect of such a verdict in the event of the company waiving the payment of compensation basing their objection on the plea of carelessness, which is tantamount to "involuntary suicide" might lead to costly litigation which would have been averted had the wording been free of the ambiguity that characterizes it.

## TO STARVE TO DEATH IS "NATURAL."

"DEATH from natural causes" was the verdict of a London jury on the case of an infant which the examining physician reported "general wasting and improper feeding," in plain English starvation. "Natural causes." What blunted sensibilities! What an intellectual decision for "twelve good men and true" to arrive at after listening to the evidence of the parish doctor, the policeman and the unfortunate mother!

An officer of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children testified as to the honesty of the poverty stricken family. The distracted mother told a story, interspersed with spasms of grief, that stands out as more powerful an indictment against the sordidness of capitalism than any pen can portray. Telling of her love for her little ones, how she had so deprived herself of food on behalf of her offspring until outraged nature was unable to supply the lacteal fluid wherewith she could furnish food to her suckling babe and as a substitute she gave it barley water and cow's milk diluted. Night and day had she watched over her last born as it wasted away. Yet the verdict reads "Natural causes" instead of unnatural, inhuman, unless perchance these wiseacres consider it perfectly natural for the poor to starve to death. When! oh when will the workers awake from their lethargy and prepare themselves to throw overboard a system which offers nothing but want and misery with all its attendant evils to the class they belong to?

## THE BOY SCOUT BOOM.

THE Boy Scout movement has furnished a vast amount of copy for both newspapers and magazines. Doubtless because of the knowledge possessed by those who are interested in the propagation of this scheme of the beauties and advantages accruing from advertising. Sir Robert Baden Powell himself is fully alive to the importance of being kept in the public eye, as the hero of Mafeking fame owes his popularity almost as much to the efforts of the news gatherers as to the prowess displayed during the South African war. Many of its strongest supporters speak deprecatingly of this movement containing even the suggestion of installation of the war spirit into the youthful mind; yet stripped of the mask, and viewed in the light of analysis, the veneer of plate is scratched in many parts, and the brass of militarism protrudes.

That all boys, and in fact all girls, regardless of their physical ability, should be given every opportunity to develope, all will concede; yet in the first place, this movement limits itself in application to only those of the sterner sex, and they to be of selected stock so far as physique is concerned. That a boy be taught how to be resourceful is indeed excellent; that a boy be taught the use of firearms is a valuable acquisition; that a knowledge of first aid be studied, whereby, in case of need, he may benefit himself and others, is a consummation devoutedly to be wished; that he study the manly art of boxing, develop his muscle, and increase his lung capacity, either by wrestling or swimming, are praiseworthy objectives; but somewhat like the snowball, which appears harmless, and is in itself harmless, may inflict a serious wound if it conceals within its surface either a marble or a stone. This simile we aver has its parallel in the Boy Scout movement. One of the principal tenets is blind obedience to superiors, even though it may appear nonsensical, or be repugnant to the individuals ideas of what is right or wrong. To all those who are interested, either pro or con, we strongly recommend a book by Ernest Crosby, the title of which is "Captain Jinks," wherein the ideal soldier is very cleverly portrayed in a dialogue supposed to take place between the German Emperor and an American soldier. Upon the latter being asked by the Prussian Emperor what he thought about a certain military movement, he replied "I do not think, I obey." This classic answer so pleased the German emperor that he congratulated the man upon being an ideal soldier.

In the book, "Deeds Which Won the Empire," published for the edification of these young boys, we find that the different matters brought forth and elaborated upon convincingly prove the truth of our contention as to the ulterior purpose in view. The details in military style of the trial and shooting of a fellow scout, and also his burial. The advise to use every effort to overcome the fear of bloodshed, and as a means of accomplishing this end the suggestion is made of visiting shambles, and they are also instructed how to slaughter cattle and sheep; but to cap the climax, after being taught so high a grade of morality—they are furthermore counselled to be religious. The recognition is made, no matter whether it be consciously or unconsciously, of the growing antipathy among all civilized nations, to militarism with its attendant evils and burdens; and with the end of combating this spirit they who live by the sword are making an attempt, sisyphean though it may be, to stem the tide by the organization of Boy Scout, Territorials, Home Defence Guards, and kindred institutions, and though for a time a certain measure of success may attend their efforts, with the growth of solidarity spreading throughout all nations, it must be merely ephemeral.

The dream of fully developed youth, the elevation and betterment of mankind as a whole, are absolutely untenable propositions so long as one portion of the human family battens on the other, and we can only look forward to a reign of universal equity by the working class studying their own material interest, when they will come to a realization of existing conditions determined to effect the banishment of the murder lust known as war, and that narrow patriotism limited to geographical lines, when as a result of education they know, and act accordingly, by striking the blow which will enable them to obtain economic liberty.

## THE LABOR SCARCITY BUGABOO.

THROUGHOUT the entire Dominion the newspapers are publishing scare head notices about the shortage of labor and the consequent delay in railroad construction. This is postively buncombe of the first quality, shrieking Schrieber and his cohorts to the contrary notwithstanding. Treat men like human beings and not worse than cattle and with the present great influx of immigrants, the men idle because of the failure in the prairie provinces of the grain crop there would not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining all the labor needed. They who are so loudly proclaiming about the dearth and agitating for the introduction of Orientals are by no means ignorant of facts, but to have three gangs of men on hand, is what they are after, that is one coming, one working and one going, in this way they can be kept in due submission and if they do revolt there is always plenty of substitutes at hand. This is merely history repeating itself as there has never been any railroad construction in Canada without this same old story being told.

The following clipping from Montreal in a few brief words describes the situation:

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Norwegian newspapers of August 22 contain a strongly worded warning apparently issued by the Norwegian department of justice to Norwegian laborers against taking employment on railway construction work in Canada. The warning was based upon the report of the Norwegian counsel general in Montreal, who blames the railway contractors for not treating their laborers fairly, declares that their system of employment is contrary to modern humanitarian ideas and says that he is not afraid of pronouncing his opinion because he has a sufficient number of cases on file to prove his statements.

But one feature of it that will not be heralded through the press with the splurge headlines that are placed over the "labor shortage" assertions of railroad engineers and contractors when they are interviewed.

We suggest the following for the benefit of the headline artists: "Labor shortage Humbug. Conditions in the construction camps villanous." "Men prefer to tramp rather than submit." "Wages paid are subject to all kinds of deductions." "Men steal hay in order to make their beds."

The above are very mildly expressed, but we don't expect that the suggestions will be noticed unless it be by the Labor Press and the other side will naturally pooh pooh the statements, but we can and do challenge them to disprove any of the statements made.


# New Fall Goods

## Men's Furnishing Department

Men's Wool Socks, pair .....20c, 25c, 35c
Men's Black Cashmere Socks, pair .....25c, 35c, 50c
Stanfield's Under, Natural and Dark Gray, heavy weight, guaranteed unshrinkable, per suit .....$3.00

MEN'S SWEATERS AND MEN'S SWEATER COATS,
MEN'S KNIT-TO-FIT WOOL COMBINATIONS
In fact everything in the line of Men's Furnishings, quality and price guaranteed.

## Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

New Fall Suits, up-to-date .....$20.00 to $30.00
New Fall Skirts, up-to-date.....$3.50 to $10.50
New Fall Coats, up-to-date.....$15.00 to $27.50
Balance of our stock of Wash Suits and Skirts at actually half price.

## Dry Goods Dept.

New White Blankets, pair.....$3.75 to $7.50
New Gray Blankets, pair .....$2.50 to $4.50
Hudson's Bay Blankets, pair .....$6.00 to $8.50
New Dress Goods, New Silks.

## Boot and Shoe Dept.

Men's Just Right Shoes just received, a full line of
New Fall Lasts, special at, pair.....$5.50 to $7.00
Ladies' Relendo Shoes, with the cushion heel, special at, per pair .....$4.00, $4.50, $5.00
Special Line Ladies' Tan Oxfords and Shoes, special at per pair .....$2.95

# Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.


## Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for articles that are sent in.

Bellevue, Alta., Aug. 28, 1910.

J. W. Bennett, Esq., Editor District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

Dear Bennett:

Re Poll Tax I may say that I know of no Provincial Poll Tax, but the following, which is included in the amendments to the "Village Act, 1907," explains itself.

New section added after section 37. Section 37a added.

"37a. Except persons of His Majesty's Naval or Military force on full pay or in actual service or of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Force, every male inhabitant of the village of the age of 21 years and upwards, who has resided in the said village for a period of two months or more and has not been assessed on the assessment roll of the village, may be taxed at a certain sum yearly; such tax shall not be less than two dollars per year, and not more than three dollars per year.

"(2). Persons residing within three miles of the village who have a place of business therein, and whose names are not on the assessment roll or who receive employment and are paid wages or a salary therein, are hereby liable to pay poll tax subject to the provisions of this act.

"37b. Any person liable to pay taxes imposed by the next preceeding section shall pay same to the secretary-treasurer of the village within three days after demand thereof by the said secretary-treasurer, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay the same within such time, the said secretary treasurer may levy on same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the defaulter with costs of the distress and sale:

"Provided that in case any person neglects or refuses to pay the poll tax when demanded by the secretary-treasurer the secretary-treasurer shall then demand from the employer or employers of the person so neglecting or refusing the amount due for such poll tax, and the person paying the same shall deduct the same so paid from the salary or wages due to the person so neglecting or refusing and the said employer or employers are hereby rendered liable for the amount or amounts demanded by the secretary-treasurer if they fail to deduct same from the salary or wages due to the person employed."

These amendments were made I believe as the result of some suggestions made in the columns of the Frank paper to the effect that the miners who had no property should be made to contribute to the village revenue, and probably one or two trips to Edmonton also had some effect.

The following is also taken from the act and was not changed in the process of amending:

"38. The property exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act shall be:

(f). The annual income of any person derived from any source."

If objection were taken to the payment of poll tax on this ground, however, much legal argument may ensue with doubtful results except insofar as expense to the individual who protests is concerned.

The act has nothing to say regarding the collection of poll tax from the same person in different villages during the same year, with the exception of the residence qualification contained in section 37a, neither does it provide for a receipt being given in cases where the poll tax is deducted from wages or salary due.

Yours truly,

C. STUBBS.

## CENSUS OF MORTALITY, DISABILITY AND COMPENSATION

The date of the next census for mortality, disability and compensation is June 1st of next year, which is the same as the date for population. It is a record for one year, and gives the information concerning all persons to whom the schedule relates for the year counting to the hour of midnight of May 31st, 1911.

Personal description of every person who has died in the year, or suffered disability by accident or sickness and has received compensation therefore is required in the schedule, and for more complete identification reference is made to his family or household in the first schedule.

The name and sex of each person, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated, together with the month of birth, the year of birth, the age at last birthday and the country or place of birth are required under personal description. His or her racial or tribal origin, religion and profession, occupation or trade, will also be recorded under the general heading of personal description, whether the reference is to persons who have died within the year or to persons who have been disabled within the year by accident or sickness, and to persons who have sustained loss of time and earnings and to allowance or compensation for loss of life or time.

Under the heading of mortality records will be entered showing the month of death in the census year, the disease or cause of death as described by the Bertillon nomenclature, the place of death if it occurred away from home, and the name and address of the attending physician.

Disability and compensation relate to accident or sickness, and under these heads records will be entered of the nature of loss or injury caused by accident in the year, cause of accident, weeks of disability due to sickness or accident, and loss of salary or other earnings caused by sickness or accident.

Allowance or compensation made to employees is recorded under three heads: 1. The voluntary allowance which may be made to employe by employer for lost time through sickness or accident during the year. 2. Compensation in the year by employer under statute for (1) loss of life by accident, and (2) for injury by accident, which is required in some provinces of the Dominion. 3. Compensation by insurance for (1) loss of life and (2) for sickness or injury.


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You are now going through this world for the last time:
## Why Not
live on the best and nothing but the best, and go to
## The 41 Market Co.
for your requirements in Meats, Fresh Killed and Government Inspected; Fish, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Etc.
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THE HAYING SEASON IS HERE
Our stock of haying tools is complete. Forks, Hand Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Wrenches, Machine Oil and Oilers, Deering Mowers and Horse Rakes. Mail or phone orders receive careful attention.
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IF YOU WANT
a Shave, a Game of Pool or Billiards or a Cup of Coffee
## Drop in at Ingram's
Full Stock of Smokers' Goods Always on Hand
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CENTRAL HOTEL
The Two "Billies"
Now Under New Management
Catering to the Workingman's Trade
Large Airy Rooms and Good Table
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# Welduminium
The New Metal for Soldering
Lightest on Earth. 25c a Bar
## Welduminium
is superior to all other solders. Why? because it unites such metals as Tin, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Brass, Galvanized Iron, Electro-Plate and Silver, and without using soldering iron, spirits of salts, chemicals, acids, resin, or any injurious substances which are all more or less deadly poison.
## Welduminium
is a new metal used by all the leaking Preserving and Canning Companies in England, America, Australia, and the Argentine Republic, for soldering their tins as there is no danger of being poisoned with (Spirits of Salts) or Ptomaine Poisoning. Welduminium is supplied by
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First class work guaranteed.
Drop in and convince yourself.
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# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK BY 174

Professor E. W. Hughes, "The Terror," was the delegate to the league meeting at Bellevue, Alta., last Saturday. After the general business the draw for the semi-final of the Mutz cup took place when Coal Creek meets Cranbrook at Cranbrook on the 17th of September.

Ike Haile left here last Saturday for Nanaimo, where he intends making a new home.

District President Powell attended the local meeting here last Friday.

Harry Baker left last week for a tour around the coast district.

Mrs. J. Worthington paid a visit to Michel last Monday.

Thomas Jenkinson and his son Joe of Michel were visitors here on Wednesday.

A few lights on the Holy City side of the Creek would be greatly appreciated by the residents.

Tommy Douglas arrived in camp on Monday from Seattle.

Dave Logan arrived back in camp last Saturday after spending a few months on his ranch at Red Deer.

The Rev. E. L. Best and Ben Barnes left last Saturday for Spokane where they will spend a well-earned vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Langdon, Adam Watson, Jack McPherson, P. Egan, W. R. Puckey and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Puckey were down at Hosmer taking in the Labor Day sports.

A lamp or two in the mine coaches at night would be a great benefit to all traveling by the midnight express.

Jack Harrington spent the week end at Lethbridge. He was one of the speakers at the Labor Day celebration.

The Coal Creek football team will journey to Coleman to fulfill their league fixture. A good game is anticipated as the Coleman boys will be sure and try for their revenge. The team will lineup as follows: Goal, T. Banns; Full backs, J. McLetchie, W. McFegan, captain; half backs, J. Sweeny, W. Parnell, Robb Johnston; forwards, T. Oakley, O. Joison, P. Joison, B. Hartwell; center, J. Manning.

The game between Fernie and Coal Creek on Labor Day resulted in a draw. Up to the present Fernie has failed to give a date when the game is to be played off.

Joe Hamer was successful in winning the wrestling tournament at Fernie on Labor Day by throwing Ben Smith of Fernie.

Born, at Coal Creek, on the 6th inst, to Mr. and Mrs. George Monks, a fine son.

The accident list this week is as follows: Sam Ferarelli, a lacerated foot while working on the tipple on Tuesday.

W. Wheeler, lacerated finger, while working at No. 1 North.

Fred James, a crushed finger while working in No. 5 mine.

Comrade Gerald O. Desmond delivered a lecture in the Club hall on Thursday evening on Socialist revolution to a fair audience. Jack Harrington occupied the chair.

A meeting will be held in the Club hall on Sunday evening, September 11th, for the purpose of selling the newspapers and magazines.

Pete Byron left here on Friday morning for Nicolar Valley.

Thomas Birkett, Dick Jones and Alf. Clare left by the same train for the coast district.

A young man named William Hurst died very suddenly up here last Friday. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. J. Buckley and had been here about three months coming from Lancashire, Eng. He had been ailing for a long time and had come here thinking that the change of air might do him good, but he gradually got worse until last Friday he asked to be assisted outside, and while he was left for a few minutes sitting in a chair expired on the veranda which caused quite a shock to Mr. and Mrs. Buckley. The cause of death was consumption. Deceased was 27 years of age and was interred at Fernie cemetery last Sunday.

James Langdon, Charlie Powell, Alex McFegan and company were in from the Elk valley for the Labor day celebrations.

Tommy Martin went down as far as Jaffray last week end with Harry Gorrie on a hunting expedition and they returned on Monday evening with a fine deer which had fallen with Tommy's first shot.

The board of trustees, as is usual in such cases, advertised for a teacher for the infants class. There were several applicants and after giving all the requisite consideration Miss Elmhurst of Vancouver was written of her appointment on the 19th of August, but owing to a miscarriage of the postal authorities the letter was sent to Vancouver via Montreal who immediately on receipt wired acceptance, but in the meantime the board receiving no response from the lady, assumed she must have made other arrangements, therefore Mr. Webster of Fernie was engaged, but when the mistake was explained he retired and Miss Elmhurst is now in charge of the little folks.

## COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

The Bon Ton Ice Cream Parlors caters for your trade. Supplies ice cream, soft drinks of all flavors and fruits. Mrs. S. Ingram, proprietress.

The Coleman Rebekahs will commemorate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the grand lodge on the 21st of this month by giving a whist drive, dance and the usual refreshments. The last two features I am familiar with but a "whist drive" is a new one on me. What does a "whist drive?" Perhaps like a necktie, "a four-in-hand." Next.

Coal Creek vs. Coleman will be next Saturday's opponents on the football field here so come in crowds as there is sure to be a good game, and we are confident of victory even though J. Pyman, W. Roughead and J. Hunter are suspended for a fortnight.

The fleet footed representatives of our team did well at Hosmer on Labor Day, A. Easton obtaining second place in the mile race. Elizabeth Gates reached the tape first in the 100-yard dash for young ladies, while Mary, who hands us our mail, obtained second place. If you have any snapshots left, gentle Mary, do send us one.

The annual picnic of the big and little children and their friends was held in Flumerfelt Park, everybody having a right royal good time. This yearly event under the auspices of the Institutional and St. Alban's churches, is always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.

The lodge of K. P. will have a social session with the accompanying refreshments after the initiatory ceremonies of the Knight or Third Rank have been conferred upon a number of esquires and the vacancies caused by so many brothers departing from the community have been filled. Mark the date—17. All members and friends are earnestly urged to come and swell the gathering and be assured a "swell" time too. Remember the 17th.

Father de Wilde, whose health compelled him to change his residence from here to St. Pauls, Vancouver, B. C., was given a splendid token of the esteem in which he was held by the presentation of a well-filled purse. The Father, in feeling language, gracefully acknowledged the gift assuring his hearers that he appreciated greatly the kindness of those who had aided in the making of this gift and expressed his deep regret that he was compelled to leave them at this juncture, but hoped that the steady growth of the church would continue and that while separated from them in the body he would be ever with them in the spirit concluding with a benediction.

Fred Lock received a severe blow on the arm from a hammer while at work breaking rock in No. 2, but after having the injured member attended to he went home where he is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Rodgerson has just returned from a visit to Manitoba which she not only called upon her relatives but also made purchases of those articles of wearing apparel so dearly enjoyed by the owner and so frequently criticized by the onlooker. The stock consists of the latest creations of the milliners' art calculated to bring joy to the hearts of the fair sex and consternation to the pocketbook of the sterner members thereof.

It does not hurt to repeat a good thing so Bob here goes once more as they are really few who know how to make a lively time and we wish you many happy returns of the day accompanied by more pleasant social evenings. When can we sing. "Haste to the Wedding?"

Last Tuesday night a general meeting was held in the Opera house of the shareholders of the Co-operative Trading store. President Leary occupied the chair, and in a few well chosen remarks outlined the events connected with the association which showed a creditable progress has been made, much to the gratification of all concerned. The reading of the balance sheet by Secretary J. Graham led to some discussion relative to outstanding indebtedness of some who had left the town, but these debts were found to be largely compensated for by shares held by the debtors. As an evidence of growth it was shown that the turnover was one-third larger per month than what obtained during the previous half-year. At the start the number of shares held was only 400, whereas there are now holders of over 1,200—$10 shares. The debt upon the building is nearly cleared off and there is a good round sum for the reserve fund so that a fair dividend will be forthcoming to all members. The outlook for continued success is excellent and the institution is bound to flourish.

**Football—Hosmer vs. Coleman.**

From the start it looked good for Coleman winning the first round for the cup. Rain fell a few minutes after play started and shortly afterwards Joe Stephenson kicked the ball through scoring goal No. 1. S. McDonald was compelled to retire because of recent illness. Penalty goals were scored by Pyman and Roughead. The score at the close was Coleman, 6; Hosmer, 0.

**Labor Day at Hosmer.**

Coleman first and second team vs. Michel-Hosmer combination.

At half time despite lively play in the course of which Easton did not score as expected, the score stood Coleman 0, Hosmer 1. On play being resumed the game waxed warm and in response to the chaff of some of the half-backs Easton equalized matters by a well planted shot. After this the ball flew backwards and forwards like a swallow on the wing and in one of its flights Easton retrieved any laurels he might have been thought to have lost by securing the second goal for Coleman and victory. Coleman 2, Hosmer 1. Hip! Hip! Hurrah!

**Married.**

Jenkins-McKenzie.—At Coleman by the Rev. McMorlam, Maggie, daughter of William Jenkins and Charles McKenzie of Hillcrest, the ceremony of joining these two in the matrimonial bond was performed. A very enjoyable wedding supper was furnished in the evening, everybody present wishing the couple happiness and long days.

## BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, son and daughter, arrived in Bellevue from Scotland last week. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton had four boys working in the Pass prior to their coming. We sincerely hope the parents will like the country as well as the boys.

Joe Ellison had the misfortune to lose his horse on Friday. It seems that the night before, the horse was tied up in the barn and the door closed, but in the morning he was missing, which led to thoughts that he had been stolen. Anyhow information reached Joe that a horse answering his horse's description had been killed by the train in the slide. Upon investigation and a considerable amount of hard work the horse was found buried at the side of the track. He had evidently been knocked down by the train and probably shot by the section hands as no serious injury could be found beyond a broken leg. This is pretty hard luck for Joe who had not seen the horse for several months this year, and had only paid $5 about two weeks ago for having him brought from the prairie.

The Frank football team played us a friendly game on Saturday last. The score was Frank, 3; Bellevue, 1. Billy Hughes, Coal Creek and Joe Stephenson, Coleman, witnessed the game, the former doing quite a lot of rooting for us.

The Bellevue hardware store has had a fresh coat of paint, and is certainly one of the best looking buildings in town.

By the way the hardware store which is to be tenanted by Mr. Steve Humble, is nearly completed. Tom McCutcheon is making an addition to his block of 60x24. It will be used as a restaurant.

We regret to hear that through the doctor's orders Mrs. Ben Welsh has been advised to return to England as soon as possible. Mrs. Welsh has been in bad health ever since coming to Canada. We hope the change will do her good.

Mr. Matthew Carnill and son have arrived in Bellevue from Nottinghamshire, England. Mr. Carnill worked on the island about 12 years ago.

A meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Football league was held here on Saturday, September 3rd. Delegates present were: W. Hughes, Coal Creek; Sam Moore, Michel; Joe Stephenson, Coleman; J. McGechie, Frank; James Burke, Bellevue, and League Secretary R. Leavitt. Mr. J. Sharp, Michel, was chairman.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of Infringement committee be taken up seriatim. Amendment that we adopt the report of the committee as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we concur in the report of the Infringement committee re Frank having to play at Michel again. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that Michel get the points in the Frank game of July 30th.

Amendment that Michel play Frank at Frank and that the latter pay Michel's expenses for the first trip and that the three Coleman players that played for Frank be suspended for two league matches. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded that Michel play Frank at Frank on September 24. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that Bellevue get the points with Coleman.

Amendment that we await the referee's report re. Bellevue and Coleman match before taking action. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded that Frank pay Michels expenses to Frank and also $33 as players' wages.

Amendment that the Frank gate receipts be given to Michel after paying hotel expenses. Amendment carried.

Moved and seconded that Frank do not play any players who were not registered seven days previous to July 30th. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that we concur wtih section 111 of report of Infringement committe, which reads as follows: "That any club playing an ineligible player after this date be fined the sum of $20 and in the event of the offending club winning the game the points be deducted from their record. Also any player violating this by-law will be suspended for a period of one month."

The result of the draw for the second round of the Mutz cup was as follows:

1. Frank and Bellevue at Bellevue.
2. Winners of Hosmer and Coleman plays winners of Bellevue and Frank at either Frank or Bellevue.
3. Cranbrook and Coal Creek at Cranbrook.

The standing of the Football league up to and including September 3rd is as follows:

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Michel | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Bellevue | 11 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| Coal Creek | 11 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Frank | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | *8 |
| Fernie | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Coleman | 8 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Hosmer | 9 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 |

* Two points deducted for playing ineligible players.

## ECHOS OF THE BIG FIRE.

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—The frightful experience of the northwestern states in the last two weeks at the hands of the forest fires, which have wiped out scores of lives and many millions in property, utterly destroying whole towns, have had only one heartening circumstance, the wonderful bravery of the fire-fighters, settlers battling for their homes, soldiers risking their lives against the flames with the same courage that they would display in the face of a human enemy.

The disasters of the present season may result in much more care toward the prevention of fires in future years especially in dry seasons. Governor Hay of Washington has recommended the suspension of all logging operations during the balance of the present drought and the law against burning slashings without permission will be more strictly enforced in the future. The Washington Forest Fire association which has spent $50,000 in forest fire fighting this year, has been trying for years to impress upon the loggers, settlers and all who go into the woods, the need of caution, but it seems to have required the bitter experiences of the present summer to drive home the lesson. As it is, thanks to the hard work of the association, Washington has probably suffered less than any other northwestern state.

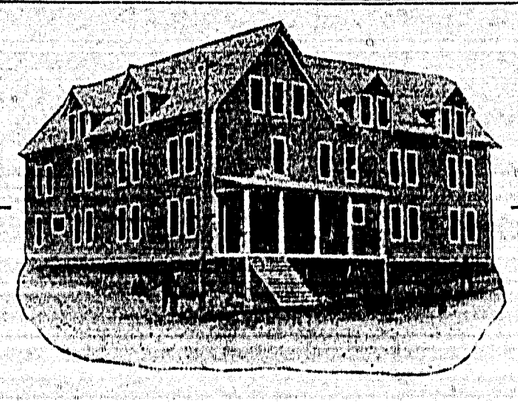
From Oregon comes a report by a government forester that some of the forest fires were of incendiary origin. This seems too fiendish and inhuman to be credited. No enemy of mankind could stoop to the setting of forest fires either to avenge a private grudge or a sense of public wrong.

The sealed Wellington mine at Whitehaven will be reopened September 22.

A Scottish servant girl, engaged in cooking, broke an egg into a bowl, and commenced beating it with a fork. She felt something catch the fork, and, on examining it found to her surprise a needle and thread. The needle was an inch and a half long, and the thread (double linen) was six inches.

## TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders wanted to take a lease of the Miners' Opera House at Coleman. All tenders to be sent to William Graham, P. O. 58 Coleman, Alta., not later than September 14th. For full particulars apply to William Graham, secretary Miners' Union, Coleman, Alta.

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*FIFTY ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, CLEAN AND CHEAP*

*Electrically Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout*

*R. FAIRCLOUGH, Proprietor*

*COAL CREEK, B. C.*


## MICHEL.

The courthouse is being removed to a place on the other side of the creek near the Balmoral boarding house.

Jim Flynn went west last Friday spending a day in Fernie.

Joe Taylor spent Labor day in Fernie on a business which we are not supposed to know, but there was no "charivari" on his return the same night.

T. B. Baker went to Fernie on Friday last.

Michel prize band gave an open air concert in New Michel on Saturday evening.

Several new buildings are under construction in the vicinity of the saw mills; Michel must grow in spite of all.

The mines were idle from Friday to Wednesday.

There are quite a bunch of Hindoos working at the saw mills now.

Miss Mary Davies has arrived from Vancouver where she has been visiting her parents.

Mrs. James Eddy is up from Cowley on a holiday.

Bob Hanson and Bill Stenny are matched for a magpie jump on Saturday for $50 a side.

Mr. Jack Graham of Nanaimo is visiting here.

Mr. J. Graham's massive silver loving cup is on exhibition at the hotel, which will be put up for competition in the Crow's Nest Pass league.

Westly Dunbar was visiting his brother Danny the "Bo" at Corbin on Labor day. The "Free Lance" of Westville, Pictou county, boosts up how this western country makes great Pictorians and other novys, but it doesn't say much about how many it puts on the "BUMSKIE."

Mrs. Foley and daughter returned to Revelstoke on Monday last.

A. J. Carter, the district secretary, was here for the Labor day celebration.

Quite a bunch of sports took in the big fight on Monday at Fernie. Some came back with pretty long faces and empty pockets.

A. J. Carter and Gerald O. Desmond addressed an open-air meeting in the front of the Michel hall in spite of the inclement weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and family are back again after an extended trip to the British Isles.

**Labor Day.**

Prize Waltz—Mr. Fred Wheatcroft and Miss Maggie Carr.

The dance which followed was a great success. Alec Derbyshire was floormaster. The music was supplied by Messrs. Littler Bros., concertina; A. Almond, piano; Jack Lewis, cornet.

Messrs. A. J. Carter, G. O. Desmond, Thomas Harries, Vince Frodsham, M. Burrell, M. MacLean, Tom Cohoon were judges in all events and all are to be complimented on the admirable way everything was carried out.

The Labor day sports with their results as follows:

Married man's race—Fred Gommo, first, $10; M. Joyce, second, $6.

Football tournament—T. MacGovern's team won, $25.

Boys' race, under 10 years—Archie Meikle, first, $2; J. Howcroft, second, $1.

Boys' race, under 14 years—A. Passio, first, $5; F. Srnee, second, $2.

Girls' race, under 10 years—Ray Seigle, first, $2; Rosy Frew, second, $1.00.

Girls race, under 14 years—Maggie Simons, first, $3; F. Knegp, second, $2.00.

Hop, step and jump—Nat Evans, first, $5; McDougall, Hillcrest, second, $3.

One-mile race—Frenchie Cappelle, first, $12; Bert Davis, second, $8.

Three-legged race—Jack Howell, first, $6; Bert Davis, first; Millet and Evans, second, $4.

Long jump—Mat Evans, first, $7; Macdougall, second, $5.

Sack race—Sam Moores, first, $7; M. Joyce, second, $5.

Barrel rolling race—F. Pollett, first, $5; T. Carney, second, $3.

Egg and spoon race—George Millet, first, $7; F. Pollett, second, $5.

High Jump—MacDougal, Hillcrest, first, $5; Nat Evans, second, $4.

Wheelbarrow race—George Millet and Ed Strudwick, first, $10.

Quarter-mile race—Frenchie Chappelle, first, $10; Ed Strudwick, second, $5.

Threading needle race—Mrs. S. Stevenson, first, $5.00; Mrs. M. Joyce, second, $3.

Throwing the hammer — MacDougall, Hillcrest, first, $10.

Obstacle race—Frenchie Chappelle, first, $10.

Beauty contest—Prizes divided between Miss Hilda Davis and Miss Allen, $10.

Baby show—Mrs. M. Joyce's baby, first, $5.

Football place kick—Sam Moores, first, $5; George Millet, second, $3.

Old man's race—Augusta Dutollo, first, $5; Frank Campbell, second, $3.

120 yards open—Nat Evans, first, $10; George Millet, second, $5.

Married Women's race—Mrs. S. Stevenson, first, $7; Mrs. Powell, second, $5.

100 yards Miners' Race—George Millett, first, $12; Nat Evans, second, $8; Ed Strudwick, third, $5.

Bicycle race, 3 miles—Marshall, first, $10; Ghessy, second, $5.

Magpie jump—C. Walker, first, $5; R. Hanson, second, $3.

## SEAMY SIDE OF GREAT STRIKE.

### SUICIDE, CRIME AND STARVATION FOLLOW

**Heartless Landlords Evict Families From Their Miserable Homes.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Rumors that a general strike affecting half a million persons on the east side spread rapidly through New York yesterday. The first effect was upon the police department, where orders were quietly issued to strengthen the reserves in the precincts from 14th street to the Battery.

The men and women now out on strike number 75,000, of whom 10,000 are Italians, the remainder being Jews. Of the number 15,000 are women, and half of the strikers cannot speak English. The trades now on strike are the cutters, largely Americans, and the finishers and pressers, ignorant and poorly paid.

Their demands briefly are: Abolition of the home sweatshop; no more than 2½ hours overtime during the rush season, thereby preventing the killing work of 18 and 20 hours; a 48-hour week; a definite minimum scale sufficient to maintain the worker during a part of the time he is idle, because of trade conditions; free use of power-driven sewing machines and other necessary appliances in the shops; strictly union shops.

Cutters, pressers and finishers have been on strike since July 7th. There has been little or no disorder but though spectacular features have been lacking the horror of the strike has been great. A train of suicide and crime by the men; of suicide and worse by the women, has followed in the wake of the strike. It is freely asserted that a general strike could create no worse conditions, save possibly to add riot and murder to the list.

The effect of a general strike on the clothing trade would be paralyzing. Five hundred shops already are closed at the height of the season. Fifteen hundred shops are running crippled, and thousands of shops would face ruin with the cessation of work at this time. The manufacturers of other cities could not meet the demands throughout the country of the fall and winter trade, and the cost of clothing would jump from 20 to 50 per cent it is predicted.

Judge Snitken, hearing the hundreds of eviction cases which has resulted from the strike, rebuked George Hallock, Jr., a wealthy real estate owner, for his heartlessness, and suspended for a week an eviction case so that the defendant, Nathan Hyman, might attend the funeral of his wife.

Hyman's pitiful story touched the judge. A process server, he said, forced his way into the house and thrust a summons into his hand while he was kneeling with his children about the body of his wife, who died while the officer was knocking at the door. Hallock was complainant in the case.

"Did you know this man's wife was dead?" the court inquired sharply.

Hallock admitted that he did.

"They were undesirable tenants," he added defensively, "and I wanted them put out."

"Haven't you any feeling?" the judge asked.

"It's a matter of business," Hallock replied.

He was going to say more but the judge cut him off and lectured him severely. Then he postponed the case for a week and sent Hyman home, telling him to look out for his children as best he could and assuring him that he would not be disturbed until the funeral of his wife was over.

Forty strikers were jailed during the morning for violating Justice Goff's injunction against picketing or interfering in any way with the employees.

Judge Snitken's court was crowded with parties to the eviction suits. In most of the cases, after a hurried hearing the judge extended the time. More suits were filed during the day, more than 1,500 now being on record.

## BRIEF BITS FROM BRITAIN.

Lieut. Allen Sutor, of the Royal Artillery, will be tried by court-martial. He is author of a pamphlet "The Army System; or, Why Muddle Through £30,000,000 a Year in Peace?"

It was stated at the inquest of a seven-year-old boy who swallowed some Thames water that it had poisoned him.

Rev. Christopher Hudson, who because he made a Scotch marriage while his first wife was alive, had been locked out of the church at Sutton Cheney near Muncaton, addressed a large crowd in the open air.

Three men and two women have died at Wrexham from ptomaine poisoning caused by eating pork pies.

The Blackburn Fire Brigade has been presented with a goat as a mascot. Why not present Heywood with a monkey? Some of our Lancashire friends say he is one by a longshot.

John Mangan, a Nottingham provision dealer unable to give an alarm was burnt to death.

The Territorials are raising a howl because they are subject to the routine of the Regulars, out of a total of 16,500 then 1,670 practically deserted.

Injunctions were granted at the request of Andrew Harris against the Preston and District Powerloom Weavers' association and the Amalgamated Weavers' association to restrain them from using union funds for parliamentary purposes.

At the Lambeth police court a shop keeper was fined £1 for selling fried fish and potatoes a couple of minutes after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The same penalty was inflicted on a soldier who was said to have kicked two policemen in the face and stomach. From this we may deduce that two minutes overtime equals two kicked policemen.

"There seems no limit to what persons will do when they have the horrors of poverty staring them in the face, and honest poverty at that," remarked the Shoreditch Coroner after listening to a sad story of a mother's desperate fight against adversity. The inquiry had reference to the death of a six-months-old child, Alexander Carroll, whose parents live in Herford street, Kingsland road. Sarah Carroll, the mother, who is the wife of a meat porter, said she had six children and four were alive. For six weeks she herself fed the baby, and after that gave him barley water and cow's milk. The parish doctor ordered the child's removal to the Shoreditch Infirmary, where he died. She had done her duty to the child, and tended him night and day. The Coroner: You seem to have done everything except keep it clean. I am told you tried to drown the baby six months ago. Why was that? Witness: That was through trouble, but I never attempted to drown the baby. P. C. Miezner (the Coroner's officer): But you had the child in your arms when the constable jumped over the canal bank and dragged you back. Witness (bursting into tears): Yes; but I don't remember anything about it, I was in such trouble. I love my children too much to do them harm, and have starved myself to give them food. I thank God now I never succeeded in doing it. P. C. Miezner said the Magistrate discharged the woman. An officer of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said the couple were quiet and well-behaved, sober, and industrious. They seemed to have been in poverty, but it was honest poverty. Continuing, witness said he had visited the house, and found the children clean, but the youngest was very wasted. There was nothing to show that they had not been well looked after. Dr. Gray said that death was due to general wasting, owing to improper feeding. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

## CRIME AMONG ITALIANS.

By Vincent Julius.

The foes of Italian immigration are increasing daily in the United States, because of the numerous crimes committed by Italians. Even the newspapers are using the adjective "Italian" almost as a synonym of crime, murder, etc., and a general prejudice against Italians is gaining in strength.

Ignorance concerning the economic conditions of the Italians is largely responsible for this prejudice.

Italian laborers in their own country have to live on wages ranging from 20 to 60 cents a day, which is absolutely insufficient for a family to live on; so they are forced to expatriate themselves or starve, and a considerable number choose the first.

There are in the city of Naples about 100,000 working men without steady employment, and the same phenomenon exists in many parts of Italy. It is easy to understand that when a man is unemployed he becomes either a camorrist or a criminal, and especially if he is hungry he will commit almost any kind of felony. Such is the case in Italy.

The Italians are not the only people who commit crimes; for in every nation there are good and bad people. For example, let us take France, the country which is supposed to be the richest in Europe. There everybody can find employment if he is willing to work; and yet we find the streets of Paris filled with "apaches," whose only object is to extort money from the people.

Should the French people be called apaches, simply because there are many apaches in Paris? No. Nor should the Italians be called criminals because there are many criminals among them.

In my opinion, it is the present capitalist system that produces so many criminals. If there were not the awful extremes of great wealth and dire poverty apaches and blackhanders would not exist.

The capitalists of Italy prefer an idle life to one of commercial activity; they are unwilling to give work to the working class of their country. These parasites of humanity are not satisfied with sucking the blood of the working class; they refuse even to give them work, forcing them to starve or leave the country.

How many there are yet in Italy who are nearly starving we do not know, but we may rest assured that there are hundreds of thousands who are willing to expatriate themselves, but have not the money wherewith to cross the ocean.

Oh! when will these miserable sons of nature awake from the lethargical dream which keeps them ignorant of the actual world?

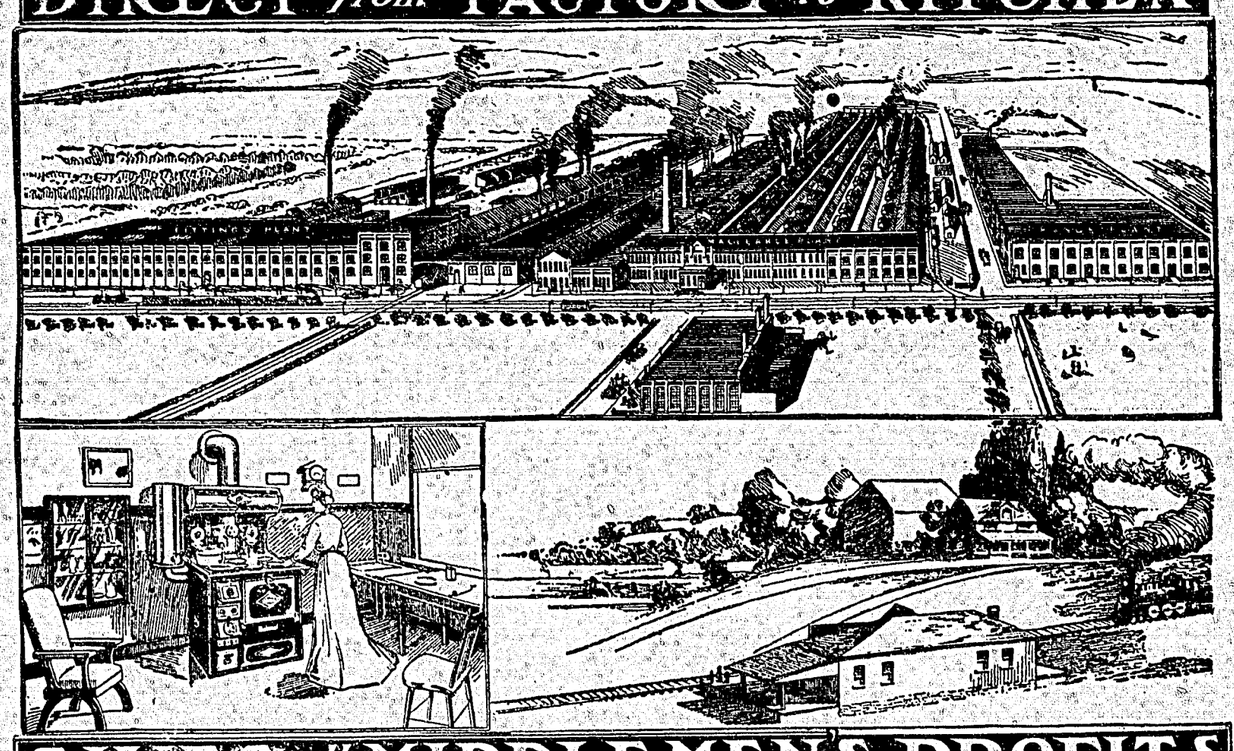
Italian laborers are to be found the world over, and no country has ever refused them. Why? Because they are hard workers; they have constructed railroads, dug ditches and tunneled the mountains everywhere.

The best way to combat crime among them is to make the greatest possible effort in educating and lifting up the working class not only of Italy, but of the world.

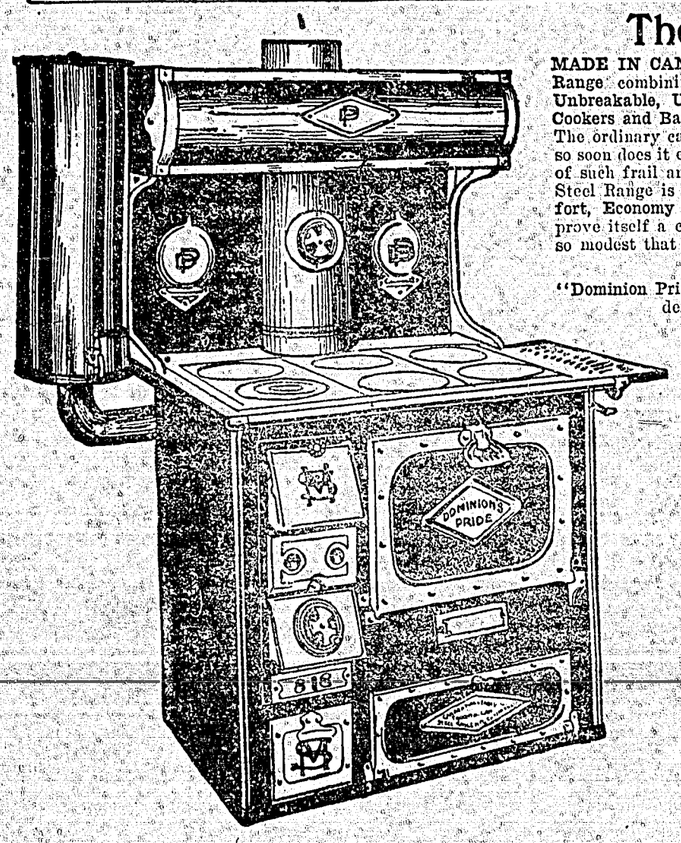
Italy always produced great men and is still producing them.

There is nothing the matter with Italy, but that she is badly afflicted with capitalism. There is nothing the matter with the Italians, but that for generations large numbers of them have been trampled down by capitalism.

DIRECT from FACTORY to KITCHEN



SAVES all MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS



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[IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER]


# The Labor World

### CHILD LABOR.

Five million deserters from the army of 20,000,000 public school children in the United States in a single year is the estimate of a leading educator cited by Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, the general secretary of the National Child Labor committee, in the North American Review. The same writer quotes the report of the Massachusetts commission on Industrial Education, (according to which there were in the state of Massachusetts alone "25,000 children between 14 and 16 not in school, five-sixths of whom did not complete the grammar school course ,one-fifth did not complete the seventh grade, and one-fourth did not complete the sixth grade."

It was found that these children seldom receive over $5 a week before they are 17, and reach the maximum of $8 to $10 at 20 years of age. It is estimated that out of every five children, four enter a cotton mill or become messengers or cash girls. Moreover, it is rare that one goes from an unskilled to a skilled trade. Out of the 50 cases between 17 and 20 years of age employed in skilled industries in Cambridge, only one had formerly been employed in unskilled labor other than errand and office work. Boys were rarely found in adding names who were formerly employed at other work, and this was true of mechanics, plumbers, painters, glass workers, plasterers, masons, and stone cutters.

According to the census of 1900, among the 1,750,189 child workers not less than 688,207 children under 15, 186,358 of whom were under 14 years of age, were in industries other than agricultural." But these figures are not accurate. The census showed but 668 newsboys, whereas in 33 of our cities today "not less than 17,000 children are engaged as newspaper carriers, many of them as young as six or eight years." It will thus be seen that the problem under consideration is an intensely vital one.—People N. Y.

### IN THE COAL FIELDS.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—Coal operators in the Westmoreland county fields in Pennsylvania, finding all other methods against the strikers have failed, are planning to arrest 80 miners on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The vital question to be fought out will be whether it is constitutional for labor to organize with the purpose of striking or to continue a strike.

**To Make Strike Illegal.**

The corporations bringing the action will contend among other things that a strike is an act in restraint of trade and in addition will charge that it is common law conspiracy.

The operators intend to strike their big blow when they ask the courts of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties to issue capiases for the arrest of 80 organizers and active workers among the striking miners. By arresting these men the operators feel that they will break the backbone of the miners' organization.

Since March there have been over 50,000 men on strike in the mining towns in the vicinity of Greensburg and the struggle between the miners and the operators is today almost a deadlock with the miners somewhat in the lead.

Attorney General J. Hampton Todd's office at Harrisburg holds, in addition to the conspiracy charges, a bundle of other charges which if pushed will spring a sensation in the labor and commercial world that may result in an entirely different lineup of labor in this country on the political field.

Organizers of the United Mine Workers from all parts of Pennsylvania, including the hard coal fields, as well as other states, are to be arrested. It is planned in the inauguration of the legal battle with the individuals of the miners' union.

### WITH THE CLOAK MAKERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The striking cloak makers here who several days ago were dealt one of the recent series of vicious blows from the judiciary against the rights of organized labor, are determined to test the legality of the injunction against them by Judge Goff which prohibits them from conducting a strike to establish the closed shop, and included picketing and patrolling.

The strikers are determined not to allow anything to hinder them from once for all finding out how far a judge may or may not go in interfering with the purposes of trade unions and have retained as counsel, Alton B. Parker as special counsel in the case. Parker is a former judge of the Court of Appeals of this state.

**Writ Too Sweeping.**

Mr. Parker's opinion is that the injunction is entirely too sweeping, as it forbids the right of peaceful assembly and free speech. He will seek a reversal by the higher courts.

When the strikers heard last night that the Goff decision would stop picketing of the factories, they protested against the action and the indignation of those who attended the meeting was voiced until the early hours of the morning.

The shops struck against are as effectively closed as if they were locked by the sheriff, and the other unions in the city are daily sending in funds to continue the strike. Local 708, one of the biggest teamsters' unions in the United States has already declared itself in favor of assessing each member $2 per week for a fund to be turned over to the striking cloak makers.

Other unions, when they heard that Judge Goff had decided that the strike was a criminal conspiracy in the restraint of trade and that the purpose of the strike was therefore unlawful, called special meetings to answer the injunction with funds. The Goff writ makes a strike for the *maintenance of a closed shop a conspiracy.*

### AN ARMY OF GARMENT WORKERS GO TO WORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The cloak makers' strike, one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, was settled last night.

Seventy thousand garment workers who have been idle for nine weeks, will shortly return to work. Ten thousand of them and those dependent upon them 50,000 souls in all, were on the point of eviction, and hundreds have already been forced into the streets. The industrial loss to employers and employees has run high into the millions. In loss of wages alone the total is $10,000,000, and loss to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, the country over, has been computed at ten times that amount.

In spite of the stupendous readjustment involved the strike has been in the main, notable for its peacefulness. There were numerous cases of petty disorder and a petition of the manufacturers brought forth from Justice Goff of the supreme court an injunction in which he ruled that any strike called to demand the closed shop involved a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

**Statement of Counsel.**

One essential of this victory, and an important one, not only to the strikers, but to the nation at large, which wears this output, is the abolition of all contract work at home. Hereafter garments made in New York will be manufactured under sanitary conditions. There will be no more sweat shops. It was familiarity with the conditions under which many of the garment workers worked that drew the hearty support of Samuel Gompers who urged the strikers to fight for their beliefs until the last penny and the last crust had gone. The rock on which all previous efforts on mutual conciliation have split has been the closed shop. This rock has now been avoided by the adoption of the "preferential" shop idea.

**To Maintain Union Shop.**

Each member of the manufacturers' association is to maintain a union shop. A union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred, it being recognized that, since there are differences of skill employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever.

Other articles provide for these more important points:

1. Electric power free.
2. No work at home.
3. Discipline of any manufacturers proved guilty of discrimination among his employees.
4. Six days work a week and a cash weekly payment.
5. All sub-contracting within a shop abolished.
6. Nine hours work a day, five days a week and five hours the sixth day.
7. The price of piece work to be agreed upon by a committee of employees and the employers.
8. Double pay for overtime.

### MINERS LEAVE STRIKE TOWN.

Springhill Mines, Sept. 10.—One hundred and fourteen men took their departure from Springhill Friday to locate in western Canada. This number included 69 foreign miners who were brought in by the coal company but declined to work under strike conditions. The remainder being mostly old resident miners.

Conditions generally are very quiet most of the soldiers have left the town, and only 55 are stationed here at present.

### P. W. A. WILL HAVE ANOTHER FAMOUS EXCURSION TRIP

**N. S. Steel Company Will Do the Honors on Labor Day, September 5th.**

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company at Sydney Mines are making great preparations to give the members of the P. W. A. an outing on Labor Day, September 5th. It is expected that fleet ocean liner will be secured for the benefit of the "Loyalists," which will be paid for by the company. A couple of brass bands will also accompany the excursionists. The company will perhaps furnish a press boat for the Record and North Sydney Herald, while the Gazette will be provided with a dingy all by itself.

The Nova Scotia officials will escort Mr. John Moffatt and his cohorts to wherever the latter may want to go. The event promises to be the slickest thing of the season. "Oat meal stout" will be provided gratis and tickets for the occasion can be obtained free of all cost by anyone wanting to go.

### CUBS FAVORITES FOR POST-SEASON SERIES

**Chicago Nationals Appear to Have Better Chance Than Philadelphia Athletics.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Fans are already beginning to think about the world's series, even though the major league pennant races are still undecided. The majority of the enthusiasts have awarded the banners to the Athletics in the American league, and to the Chicagos, in the National league.

The Mackmen of 1910, probable flag winners in the younger organization, are a better set of athletes than the team of five years ago which made such a sorry showing against the Giants in the series for the honors of the universe. Philadelphians have absolute confidence in the American league king row from now until October 8, and are certain that the White Elephants will make a far better showing against the Cubs than the Tigers made.

The rout of the Athletes in the world's series of 1905 was a terrible blow to Quaker fans, who imagined Harry Davis, Ralph Orlando Seybold and the other hard hitting Mackmen would knock the curves of Christy Mathewson and Joe McGinnity galley-west. What happened is a matter of history. Davis had a batting average of .200, Seybold a stick credit of .125 and the team made three runs in five games. The Athletics could not even sacrifice and only the grand pitching of Plank and Bender made the Pennsylvanians look as if they were in the same class as the Giants.

**Cubs Will Be Favorites.**

Many persons on the major league circuits consider the Chicago National league club the grandest baseball machine in the country and the Cubs will be the favorites over the White Elephants should the two teams get into the world's series, as now seems likely. Eminent pastimers who have been spoken to on the subject aver that the Chicagoans will have a much harder time to beat the Philadelphians than they had to beat the Detroits, and say it is no moral certainty that *the Teddy Bears will win the series.* The Cubs, they say, are as crafty and clever as ever, have a varied system of attack and are wonderful defensive players. But, in the opinion of these same persons, the Chicago pitchers this year are not nearly as good as the pitchers who played such havoc with the Tigers in 1907 and 1908.

The international machinists have nearly $100,000 in government bonds.

• • •

The British trade union congress this year will open in Sheffield on September 12.

• • •

Ragpickers in New York threaten a strike if their demand for higher wages is not granted.

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## FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

**Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141.** Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. Miners union hall. A. L. Boles, President; William Long, Recording Secretary.

**Bartenders' Local No. 514:** Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30 p.m. Secretary J. A. Goupill, Waldorf Hotel.

**Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A.** Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday Miners Union hall. D. Rees, Sec.

**Typographical Union No. 555:** Meets last Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office. A. J, Buckley, Secretary.

**Local Fernie No. 17 S. P. of C.** Meets in Miners Union Hall every Sunday at 7.45 p.m. Everybody welcome. D. Paton, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners:**—Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward, secretary. P. O. 307.

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.**—Local 1220. D. J. Evans, President; F. H. Shaw, Secretary.


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### C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

Sunday last a new timecard went into effect and below we give the changes that affect this point:

312—9:20 a. m. Local, eastbound.

313—10:00, Regular passenger westbound.

7—11:40, Flyer, westbound.

314—18:10, Regular passenger, eastbound.

311—20:38, Local, westbound.

8—24:30, Flyer, eastbound.

## *The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers*

### THEODOR ROOSEVELT — HYPOKRYT.

"Rovnost l'Udie."

V Americkej politike je uspesnym len ten u koho poctivost' je neznamym predmetom. Priemerny americky politikar musi byt' skromny jako holubica a chytry jako had, dl'a toho v jakom postavni sa nachodi. Taky uradolovec — politikar nesmie mat' svedomie; musi byt' priatel'skym a zaroven drzym, musi chvalit' zle a odsudzovat' dobre a je-li potreba musi sa odhodlat' i k vrazde. Musi vedet' klamat' a l'ud za nosom vodit', inak sa v americkej politike uspechu nedocka. Len chod'te na tie "politicke" schodze a uvidite jak nizkym, falosnym a drzym vie byt' taky kandidat. Bozkaval by vas, onika vam, castuje vas, vsima si vas az prilis napadne, pyta sa vas na vase pomery rodinne i robtne, je priatel'om vasej narodnosti, pe neznabohom, ale na neznabohov kl'aje, slovom taky uradolovec je prave unikum cloveka.

A nas Roosevelt, ex-president Spoj. Statov, ma vsetky spomenute vlastnosti americkeho uradolovca—politikara, je to pravy prototyp prefikaneho hypokryta. Jeho cela zivotna kariera pozostava z klamu a slepenia oci naroda, pri com sa mu doposial' vodilo znamenite. Co je Roosevelt? Je to politicky vigec. Pomocou anarchisty Colgosa dostal sa Roosevelt na najvyssi stupen obcianskej cti v Amerike, uzitok ale z neho mal len kapital. Roosevelt vedel svoju ulohu hrat' znamenite. V ociach chudobneho l'udu bol nepriatel'om kapitalu, dali mu meno "trustobijca", ale za kulisami shodil masku a bratrickoval sa s tymi, ktorych pred ocami naroda "nicil".

Vzdava-li niekto Rooseveltovmu presidentovaniu chvalu, robotnici to niesu, ponevac v ich prospech nevykonal ani toho najmensieho. Drze chvastunstvo najmensieho politickeho uradolvca prospelo robotnej triede prave tol'ko, nie-li viac, nez Rooseveltovo presidentstvo. Ved' vesal uradnikov Zapadnej Federacie banikov: Haywooda, Moyera a Pettibona bez toho, aby sa bol najprv o ich vine a ci nevine presvedcil alebo aspon informoval! A teraz sa ide medzi tych samotnych robotnikov, pre ktorych ked' presidentoval, nemal ani citu ani uznania — robit' peknym! Neni to drzost'?

Roosevelt zna svoje politicke remeslo. On vie, ze chce-li byt' uspesnym ze musi mat' za sebou armadu nevedomych volicov-robotnikov. Pocita dobre. V Pennsylvanii je toho dobytka hlasovacieho najviac — zabehnul si tam, vraj studovat' pomery banikov. Prijachal tam v spolocnosti ineho hypokryta, Johna Mitchella, bývaleho dl'holeteho medzinarodneho predsedu slucenych banikov teraz zacalo studovanie pomerov Navstivili arcibiskupov a vsetkych osadnych fararov, vsade bola usporiadana tucna hostina, tam sa jedlo a pilo — na zdravie chudobnych a zotrocenych stavkujucich banikov. Aby ale i robotnici z toho nieco mali, isla Rooseveltova spolocnost' i medzi l'ud. Navstivili niekol'ko knazmi naznacenych rodin, kde Roosevelt sa "namahal", hovoril v ich materinskom jazyku, aby dokazal jako s nimi citi, pytal sa matiek kol'ko ma ktora deti a kol'ko ich este chce mat', pytal si od jednej pitnej vody, bol im brat a sestra, vobec choval sa ta jako je to zvykem u kazdeho "ward heelera". A banici, zvlast 'ked videli tu knazsku spolocnost', ktora Roosevelta vodila, padali na kolena a zehnali tej hodine, kedy im bolo dopriano videt' Roosevelta a jeho spolocnika, Johna Mitchella. Nikomu nenapadlo v tej chvili, ze pred nimi stoji ten clovek, ktory majuc v svojich rukach moc, pre nich nic nevykonal, ba ktory sa raz ked' bol medzi nimi vyslovil, ze mzda banikov by mala byt' mensia a hodiny pracovne dlhsie, ponevac mzda ktoru maju ich zvadza k hyreniu a k hriechu. Tenkrat sa vyslovil Roosevelt, ze keby banici boli viac drzani spiatky, ze by sa vinc starali o rodiny, ktore, by v tomto pade nemusely trpet' hlad a biedu. Jako spomenuto, toto mu nepovedal nikto. A kto mu to mal povedat'? Knazi, ktori cakaju na ten hlt jako hladovy hafan? A ci John Mitchell ktory je prave v tom, ze mu Roosevelt pomoze ku guvernorstvu? A ci ti banici, ktori citaju: "Bud'te poslusni vasich vrchnosti zlych i dobrych bo ony od boha su?"

Potom bola hostina, na ktorej bralo ucast' styridsat' knazov. Co zastupcami robotnikov, mozu oni komukol'vek dat' nejake informacie o banickych pomeroch? Knazi boli v Rooseveltovej spolocnosti preto, aby Roosevelta mystifikovali, oni tam boli preto, aby sa nikto z oveciek neopovazil povedat' pravdu, oni tam boli preto, aby pomohli robotnikom z blata do kaluze! Knazi tam boli preto, aby hajili zaujmy uhlobaronov, ktori banika vyciciavaju a ked' ho vyciciaju odhodia ho st'a vymackany citron.

Roosevelt isiel studovat' pomery vrazdia banikov ani divu zver? Nema clovek, akym je Roosevelt, ve domost' o robotnickych pomeroch bez toho, aby ich musel "studovat'?" A potom, preco nesiel studovat' pomery banikov na tie miesta, kde zuri boj kapitalu proti banikom najdivejsie? Preco nesiel Roosevelt na okolicu westmorelandsku, kde pochopovia kapitalu vrazdia banikox ani divu zver? Nema o tom vedomosti? L'utujeme ho.

Vylet Roosevelta a jeho spolocnikov na "studijnu" cestu medzi banikov nebolo nic ineho nez znamy americky politicky trik. Vysiel si podmanit' nevedomych robotnikov. On vie, ze taky prist'ahovalec, ked' pocuje jeho meno, val'a sa v prachu, nieto ked' este ho vidi osobne, alebo ked' pocuje, ze taky pan sa zaujima o jeho pomery.

Keby Roosevelt nosil zaujmy robotneho l'udu na srdci, keby mu skutocne na jeho pomeroch zalezalo, a keby to s nim myselel uprimne, nemusel chodit' na studijne cesty, bol presidentom a vtedy mocou svojho uradu mohol robotnej triede pomoct'. Vtedy to neurobil, robotnej triedy si ani ne vsimnul a preto je jeho jednanie pokryteckost'.

### STRAJK PREMOGARJEV V DRZAVI ILLINOIS.

Strajk je se vedno v istem stadiju, kot je bil minoli teden. Ko odhaja ta clanek v tisek, se raja izvanredna konvencija premogarjev v Indianapolisu. Konec in izid strajka sta odvisna od zakljuckov konvencije.

Ali ze danes je gotovo, da delegatje bodo izrekli svojo solidarnost ilinojskim premogarjem in odobrili njih taktiko v strajku.

Na konvenciji so izvolili komitej 23., ki ima nalog preiskati obtoznico proti predsedniku Lewisu. Zviti Lewis zavlacuje delo tega komiteja z raznimi diplomaticnimi triki, da bi utrudil delegate in zadnji dan v splosni utrujenosti nasel vrzel, skozi katero bi se izmuznil, ne da bi za svoje izdajnisko delo prejel zasluzeno placilo.

Vzlic temu, da so delegatje Lewisu povedali v obraz, kar mu gre, se ta clovek ne more otresti svojih tiranskih seg in navad.

Tajniku McDonaldu je zagrozil, da ga bode izkljucil iz premogarske organizacije, ker je ponatisnil in razdelil med delegate posredovalni predlog glede strajka v Illinoisu, ki ga je izdelal Lewis in ga hotel vsiliti po stirimesecnem strajku illinoiskim premogarjem.

Konvencija stane premogarje vsaki dan priblizno $7,000. Lewis pa s triki zavlacuje in ovira delo konvencije. To delo Lewisa pa dokazuje, koliko je njemu za blagor strajkujocih premogarjev. To je lepsa svota ($7,000 vsaki dan) in bi premogarjem dobro dosla na strajku. Ali Lewis tega noce, zato ovira delo konvencije. Zlepiti in skrpucati hoce svoj umazani castni selt kaj njemu mar, ako je priblizno se 40 tisoc premogarjev na strajku.

Slovenski premogarji! Kedar bodete zopet volili odbornike v glavni odbor in druge odbore, pazite, komu bodete dali svoje glasove. Ta strajk mora odpreti vsakemu premogarju oci, da vidi, kaksnih ogromnih nepotrebnih zrtev je treba, ako imajo pravico posezati v strajke taki voditelji, ki imajo siroko in kosmato vest.

Zmagali bodete vseeno, ker sto slozni. Ali zrtve bodo ogromne. Za to zmago se imate zahvaliti le sebi in svojim odbornikom v drzavi Illinois, ne pa kaksnemu glavnemu odboru premogarsko organizacije.

Vsak delavec mora obcudovati vaso solidarnost v tem strajku. Uciti se mora pri vas, kako je treba strajkati, ako se hoce zmagati. V zgodovini delavskih bojev v Ameriki bo ta strajk ostal kot vekotrajen zgodovinski fakt, ki bo porocal kasnejsim rodovom, kaksne zrtve so doprinasali delavci za zboljsanje svojega bednega gospodarskega polozaja. V tem strajku ni prislo do krvolitja. Ali na tisoce druzin (ocetov, matere in deca) horoceno strada, ker se njih druzinski ocetje borijo za svoje pravicno zahteve.

Marsikdo obcuduje zrtve, katere so pomorili najeti birici ob casu strajka.

Illinoiski premogarji! Vasa zrtev je veeja! Vi zivite in trpite. S solzami v oceh morda gledate svojo gladno deco, ko vas prosi kruha; vi ji ga

### STAY AWAY.

**Notice to All Mine Workers.**

All miners are requested to stay away from Irwin, Madison, Greensburg, Latrobe and other mining towns in Westmoreland county, where a strike has been in effect since April 1, 1910, the coal companies having refused to recognize the miners' organization or enter into a working agreement. Agents of the coal corporations are shipping men from various parts of the country to take the place of the strikers by misrepresenting the true condition of affairs.

FRANCIS FEEHAN,
President.

T. DONOVAN,
Sec'y-Treas.

dati ne morete, ker kapitalisti trmoglavo odklanjajo vase skromne zahteve, upajoc, da se vrnete brezpogojno v kapitalisticno suznost.

Premogarji! Dokler bodete tako junasko, neomahljivo in solidarno zastopali svoje zahteve, se vam ni treba bati, da bi podlegli.

### LES ELECTIONS AU PORTUGAL.

**Un Gain Pour Les Socialistes.**

Lisbonne, 31 aout.—On vient de publier le resultat complete des dernieres elections parlementaires au Portugal, sans celles qiu ont ete invalidees pour fraudes ou autres raisons.

Voici le rapport:

Ministeriels, 90.

Monarchistes oppositionnistes, 40.

Republicains, 14.

Ceci indique un gain pour ces derniers, car, il y a deux ans, ils n'avaient pu faire elire cinq des leurs.

### LE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE BRUXELLES.

**Bienvenue et Salut à Nos Amis Des Pays Etrangers.**

Dans quelques pours se reunira a la Maison du Peuple de Bruxelles le vingt et unieme Congres international des mineurs.

Comme tous ses devanciers, ce congres dont l'importance ne peut echapper a personne, est certain d'une reussite complete.

Il comprendra des delegues venus de presque tous les pay miniers du monde, a l'exception bien entendu des pays d'Asie et d'Afrique non encore suffisamment developpes au point de freres mineurs des autres parties du monde.

Mais les pays miniers importants seront la. La France, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, l'Autriche, les Etats-Unis la c'est ce qui fera la force et la puissance de ces grandes assises internationales du travail minier.

A tous ces delegues, a tous ces freres de travail et de combat pour la grande cause des mineurs, salut et fraternite.

Que leur sejour parmi nous soit empreint de la plus grande, de la plus genereuse cordialite, car a leur retour dans leurs pays respectifs, il faut qu'ils emportent pour les mineurs belges une reelle et sincere affection.

* * *

Le congres de Bruxelles durera cinq jours. Il commencera le lundi 8 aout, a 10 heures du matin, pour finir le vendredi 12 dans l'apres-diner.

Jusqu'a present il nous est impossible d'indiquer quelle sera la representation effective de chaque pays minier. Nous manquons de renseignements certains, exacts a cet ogard.

Cependant il nous est permis de dire que cette annee a cause de Bruxelles les delegues seront plus nombreux. La France, l'Allemagne et l'Angleterre surtout compteront un nombre beaucop plus considerable de representants.

Quant a la Belgique, il resulte de ce que nous avons appris, que le chiffre de delegues sera sensiblement plus eleve que lors des congres precedents. Chaque bassin houiller, en effet, aura fait un grand effort pour avoir une representation serieuse, de telle sorte que notre pays occupera au congres la place qu'il merite et qu'il devrait toujours occuper.

En ce qui concerne les debats, inutile de dire que les Belges y prendront part d'une facon des plus honorables. Ils auront des rapporteurs sur chaque question portee a l'ordre du jour. On peut donc etre certain que la cause des mineurs sera defendue avec intelligence et fermete. l'Ouvrier Mineur publiera dans sons prochain numero le compte rendu complet et detaille du congres. Il donnera le texte des rapports qui auront ete presentes ainsi que les resolutions telles qu'elles auront ete admises par le congres.

Nous pouvons donc dire des aujourd'hui a nos amis et lecteurs que l'Ouvrier Mineur fera tous ses efforts pour les satisfaire au point de vue de ce qui aura ete dit, fait et vote a cet important congres.

Et maintenant a l'oeuvre pour remplir la belle et noble tache qui nous assignee, celle de la defense et du triomphe des revendications des mineurs.

Mais pour y arriver plus aisement et plus rapidement, n'oublions pas qu'il faut plus que jamais pratiquer l'union, l'union et la solidarite.

Ast si tous les mineurs comprenaient la force, la puissance que recele l'organisation internationale il y a longtemps qu'ils seraient parvenus a ameliorer leur sort dans des conditions incroyables, mais helas il n'en est pas ainsi. l'ouvrier mineur travaille comme le dernier des negres et des forcats sans songer que s'il le voulait sa tache si rude et si duro; son existence si malheureuse disparaitrait comme la neige au soleil pour faire place a un regime meilleur, plus doux, plus fraternel. Certes des temps meilleurs viendront. Au fur et a mesure que nous avancons, les cerveaux s'ouvrent et la lumiere peu a peu penetre dans leur esprit et chasse l'obscurite qui y regne. Souhaitons que cette lumiere devienne aveuglante bientot, car il est temps qu'arrivent pour nos houilleurs des jours de joie, de bien-etre et de liberte.—L'Ouvrier Mineur.

### LE CONGRES SOCIALISTE.

Copenhague, 1er.—Les scenes de tumulte qui avaient eu lieu dans les assemblees de comite, au Congres International des socialistes se sont continuees pendant toute la premiere seance publique, aussi bien dans la discussion generale que entre delegues de meme pays.

Les representants russes se sont disputes avec une telle violence, que les autres delegues ont du intervenir pour les calmer.

M. Ledebot, un depute au Reischtag allemand, a fait une vigoureuse attaque contre le colonel Roosevelt et ses tendances militaristes et aussi, a cause de son immixtion dans les affaires du parti nationaliste en Egypte.

Il a termine son discours en traitant l'ex-president de "probenriter" ou "courtier" en politique.

Le comite antimilitairiste a adopte une resolution declarant qu'il est du devoir des democrates socialistes, de resister a l'hydre du militarisme, de refuser de voter, dans les parlements, les montants demandes pour des fins militaires et de reclamer sans cesse le desarmement, jusqu 'a ce que le but soit atteint.

La resolution conseille aussi de demander de limiter les armements navals.

James Keir Hardie, au nom des socialistes anglais, s'objecte a la declaration de greve, comme n'ayant pas ete suffisamment comprise.

Il doit etre specifie, dit-il, que la resolution contient une declaration en faveur d'une greve generale, internationale, en cas de guerre, de facon a rendre les hostilites impossibles.

Le delegues francais ont etabli par une enquete, que la soi-disant lettre du premier ministre Briand, se reclamant du parti socialiste malgre tout, est un faux.

Un envoye de la police secrete russe a pu penetrer dans la salle des seances du comite russe, au moyen d'un faux billet d'entree, mais il a ete reconnu et expulse.

Cet incident a cause une profonde sensation.—"Le Devoir."

### CHEZ LES MINEURS.

Les journaux de mercredi matin annoncent que les patrons des mines de la region d'Irwin vont avoir recours a la Justice (?) pour briser la greve qui dure depuis la fin du mois de mars. Ils vont faire arreter les plus actifs parmi les grevistes et quelques chefs d'union sous l'accusation de conspiration.

Malgre tous les efforts des policers et d'agents provacateurs pour creer du desordre et donner ainsi une excuse aux patrons pour demander que le gouvernement envoie des soldats sur les lieux, les mineurs sont restes paisibles et les patrons ont du payer $5 par jour pour un millier ou plus de policiers fournis par les sherifs des comtes ou il y a des ouvriers en greve. Cette greve menace de ruiner les patrons et ne pouvant vaincre les ouvriers sur le terrain economique ils vont maintenant changer de tactique et combattre les ouvriers sur le terrain politique ou ils sont surs d'avance d'avoir le concours de tous les officers du gouvernement, les ouvriers avant betement elu leurs ennemis au pouvoir.

Les exploiteurs donnent des bonnes lecons aux ouvriers qui malheureusede ces jours ils se mettront a faire ils commencent a comprendre et un prennent lentement. Mais peu a peu ment sont des mauvais eleves et apun nettoyage en regle.—L'Udes T.

### FLUNKEYS AND TIPS.

**But One of the Channels in Which Wealthy Squanderer Profits.**

It used to be that the man in the hotel to whom the tip was given kept the money; but the tipping business has taken on the trust proclivity, and very little of the money lingers in the pockets of the man who first receives it. Coat-room privileges in the larger hotels sell from $5,000 to $10,000 per year, and one hotel is reported to have received as high as $50,000 for its combined privileges let to tip collectors. Notwithstanding these high prices paid, the men owning the tip-stands gather in more than $100,000 from the generous guests. The tip privileges for vehicles at the front and side doors of hotels sell at from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. The doorman has a day and night watch and reaps a rich harvest from both. The doorman gets from 25 cents to $1 from each of his wealthy visitors. It is said that a man paid $50,000 a year for the tips for checking garments at one hotel alone. The privilege of the dining room and restaurant tips is sold at an enormous figure. The individual waiters have to turn what they get in to the head waiter and he to the man that is at the head of the tipping trust. Even the elevator boys have to give their pennies and dimes in to the trust treasury. With scarcely an exception all the head porters of hotels have retired wealthy from the tips which they take from all under porters. No matter who gets the money, the fee has to find its way to the head porter.—Ferdinand C. Inglehart, D. D., in "The Christian Herald."

### DON'T FEAR CATALOGUE HOUSES.

The catalogue house evil is a bugaboo which exists largely in the imagination of the frightened ones. Like a noise in the dark, it usually proves harmless when run down and investigated. And like the one who hears the noise, the longer he puts off finding out how harmless it is, the more alarmed he becomes.

No retail dealer need be afraid of catalogue house competition if he attends to his own business properly. These institutions are here, and likely will be for many years to come. Their business has grown during the past year or two, it is true, but probably not to the same extent that retail trade through regular dealers has increased. We believe that any dealer with a fair amount of gumption in his make-up can easily and successfully drive most of the catalogue house business out of his territory. "The Commercial."

## *Barefooted Children In Scotland; Awful*

Nothing more barbarous was ever countenanced among civilized people than the practice which still obtains in Scotland of sending children out of doors in all weathers barefooted. The custom arose out of the poverty of the people. The soil of Scotland is poor and the climate rigorous, and, previous to the development of her mineral resources and the building up of her industries, the inhabitants were steeped in the deepest poverty. At that time it was perhaps justifiable to make a virtue of necessity and to claim that the privations which they endured in their youth made Scotchmen a hardy race. But these conditions no longer obtain. True the workers are still miserably poor, but they are not worse off than their fellows in England, France, Germany, or any other industrial country. As wealth increases the habits and customs of a people change, and the improvement in the condition of the workers has been reflected in Scotland in a falling off in the number of children to be seen barefooted in the streets. The sight is still all to common, however.

Speaking as one who has suffered it, nothing could be more miserable than to go through a winter's day barefooted. Never for one moment is the unfortunate victim comfortable. The intense cold causes the skin to crack into little bleeding sores, called "hacks," the feet and legs become red with a tinge of blue, and the tone of the whole body is reduced to a permanent condition of shiver. Only by incessant activity is life rendered supportable, and if by any chance one cannot run about, resort must be had to such expedients as standing inside one's cap with the soles and as much of the upper part of the feet covered as the size of the cap will permit. The child thus miserably clad is a splendid subject for the exercise of the cruelty of degraded school teachers. Well does the writer remember one such monster whose special delight it was, if a barefooted child should happen to be late on a frosty morning to "punish" the offender by laying about with "the taws" on the almost raw feet and legs of the victim.

Fortunately, as I have said, the custom is waning, and it is only the children of the drunken, the degraded, and people who through want of work are so absolutely poor as to be unable to provide boots, that are now to be seen barefooted. These children are, or should be, a charge on the rates. In many cases they are supplied with boots by the relieving officer of the parish in which they reside. This may explain the following extract from the Glasgow Herald of July 1, 1910:

**Bare Feet and Cruelty to Children.**

Dr. William Cullen, Garngad district medical officer under Glasgow Parish Council, in a report dealing with the Children Act from a medical point of view, makes some interesting observations on the question of sending children out with bare feet being regarded as cruelty within the meaning of the act. He states that the habit of going with the feet bare is something of a national custom in Scotland, and if less seen now than several years ago, that is solely because of the changing customs of the people, and in no sense due to any adverse influence that it ever had on the health. He points out that in three separate industries in one part of Glasgow adult young women can be seen daily, summer and winter, going to their employment with their feet bare. During 20 years' parochial experience in that neighborhood he had never heard it suggested that they were physically any the worse for it. He concludes by saying that to interfere with children running out of doors, even in midwinter, with bare feet, as an evidence of cruelty, and with no other evidence of cruelty in their treatment, is a direct and uncalled for interference with the liberty of the subject.

The liberty of the subject! It would not be an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the subject, I think, to compel Dr. Cullen to "run about" for a day in midwinter barefooted. And if it is good for young women in three separate industries to go to work barefooted, summer and winter, it must be good for young women in other industries, and in no industries, to go to work, or to go visiting, shopping, to church, and to chapel barefooted. Why does not Dr. Culeln advocate a return to Spartan conditions, and claim that no "adverse influence" on the health of children would result if they were sent out bare-naked to run about, even in mid-winter. But Dr. Cullen is only a product of the times. Apologists can be found for any abuse.

Slavery had its apologists, it was good for the slave; serfdom had its apologists, it was good for the serf; wage-slavery has its apologists, it is good for the wage-slave.

The hapless, barefooted child needs Socialism, the women who trudge to work barefooted, summer and winter, need Socialism, the adult male worker who sweats and shivers from year's end to year's ends need Socialism, the whole working class needs Socialism. Come then, workers, rally to the standard of the S. L. P., and put an end to capitalism with all its horrors.

SOUTH SIDE.

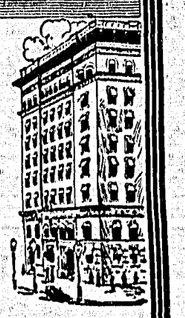
Under the heading "Womens' Political Methods," Colliers Weekly for August 20, devotes two pages of an extensive article on the Womens' suffrage campaign in the states of Washington, Oregon, North Dakota and Oklahoma. The article is illustrated with pictures of a group of suffrage workers at the summit of Mt. Rainier, where they planted the "Votes for Women" banner last year, and with portraits of prominent workers in the suffrage cause. The suffrage workers declare that Colliers article will be a great boost for their cause.

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

Do you experience difficulty in handling your own personal finances?

Do you not sometimes wish that you had a few dollars in the Bank to fall back upon?

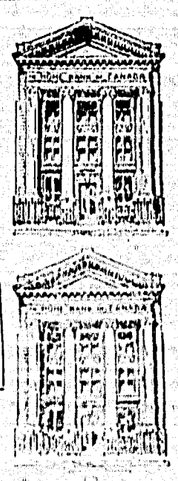
Deposit one dollar in the Bank of Hamilton today—a small sum, but large enough to bear interest; and it will speedily accumulate more, once you have commenced to save.



J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON,

**The Home Bank of Canada**



FULL COMPOUND INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Do not hesitate to come to the Home Bank with a deposit of a single dollar to open a savings account. Not only does the Home Bank welcome deposits of small sums, but it pays Full Compound Interest on all amounts over one dollar. There is no formality in opening a savings account—merely register your name and take your pass book.

JOHN ADAIR,
Manager Fernie Bank.

## List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to August 29, 1910.

| NO. | NAME | SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Bankhead | F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta. |
| 481 | Beaver Creek | N. McDonnell, Beaver Creek, via Plincher. |
| 431 | Bellevue | J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta. |
| 2163 | Blairmore | James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alta. |
| 940 | Burmis | Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta. |
| 1378 | Canmore | J. Nell, Canmore, Alta. |
| 2639 | Coleman | W. Graham, Coleman, Alta. |
| 2227 | Carbondale | G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coloman, Alta. |
| 2273 | Cardiff | M. Lambert, Cardiff, Alta. |
| 2877 | Corbin | Jas. Davis, Corbin, B. C. |
| 2178 | Diamond City | George Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge. |
| 1320 | Edmonton | Richard Thompson, Frazer Flats, Edmonton. |
| 2388 | Edmonton | M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton. |
| 2314 | Fernie | D. Rees, Fernie, B. C. |
| 1263 | Frank | G. Nicol, Frank, Alta. |
| 2197 | Hosmer | J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C. |
| 1058 | Hillcrest | J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta. |
| 574 | Lethbridge | L. Moore, P. O. 113, Lethbridge, Alta. |
| 1233 | Lille | W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta. |
| 2829 | Maple Leaf | M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta. |
| 2334 | Michel | M. Birrell, Michel, B. C. |
| 393 | Police Flats | Neil Duncan, Passburg, Bellevue, Alta. |
| 2352 | Passburg | Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta. |
| 2549 | Royal Collieries | Charles Smith, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta. |
| 2155 | Strathcona | A. Shaw, Strathcona, Alta. |
| 102 | Taber | William Russell, Taber, Alta. |
| 1959 | Taber | E. Brown, Taber, Alta. |

## HERE AND THERE

J. W. Faulkner, of Coleman, is in the city sitting for steam engineer's certificate.

The winner of the horse holding ticket No. 362 was John Loxton of Fernie, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Rourke and children of McGillvray, B. C., spent Labor day in Fernie.

There was no meeting of the city council on Thursday night being postponed until tonight, Friday.

Mrs. James Norgrove will receive on Wednesday next for the first time in Fernie from 3 to 6.

Letcher's auotmobile tried to make Elko this week but the chaffeur could not make the Morrissey grade. Ha! Ha!

Andrew Sutherland and J. McKay, the provincial government inspectors, are holding examinations in the provincial offices for those who are sitting for steam engineer's certificates.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church will hold a sale of home-cooked food on Saturday, September 17th, afternoon and evening, in the store next to Bleasdell's drug store.

The music in Knox church for Sunday evening will be anthem —. the Light of Day," by Fred Schilling, and violin solo, "Intermezzo of Cavalleria Rusticana," played by Mr. Ramsay.

On Tuesday Editor Smyth of the Moyie Leader paid us a fraternal visit after a little holiday jaunt taking in the Labor Day celebration and expressed his surprise at the marvelous growth of the past two years.

Services in the Methodist church at Coal Creek will be conducted next Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Best. Mr. Best has been away to Spokane visiting his sister for a week and is expected back today.

If this meet the eye of Alfred Howlett, who left Carnduff, Sask., about 10 months ago, he is earnestly requested to write to I. L. Murdoch, Cochrane, Alta., when he will learn of something to his interests.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church will give a social in the school room of the church next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. A most enjoyable evening is promised and a cordial invitation is issued to the young people.

Several Punjaubi, who are in the employ of the Elk Lumber company, reported to the provincial police on Wednesday that during their absence from the shack they occupy had been broken into and both money and clothing stolen.

School trustees, G. H. Boulton, A. C. Liphardt and W. S. Stanley will leave on Sunday morning's C. P. R. passenger to attend the convention of the Provincial Trustees at Kelowna, the beautifully situated town on the Okanogan lake.

Very complimentary remarks have been made of the excellent write-up by the Calgary Herald's correspondent of the Carver-Lombard mill and the suggestion is offered that if discovered that he officiate as referee at the next glove contest.

Next Sunday will be Pastor Spidell's last Sunday in Fernie. At 11 a. m. he will speak on "Unrealized Ideals," and 7:30 p. m. he will give his parting message, the subject being "An Optimistic Outlook." All are welcome.

Dave Keith, whose death at Stewart, B. C., was reported last week, will be remembered by many Fernieites as a jolly and well liked personage. Dave was an exceptionally good carpenter and his familiar face will be recalled at the Napanee, where he usually made his home.

The glove contest was won by Carver, who administered the blow that knocked out Lombard in the thirteenth round. George O'Brien acted as referee. It was originally intended to have 15 rounds but Lombard did not feel equal to the occasion.

The increased use of the telephone service is clearly demonstrated by the difference of bulk in the directory of subscribers since last year. It is 40 per cent bigger than its predecessor. The service has now been extended throughout the Kootenays and connections are made with all the offices in Alberta operated by the government of that province.

Anyone having any old horse-shoes, nails, broken chains, or any other scrap metal for sale should advise any official of the local I. O. O. F. The pace set last Wednesday evening rather diminished the supply and in order to keep his "Butterinski" in good trim it is necessary that he be well fed. Next Wednesday evening is first degree night and there will be something doing. The attendance is increasing so fast that more seating accommodations will be required very soon.

The reason assigned for the mines being idle so much lately is the shortage of cars. We are informed that there are practically 50 bridges and culverts on the Great Northern that require repairing owing to the damages wrought by the terrible forest fires that swept through the northern states recently thus crippling the transportation departments in the western divisions. It is expected that two weeks hence conditions will assume normal, when it is to be hoped that the work will be resumed on the every-day busy basis.

On Wednesday His Honor, Judge P. E. Wilson, held a special session in order to deal with the case of How See, the Chinaman connected with the "dope" transaction, but has reserved judgment until Tuesday next owing to the introduction by the counsel for the defendant Sherwood Herchmer, of a technicality as to the interpretation of the word sale. To the laymen this would be an easy matter to solve, but in matters legal phraseology is very much of the 'now you see it, now you don't see it" order the viewpoint or vision varying with the lawyer's status in the case i. e. whether he is defending or prosecuting. D. E. McTaggart prosecuted.

Messrs. Letcher and Hutchinson have secured the contract of supplying the Grand Trunk railway with ties.

Mrs. E. Bodman was down to visit Mr. Bodman last week and we are pleased to say that Ernie is doing nicely.

Miss Florence Davis returned to Vancouver on Wednesday via C. P. R. where she will take a position as stenographer.

Mr. James Easton and family, for several years respected citizens of Fernie, left for the coast last week, where they will in future reside.

Mrs. William Moore of Los Angeles, who has been visiting her brother, W. S. Stanley, leaves for home on Saturday via. Vancouver and Seattle.

A number of the ministers from the general conference of the Methodist church recently held at Victoria, have stopped off during the week to see the city and inspect the church here. Rev. Mr. Lett of Smith Falls, Ont., was here on Sunday and preached in the evening to a large and appreciative audience. Wednesday evening Rev. Mr. Greatrix of Belville, Ont.; Rev. C. W. Watch of Perry Sound, Ont.; Rev. Thomas Lawson of Arcola, Sask.; Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Manning of Whitby, Ont. Rev. J. E. Lane of Arden, Man.; and Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Adamson of Carman, Man., paid us a visit. These persons represent church and conferences which gave most liberally toward the relief and rebuilding of the church here following the fire and all expressed themselves as well pleased with the work done, with the progress of the city and with the outlook for the future.

# DEFYING THE DOLLARS

### MONEY BAGS FAIL TO MOVE CARPENTER.

#### An Amusing Battle At a Resort of Fashion.

Not in the least overawed by their riches, a humble New Jersey carpenter has hurled defiance at his millionaire neighbors, and a humorous battle is being waged in consequence. The scene is laid at the fashionable New Jersey seaside resort of Seabright. The carpenter is Jim Allgor, who is the only poor man living in Rumson-road, the most exclusive thoroughfare in that aristocratic summer resort, and he has "revolutionary and Socialistic views," which are very offensive to his millionaire neighbors. The carpenter is one of Seabright's oldest inhabitants and he purchased the ground on which his house stands many years ago. When the big Wall street men made their headquarters in Seabright they strongly objected to having a carpenter for a neighbor, and thought it would be an easy matter to remove him. Now they have realized their mistake, for Allgor was proof against the almighty dollar, and when they tried to buy him out said that he was very well suited where he was. Amongst the inhabitants of Rumson-road are Messrs. George Jay Gould, H. M. Alexander, Stanley Fargo, Ogden Mills Reid, Jacob Schiff, and Louis Wolff (of the big Wall street house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company), and when they erected their palatial "summer cottages" Allgor was not slow to turn their presence to account. They were horrified when he built a bungalow on his property, which he used for the sale of ice-creams. He did a very profitable business with the servants from the big houses, and added to the enormity of his offense by erecting a huge sky sign advertising his ices. These things were bad enough, but when he commenced to build a bowling alley in the rear of his premises,

**The Wrath of the Millionaires**

boiled over. Pressure was brought to bear on the mayor, who warned the carpenter that he would not be granted a permit for a bowling alley, and, at the same time, the millionaires threatened their servants that anyone found patronizing Allgor's ice-creams would be discharged. This was a check for the carpenter, but he is a man of resource, and by way of revenge he hired a band of gypsies to camp in his grounds and hung out a huge board advertising the place to let to a large family of negroes—no other tenants would be considered. Rumson-road shuddered with horror, and tried all manner of means to eject this objectionable neighbor. Then came the day when the Church of St. George's was dedicated, and the town was filled with fashionable people. The carpenter, says the "Chronicle," secured a large stock of soiled underclothing from the local fishermen, and, labeling each one with the name of a Rumson-road millionaire, hung them up for sale in his garden as souvenirs of Seabright. Taking the law into their own hands, the millionaires raided the premises, and cut down this display, and took out summonses against Allgor as a nuisance. Allgor took out cross-summonses for trespass, and the cases are still pending. The carpenter had a number of posters printed offering a reward of $5 for information which would lead to the arrest of any Rumson-road millionaire on any charge but his crowning insult was attained when a few weeks ago he commenced boarding his ground up like a fort. The huge boarding now stands up decorated with the following inscription in large letters, "The poor who steal go to prison, while the rich go to Europe." As most of his neighbors go to Europe for their vacations, their feelings may be imagined as they motor up to town. Fierce threats to tear down the offensive sign have been made, but the carpenter guards his property night and day, and has even succeeded in obtaining police protection. He has built a bench in the shade of the hoarding on his own property for the comfort of any disreputable pedestrian, and, altogether, has made his property a hideous blot on the landscape so much admired by the great men of Wall street.—News of the World.

### GLASGOW AGENT IS TOURING CANADA

#### Says 30,000 Settlers Will Arrive in Canada From Scotland Next Year.

After an absence of over three years, during which time he has filled the position of Canadian government emmigration agent at Glasgow, Scotland, Malcom McIntyre, formerly immigration agent and customs officer in Strathcona, returned to that city yesterday on the afternoon train from the south.

Mr. McIntyre is making a tour of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a view to better informing himself with regard to conditions here which he realizes have changed to a great extent during the three years of his absence in Scotland. The knowledge which he will gain of Canada and the conditions offered to the British immigrant at the present date, he will be able to use to good advtantage in connection with the work of his department at Glasgow, which he declares is increasing at a remarkably rapid rate.

To a Journal reporter, who interviewed him in Strathcona last evening, Mr. McIntyre stated that 30,000 would be a very conservative estimate of the number of Scotch settlers who will leave their native shores for Canada during the year 1910.

"Last year the number of emigrants from Scotland to Canada was 14,000 and while the number is considerably more than doubled this year, the emigrants are also of a class better suited to the conditions that are to be met with in the Dominion," said Mr. McIntyre, who is in a position to speak with authority with regard to the class of settlers, being an inspector of all the steamships that carry emigrants from the port of Glasgow to Canada.

"Canada is drawing settlers from practically all parts of Scotland," he continued. "A short time ago I conducted an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any districts in which emigration to Canada was unknown and found that while the movement is practically general, the districts lying along the west coast are furnishing the smallest number of prospective settlers to Canada."

**The Government's Policy.**

Speaking of the policy of the Canadian department of immigration as carried out in the office at Glasgow, Mr. McIntyre stated that no settlers are encouraged to come to Canada, but those who are willing to go onto land and develop the agricultural resources of the country. While a number of artisans and skilled workmen of practically every class are constantly making their way to Canada, they come of their own free will, not being encouraged in any way by the department. On the other hand, booking agents are offered inducements to book for passage men who are willing to take up farm work in Canada, and women who are willing to enter domestic service, and information with regard to the agricultural possibilities of the Dominion is freely supplied.

Men who are willing to take up employment on railway construction work are also encouraged to emigrate.

Mr. McIntyre stated that just at present a large number of people from Australia are touring Great Britain doing publicity work for their own country as they proceed. As yet Australia has not as large a number of emigration agencies established as has Canada, but Australians are becoming rapidly alert to the possibilities of publicity, and are diverting a large number of emigrants from the British Isles to their shores.

"As yet, however, Canada stands first in the minds of the Britisher in search of opportunities," said Mr. McIntyre, "and we of the emigration offices in the old country, realize that our problem is to keep the tide of emigration turned this way, to keep Canada in the minds of the people."

As a particular instance of the zeal of the Australian in recruiting settlers for his own country, he told of a visit of the Premier of West Australia to Glasgow, accompanied by the high commissioner of the country. The premier spent several days in the city and while there the greater part of his time was spent in the office of a booking agent interviewing people who expressed an interest in Australia and a possible desire to go there to live.

Australians are beginning to realize that the system adopted by Canadian emigration agents is an effective one and they are making in a quiet way close observations of Canadian methods. Mr. McIntyre stated that this summer there is an Australian publicity man touring Canada with this end in view.

After spending a short time in Strathcona and the district, Mr. McIntyre will go to the coast for a brief visit, and on his way back to Montreal will stop at several places where he will be able to gain information that should be of value to him in his work. He saw many changes in the city of Strathcona since he left it three years ago, and remarked on the rapidity with which the country between Strathcona and Calgary had filled up with settlers and been developed in that short space of time.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

School supplies at Suddaby's.

A ripping good dance Labor Day night, Bruce's hall.

Headquarters for school supplies at Bleasdell's Drug Store. 4-2t

Corner lot and house on Cox street. Pleasantly located. $750 cash.

"Please, teacher, I forgot to buy," is no excuse, better call on Suddaby.

Boys and girls remember school commences on Monday. N. E. Suddaby.

Pedigree Airesdale pups. Choice stock. C. W. Mitchell, P. O. 92, Revelstoke.

Go to Bleasdell's Drug Store for school supplies. Special values in school bags. 4-2t

It's up to you. We are here to save you money in furniture and stoves. The Trites-Wood Co.


# The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO. Limited

## The Store of Good Values

We are headquarters for quality Groceries, and our prices are the lowest. You can save money by allowing us to cater to your table wants. It's not what you earn, but what you save that counts. We can save you money.

Alberta Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for ..... $1.00
Magic and White Star Baking Powder, per tin ..... 15c
Staon Shoe Blacking, 3 tins ..... 25c
Ogilvie Rolled Oats, 8-lb. bags ..... 35c
20-oz. Canada First Cream, per tin, 10c
White Swan Laundry Soap, carton 6 bars ..... 20c
"B. C." Pure Cane Sugar, 20-pound sacks ..... $1.30

**GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.**

Large California Prunes, 4 lbs. ..... 25c
Table Syrup, 5-lb. tins ..... 30c
Salada Tea, regular 50c; special ..... 35c
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkgs. ..... 25c
Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa, ¼-pound tins ..... 10c
½-pound tins ..... 20c

**"LION BRAND" BOY'S CLOTHING**

is built to stand the test of time and the play ground. It's cut and shaped with care; double seats, knees and elbows, that's why "Lion Brand" lasts so long and gives such satisfaction.

Prices, let's talk it over in the presence of the goods.

**Special value in a Boy's 2-piece Norfolk Suit for Saturday selling. Regular $3.25, Special ..... $2.35**

The CROSSETT Shoe
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"

Step into a pair of Crossetts and see how comfortable stylish shoes can be. The new Crossetts include all the different leathers, each model the perfection of snappy style.... $5.50 to $6.50

Arriving daily our Fall and Winter stock of Men's Solid Leather Working Shoes in the following well-known makes:

**"Leckie," "Cote," "McCready," "Artisan."**

Each line the best of its kind, while our prices based on equal quality cannot be duplicated elsewhere; **$2.25 Up.**

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, made by one of the most celebrated French manufacturers. Every pair made from fine selected light weight skins. Extremely elastic and pliable. In Black, Brown and Tans.
**Saturday Special, per pair ..... 90c**

Ladies' Wide Ribbed Stockings, made of the finest quality Llama wool, good weight for Fall and Winter. Full fashioned and shaped in knitting. We positively guarantee this the best wearing stocking at, per pair ..... 50c

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns. Body made of good English Flannelette with good heavy nap. Cuffs and collar trimmed with all linen torchon lace and made good, full size ..... $1.00

Children's Natural Colored Fleece-Lined Sleepers with feet. The best and most comfortable sleeper for Fall and Winter wear. Ages 1 to 10 years old ..... 65c, 70c, 85c

**LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR.**

We invite your inspection of our advance showing of Fall and Winter modes. Suits, Costumes and Dresses gathered from the leading fashion centers insuring you the latest and most up to date creations in both style and material.

We invite your inspection of our showing of Fall and Winter **Dress Goods and Suit Materials.** All the newest and most favored cloths, including the followings weaves: Diagonals, Wale, Serge, Armure, Basket Weave and Chiffon Broadcloth.

Our Dressmaking Department is now prepared to accept your orders for September delivery. You are invited to call and discuss with Mrs. Davy the most favored styles and materials for Fall and Winter wear.

**LADIES' UNDERWEAR.**

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, made of fine combed cotton and very close ribbed; beautifully finished cuffs, neck and waist bands, in fact, the garment will give the best of wear.
Each ..... 35c

**COLORED WRAPPERETTES.**

A cloth suitable for the fall and winter season for wrappers, house-dresses, skirts and children's dresses. A good, heavy cloth with a nice, warm fleece, in a vast variety of colors and shepherd checks. 7 yards ..... $1.00



FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS

**LAUNDRY NOW OPEN**

Dyeing and cleaning department open September 15th. Fine work at reduced prices. **"Union Labor."**

**WORKS, PELLAT AVE. OP. P. O**
**Phone 173**

Goods called for and delivered


The Orchestra will hold a big, jolly dance on Labor Day night. Don't fail to be there. Tickets, $1.50.

Don't forget the spot to buy furniture and house furnishings is at the Trites-Wood Company, Limited.

Save up for the dance of the season Labor Day night. The orchestra will buy new music with the proceeds.

Buy a Standard Sewing Machine and save money. They are in a class by themselves, at the Trites-Wood Company, Limited.

Wanted: House cleaning or day labor of any kind. Mother of five children and widow of member of U. M. W. A. Leave word with R. L. June, Box 95.

Listen, we can save you from $20.00 to $25 on a sewing machine, and give you the best, "The Standard," the machine that has them all beat, and then some. The Trites-Wood Co.

The special fee for joining the Workingmen's Club of $1.00 should be taken advantage of before it is withdrawn. The tournament is on now and entries are still open to those that are eligible.

Two lots in block 76, numbered 6 and 7. One a corner lot. This property is all planted with garden truck, fenced all around. $1,200 cash. Apply E. Harper, McPherson avenue.

If you don't want to be firing up every hour during the winter to keep from freezing to death, all you have to do is to buy a McClary brick-lined Hot Blast. Coal up at 10 o'clock p. m. and she is good for all night. Try one at the Trites-Wood Company, limited.

Our Ranges are all fitted with semi-steel linings. The greatest invention on earth. No more castings. The oven is constructed of 10-guage nickle steel, making the most even bakers on the market. They have no equal in quality, finish or price. The Trites-Wood Co., Limited.

**FOR RENT—ROOMS.**

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to respectable, quiet people. Modern house; centrally located. Apply to Mrs. W. Hunnable, near Methodist church.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with or without board. Mrs. M. Hoelzel, opposite Baptist church.

**HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS.**

FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping with use of bathroom. Apply Ledger Office.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.**

FOR SALE—Recently new $140 Dominion Organ, with stool. Excellent condition. Price $70 cash. Apply "W. P." Ledger Office.

FOR SALE—House furniture, steel range, two heaters, practically new, and 70 spring chickens. Apply James Easton, Dalton avenue. 2tp

**FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.**

FOR SALE—A good fruit and chicken ranch containing about seven acres, together with new house and chicken house and about 200 chickens. Apply box 358, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE—One corner lot in Fernie Annex, 60x120. Apply Mrs. M. Hoelzel, rooming house, opposite Baptist church.

FOR SALE—Furnished boarding house. Property known as the Gill Boarding House. Apply Ross & Lane, barristers.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

MONEY TO LOAN—A small sum upon real estate security. Eckstein & McTaggart. 11-a p.

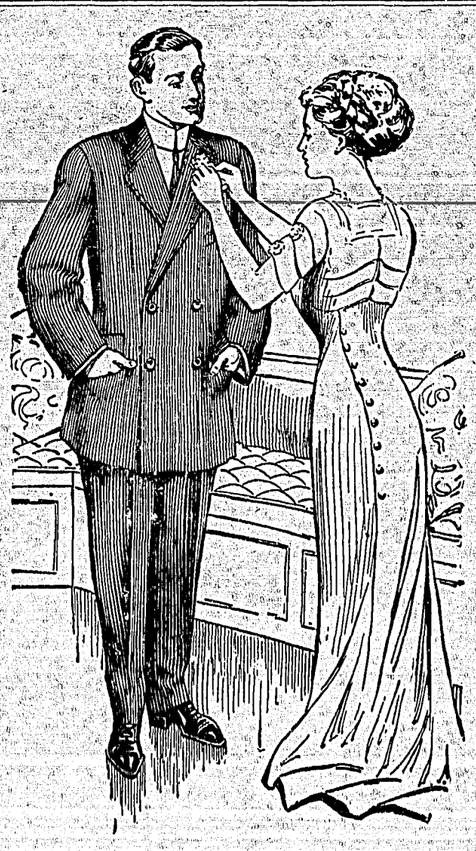
**LOST AND FOUND.**

LOST—On Sunday evening between Howland and Victoria avenue, lady's finger ring, five pearls. Reward by leaving at Ledger Office.

**WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.**

WANTED—Hauling by contract or other team work, by man with good team and wagon. City or outside. Address F. Heisle, P. O. Hanbury, B. C. 1t-p

An arrest of a prisoner in a rubbish heap was described to the Kingston Justices when George Warner, 19, a respectable-looking young man, described as a laborer, was charged with stealing from a garden at the rear of Kingsdown Lodge, Kingsdown road, Surbiton, a quantity of apples, value 1s. 6d., the property of Mr. John Hickson, who is at present at the seaside on holiday. P. C. Williams stated he saw prisoner, partly concealed from view, hiding in a heap of rubbish in the garden. Asked what he was doing there the prisoner replied, "I came in for a few apples and intended to sell them to get some tea." Upon searching him he found in his pockets five and one-half pounds of apples, which he admitted having stolen from the trees. Prisoner, in reply to the Bench, pleaded 'guilty," and said that he started from Tooting to walk to Portsmouth but on the journey he altered his mind and decided to go to Wales to get work in the coal mines there, as some friends of his had done. He took the apples to sell them because he was hungry. Prisoner was remanded with a view to his being sent to an institution.

THE most vital improvement in Fit-Reform Suits this season is—the splendid shoulder effects.

WE have created the most becoming models that have ever been shown—natural, well rounded shoulders — neither exaggerated in breadth nor skimped in faddish fashion.

FIT-REFORM caters to real men who demand good taste as well as good style.

WE show above the Fit-Reform Double Breasted Sack Suit — made chiefly in Scotch Tweeds — ranging in price from $18. to $25. 120

FIT-REFORM

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