Provincial ... 30 June 09

Industr... ...ity is Strength

The District Ledger

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Political Unity is Victory

VOL. VI. No. 1 FERNIE, B. C., August 6th 1910 $1.00 a Year

Library Legislative Assembly
AUG 10 1910
VICTORIA, B. C.

TO CELEBRATE LABOR DAY HERE

Fernie Athletic Association Making Great Preparations

A meeting of the Fernie Athletic Association was held on Thursday and such general enthusiasm prevailed that if collective effort could ensure success it is already a foregone conclusion. After general and informal discussion had been indulged in it was decided that prizes should be awarded aggregating $600. The complete program of events will be published at as early a date as possible, in the meantime, however, we may state that there will be football and baseball matches, horse racing, a tennis tournament, squaw tepee contests, tugs-of-war, jumping, foot races, 100 yard, 440 yards, two-mile and hurdle racing. One feature will be introduced that ought to bring out many enthusiastic equestriennes and that is a Klootchmans hyiu coolie coolie quetan race.

The Ladies' Benevolent Association will sell the tags and in addition thereto there will be a collecting committee appointed.

The executive committee consists of George H. Boulton, (president), H. Herchmer, John Adair, J. R. Lawrie, J. L. Gates, Milt Kastner and W. S. Stanley, the latter is secretary and will accept entries.

Advertising will be done in the various papers, both east and west of Fernie, ... that every inducement will be made to make the event one that will attract many outsiders to participate.

AURORA MINES BUSY.

H. H. Dimmick, superintendent of the Aurora Mine at Moyie, accompanied by D. J. Elmer, one of the directorate, was in town this week and speaks highly of the progress that has already been effected on this property. It is their intention install a concentrating mill in the near future with a capacity of, commencing with an initial treatment of 50 tons daily, and capable of increasing it to 150 tons. The tonnage already blocked is sufficient to keep the mill busy for years and there is every prospect that this will become one of the greatest producers in British Columbia.

A NEW FIRM.

Carmichael & Edgecombe have purchased the business of J. C. Kenny and will move into the store on Victoria avenue, where they hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing to their patrons to retain the favorable reputation that each enjoys in the community. In addition to high-class tailoring they will also make a specialty of clothes cleaning. They have just received a large consignment of the latest styles in suitings of various well-known textures.

BRIEF BITS FROM BRITAIN.

Thomas W. Anderson, an actor, was shot by an unknown assassin at 17 Clifton Gardens, Battersea.

Amendments introduced into the House of Commons by the labor members, Keir, Hardie and Mr. Barnes, referring the transference of the revenues from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster to the state were ruled out of order.

James Harman, a compositor of Pontonville, was taken from the side of his bride No. 2 because wife No. 1 put in appearance and will spend a solitary honeymoon of 12 months with hard labour as a guest of the government.

An Australian member of parliament suggests that there be an industrial or civil delegation sent to the Coronation ceremonies as there has been too much display of the military bodies at previous picnics.

The dockers' strike at Bristol and Avonmouth still continues. Bargemen and lightermen have joined the strikers. The imported men can only cope with a small part of the work.

Three youths, two aged 19 and one 20, were sent to prison at Clayton-le-Moors near Preston for stealing eight eggs.

Dr. W. G. Grace, the celebrated cricketer, celebrated his sixty-second birthday on Monday, July 18th.

Mrs. Ada E. Johnson, a wealthy widow of Winkleigh, Devonshire, was brought up for intimidating Daniel Davey, a thatcher, who had been her tenant for 15 years because he allowed the posters of the Liberal candidate to be placaded on his cottage.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby at a conference of the National Social Purity Crusade stated that maternal ignorance caused infant mortality and that education for parenthood was of vital importance. That a girl who knew the elements of negative eugenics would not commit the folly of marrying a drunkard to "save" him.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS.

The results of the high school examinations show a very high percentage of successful candidates. Out of a total of 1,170 no fewer than 792 passed, the majority with honors. Fernie's reputation for the percentage of those who passed remains at 100 per cent, there being three candidates and all were awarded the necessary marks, Mary A. Bateman heading the list with 534 and only one point separating the other two, Phillis Marlatt obtaining 515 and Margaret A. Robertson 514.

THE JAFFRAY MURDER CASE.

On Wednesday Enrico Franchisciello was brought up before Magistrate J. S. T. Alexander charged with the murder of a fellow countryman and co-worker named Petrucci two weeks ago and committed for trial at the next assizes. A. Herchmer appeared for the prisoner, while the prosecution was handled by Eckstein & McTaggart, Chief Constable H. Sampson assisting.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. Spidell of the Baptist church will speak next Sunday morning on "The Uninvited Guest," and in the evening on "The Dignity of Labor." An earnest invitation is extended to those who do not attend other churches, especially to the evening service, where all who are toilers will be heartily welcomed.

Miss Leader, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., will sing "Jesus Redeemer," at the evening service. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

DAVID AND JONATHAN.

The Odd Fellows throughout the district should make a special effort to be present next Thursday night at the K. P. Hall when Mr. Newton Beers will put on his fraternal play, "David and Jonathan" depicting those many scenes so well known by the three-link fraternity. This gentleman comes well recommended and it is under the auspices of Mount Fernie Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., that the mono-drama will be produced and the general public is cordially invited to attend as it is not to be limited to the craft. Admission fee is 50 cents.

AT THE GRAND.

The moving pictures at the Grand Theater are said to be the best that have ever been shown in Fernie. If increased patronage goes for anything they must be getting the crowd judging from the throng seen coming and going. Tonight's program is something just a little better than has been.

RESOLUTION ON DECOUX CASE.

The only matter of any importance before the weekly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last evening was the passage of a strong resolution endorsing the resolution recently passed by the Lethbridge local, United Mine Workers, condemning the action of the public prosecutor at Frank for incarcerating Decoux, the Frank miner, on the charge of murdering a fellow worker when the coroner's inquest had completely exonerated him. The resolution will be extensively subscribed to and then forwarded to the attorney general, and a copy of it handed to the press.

Donald McNab, ex-M. P. P., was accorded a seat on the council as a delegate from the Miners' union. A communication was received from Alderman Frayne of the city council relative to the use of printed voters' lists in civic elections. It was referred to the legislative committee.—Lethbridge Herald.

PROTEST.

We, the miners of Maple Leaf Local No. 2820, U. M. W. of A., at a special meeting strongly protest against the action now being taken against Brother Decoux at Frank after being exonerated from all blame by a coroner's jury to be still kept in prison and not even allowed bail. We, the miners of said local, hope the government of Alberta will kindly take that especial case in hand as early as possible.

Signed on behalf of the above local.
A. ANDERSON, President.
W. JINKS, Vice President.
M. E. GILDAY, Financial Sec.
E. SHERMAN, Rec. Sec.

Diamond City, Alta.

To A. J. Carter,
Secretary Treasurer District 18,
U. M. W. A., Fernie, B. C.

At a special meeting of Local No. 2178 the following resolutions was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this local go on record in protesting the action of the public prosecutor of Alberta in bringing this serious charge against Brother Decoux, especially after he was exonerated of any blame by a coroner's jury, and that District 18 do their utmost to free this unfortunate brother from this very grave charge.

Signed on behalf of Local 2178.
GEORGE DOBSON,
Secretary.

July 31, 1910.

On application for permission to have a Sunday night performance in the Miners' Union Hall for the benefit of a new band that is being formed was made to the City Council by Mr. Bell of Carmichael & Bell, lessees of the Grand Theater. The request was granted.

MAY MEAN A Y.M.C.A. FOR FERNIE

Worthy Organization Off To a Good Start--Be A Booster, You

A meeting was held in the school room of the Methodist church on Monday night relative to the organization of the Fernie Social and Recreation Club. It was found that thus far over 50 had signed the membership roll and there is every indication pointing to a sensible increase. It was agreed that the most important matter to be acted upon with the least possible delay was the engagement of a manager and trainer who could take complete control of the affair making such provisions and purchasing the requisite apparatus called for by an institution of this character.

The executive committee is made up of the following gentlemen: Rev. J. F. Dimmick, Thomas Robertson and D. V. Mott.

A special ground committee have the clearing of the lot adjoining the church well under way and it is expected that the game of lawn tennis will be indulged in before many weeks have rolled by.

A recruiting committee also was appointed whose duties will be to endeavor to increase the membership and there is not the slightest doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success as they are all very enthusiastic and full of zeal for the cause.

Next Monday a meeting will be held in the school room of the church to receive the various reports. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in this movement to be present. With this project carried through to a successful issue and a lending library established in the city Fernie will no longer be among the towns that do not offer inducements to men to seek more beneficial surroundings than at present offer themselves to the rising generation.

JOHN TAKES HIS WHISKEY BATH

No this does not allude to John L. nor Johnnie Behind the Deuce nor even to John—but to John D. Rockfeller who is now soaking himself from the outside by taking baths in the fiery spirit in accordance with his physicians orders to render him supple enough to continue playing his favorite game of "golf".

INFORMATION WANTED.

Peter Miller has received a letter asking for information that will lead to the locating of one Alexander Borden, hailing from Glace Bay, Cape Breton. This party worked at Coal Creek shortly before the big fire and it is supposed, or at least it was reported that he was one of two men who was burned to death between here and Hosmer. His mother still thinks him alive and would be grateful for any information that will lead to his discovery. Communications addressed to undersigned will be acknowledged.

CHARLES MATHESON,
Dominion No. 6, Cape Breton, N. S.

One of the Provincial Government's guests took advantage of the absence of the gaoler who was superintending the fighting of fire to make his departure for parts unknown. Although this very ungrateful individual has left so unceremoniously every effort is being made by searching parties eager to ascertain his present whereabouts.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Indianapolis, Ind., July 26, 1910.

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

Fellow Workers: Your International Executive Board, acting under authority vested in it in Section 5, Article II, of our constitution, on May 27 levied an assessment of 25 cents per week or $1.00 per month commencing June 1, for a period of two months.

At that time there was nearly 100,000 men idle, including Illinois, and at the present time there is fully as many still idle. Hence, in order that our organization might provide partial sustenance for our dependents who have no resources of their own, it is essential that our members should continue to pay a nominal sum weekly for some time to come.

While the amount realized from the 25-cent assessment is very meagre and inadequate to meet the requirements of our organization, yet we fully realize that it is about the maximum amount that could be collected from our members, taking into consideration all of the surrounding circumstances. Therefore, the International Executive Board deems it expedient to submit to our members the proposition of continuing the assessment for three more months, namely, August, September and October. The amount of funds realized during that period, with the financial assistance that some of our districts are rendering to their men, in all probability will enable us to maintain our members and their families until such time as wage contracts will have been negotiated.

You are hereby earnestly requested to call a special meeting at the earliest date possible after receipt of this circular and have your members vote upon the proposition of levying an assessment of 25 cents per week or $1.00 per month, to go into effect August 1 and continue in force until November 1, 1910. This assessment is to apply on all members at work.

You are advised to act promptly and forward to the International Secretary-Treasurer the result of the vote taken on the accompanying blank return sheet, which must be attested by the officers of the local union, with seal attached and forwarded in the accompanying envelope marked "Election Returns" so as to reach this office not later than Aug. 10, 1910. The vote will be tabulated and the members officially notified of the result immediately after the vote is received.

Our members will be kept informed from time to time through the medium of the United Mine Workers' Journal of the progress made in negotiating wage agreements in the districts affected now on strike.

Fraternally yours,
T. L. LEWIS,
F. J. HAYES,
EDWIN PERRY,
By order of International Executive Board.

Official Returns.

We, the officers of Local Union No. ..... hereby certify that the following is a correct report of the number of votes cast for and against the following proposition:

"Shall the International Executive Board be empowered to levy an assessment of 25 cents per week, or $1.00 per month, on all members at work, to go into effect August 1 and continue until November 1, 1910."

Number of votes for assessment .....

Number of votes against assessment .....

Attest:
..... President.
..... Secretary.
(Seal of L. U.)

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS

I will not be responsible for any debt contracted in my name by my wife Mary McDonald or Mary Barr from this date as she has left my bed and board.

HECTOR McDONALD,
Hosmer, B. C.

PROMOTING A LIBRARY IN FERNIE

City Council Give Ear to Those in Charge of Movement

During the current week the City Fathers have had many matters of vital import to the community under consideration. After a somewhat wordy discussion relative to the actions of the previous council it was decided to delegate Chief Electrician R. G. B. Hammond and Chief Engineer R. Potter to ascertain the volume of water and the potential energy resultant of Fairy Creek with a view to submitting a proposition to Mr. A. McDougall relative to its utilization.

Fire fighting with all its adjuncts was thoroughly debated and Mr. Harry Wilkes was commissioned to undertake the building of the necessary receptacles for hose to be kept in various sections of the municipality. An additional ladder sufficiently long to be used in case of the emergency of removing people from upper stories or combating flames that demanded close attention was also ordered to be made.

The question of the installation of a fire alarm system is to be submitted to the ratepayers for decision through a by-law the full conditions of which are to be found elsewhere in this paper.

Messrs. D. A. McDonald and J. W. Bennett, a committee appointed by the special committee on "Lending Library" to interview the council on this important matter appeared before this body on Thursday where they were well received and the recommendation they brought met with the unanimous approval of the council, who will comply with their suggestion and submit a by-law calling for a sum of Three Thousand Dollars for the purpose of instituting a lending library and maintaining the same. The mayor has consented to his room in the Council Chamber being used until such time as more commodious quarters are needed.

The last payment was authorized for the construction of the Isolation hospital to Mr. Archie McLean.

Several other minor matters such as filling in and fixing up crossings etc., were dealt with.

INCORPORATION PAPERS FILED.

Incorporation papers have just been filed by the Black Diamond Collieries, limited, who have acquired coal mining rights to seven sections, 4,480 acres, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, about 60 miles west of Edmonton, Alberta, and one mile from the town of Entwistle.

There are three seams on the property, one of four feet, one of five feet and one of 15 feet, of a high-grade of lignite coal. The coal seams are exposed along the bank of the Pembina river for a distance of 10 miles, the seams varying in thickness from 12 to 20 feet. The Pembina river passes the property about a mile to the west.

The Sharp and Irvine company of Spokane, Wash., who own the controlling stock in this company, announce that development work will start on the property at once.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for taking charge of the undertaking work of Michel Local Union. Tenders to be sent in not later than the 30th of August, 1910, to Maurice Durrell, Secretary, Michel, B. C.

BUILDING OPERATIONS BUSY.

There are practically no artizans of the building trade idle at the present writing because of the great local needs demanded.

Under the head of in course of construction there are:

New Catholic church.
The Home Bank.
The Provincial Courthouse.
Remodeling and enlargement of the Crow's Nest Trading company.
Addition to the Northern Hotel.
Residences of Sherwood, Herchmer, L. A. S. Dack, William S. Keay and many others.
The completion of the Anglican church, etc.

All of this is indicative of the steady development that is in progress pointing to the increasing stability of Fernie as a commercial center.

MINERS WERE DECORATED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—King George, at Marlborough House, in the presence of the Home Secretary and other government officials decorated 62 miners for conspicuous gallantry in having or attempting to save life in the recent colliery disasters, presenting them with King Edward medals.

LABOR TOPICS.

SHIPYARD WAGES.

President of the Board of Trade and Proposed Conciliation Board.

Whilst Mr. Havelock Wilson is endeavoring to get some of the grievances of seamen rectified there is trouble brewing amongst the builders of ships. This concerns principally the payment of wages. Masters and man have already held a conference, but there are a large number of trade unionists involved. The shipyards which are most directly concerned are mostly on the Northeast Coast and the Clyde. There are 18 of these shipyards, and the difficulty of the present situation will be better understood when it is stated that they made an application for an increase of five per cent on piece-work, and 1s. a week on time rates, or ¼d. per hour in cases where payment is reckoned by the hour. The demand was made in May last. This went before a central conference twice afterwards, and a meeting has just taken place at which the men's leaders again pressed for the advance. In support of this they made several statements. But it was ultimately resolved to place the various points at issue, with the views of the employers and the men's representatives, before the whole body of workmen involved, and it was understood that the employers would still further consider the matter. Another conference must be held before any definite steps can be taken. Mr. Sydney Buxton, the president of the Board of Tarde, has informed Mr. J. Havelock Wilson that he will receive a deputation regarding the formation of a Conciliation Board for the shipping industry. He added: "Of course, you are aware that the Board of Trade have no power to take any action in such a matter except with the general assent of those interested. The hour which will suit me best on the 28th is 12 o'clock." Already over 100 members of parliament have promised to attend with the deputation. The Shipping Federation, representing the owners, have declined to consent to the formation of the suggested board.

French Railway Men to Strike.

It is reported that a general strike of railway men in France is imminent. A vote of the men has been taken, and they have resolved to take the great step. The date on which the strike is to occur has been kept secret; but when it takes place it will have a disastrous effect on the trade of the country. At a given signal by the strike committee, all men will cease work. All traffic will be held up, and this will cause a general dislocation of all business. The General Labour Federation of France is likely to take advantage of the situation, and hope to be able to bring about a general strike. The grievance of the French railwaymen is that the companies have not taken any notice of the men's demands. The government has been appealed to, but have not responded, except in taking the usual course of preparing for any possible emergency. The government only anticipate a partial strike, in view of the fact that the men working on the state railway are now being paid the minimum wage of 4s. 1 d. per day, and that a weekly day of rest is being applied by all the companies. This is a great improvement, as all the men have hitherto had to work seven days a week. There is trouble in regard to the ten-hour working day and the companies refuse to alter this because it would interfere with the working of the trains.

We must extend hearty congratulations to our co-tem for his recent departure of following in our footsteps by the introduction of a paragraph that must have been lost at the time of the destruction of Babel and would puzzle the most learned philologist to interpret. Hyiu cultus wawa po halo kumtux nika.

The Calgary Herald gave a very creditable description of Fernie and its industries since the fire in its issue of July 30th. This is the result of the painstaking labors of its correspondent Mr. H. L. Collins, who has been assiduous in the compilation of the details.

MA HOLA SHO SHA SHIM PO

Oriental Oaths and Obligations Observed In Court

One of those incidents which is replete with funosities whereby the gloom of seriousness may be decreased if not entirely eliminated took place in the Provincial Courthouse on Friday morning when the case of the Crown vs. How See came up for trial. The quaint phrase "He gets it in the neck where the chicken gets the axe" was exemplified in an amplified form.

There was considerable difficulty experienced in finding a suitable place to get the necessary illumination to aid in the incineration of the candle used for the purpose of administering the gallinaceous oath to the slant-eyed disciple of Confucius.

It was at first thought that an architect's services would be needed to find the quality of soil necessary to admit of the proper installation of the luminant. One of the chief actors gave a demonstraton of the correct methods of lighting dope and as the oil lamp was lacking, Alladin not being within marconigram distance one of the government officials obtained a Foulds safety lamp and filled the long felt want. When the decapitation was effected the hemeo globinary particles were plentifully sprinkled over both the representatives of the land the church to the detriment of their wearing apparent.

The execution was performed in a somewhat botched fashion with an axe of the dull variety or more correctly termed a two-bitted head chopper.

"Button, button who gets the button?" was the game played, but as is appropriate it was paraphrased Chicken! Chicken! who got the rooster?

Diligent search has been made for the broiler, and although we understand Chief Sampson had designs upon it, Editor Pedlar his grab hold on the headless bird we do not know whose epicurean tastes will be gratified by its succulent flesh.

This is the present status of the prosecution against the Oriental gentleman by the name of How See or How Klee for having in his possession the forbidden fruit of the poppy.

FUNERAL OF HERO OF THE BELFAST FIRE

Former Canadian Pastor Is Interred With Great Honors—Most Notable Seen in Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 6.—The funeral of the late Rev. Mr. McCaughan was one of the most remarkable ever seen. Belfast residents crowded to the memorial service in the May St. Chapel. The Lord Mayor was present. The moderator of the Presbyterian church and several ministers conducted services, wherein eulogical speeches were delivered. The funeral procession was over a mile long, including 250 clergy of all denominations and members of corporations and public bodies. The route to the cemetery was lined with sympathizers despite the incessant rain.

NEW LABOR UNION.

Alteration in Case of Western Federation Is Not Given Authority Demanded.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—Intimation of the forming of a new labor union of national scope, comprising the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America and the Steel Workers of the country is made today by President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners.

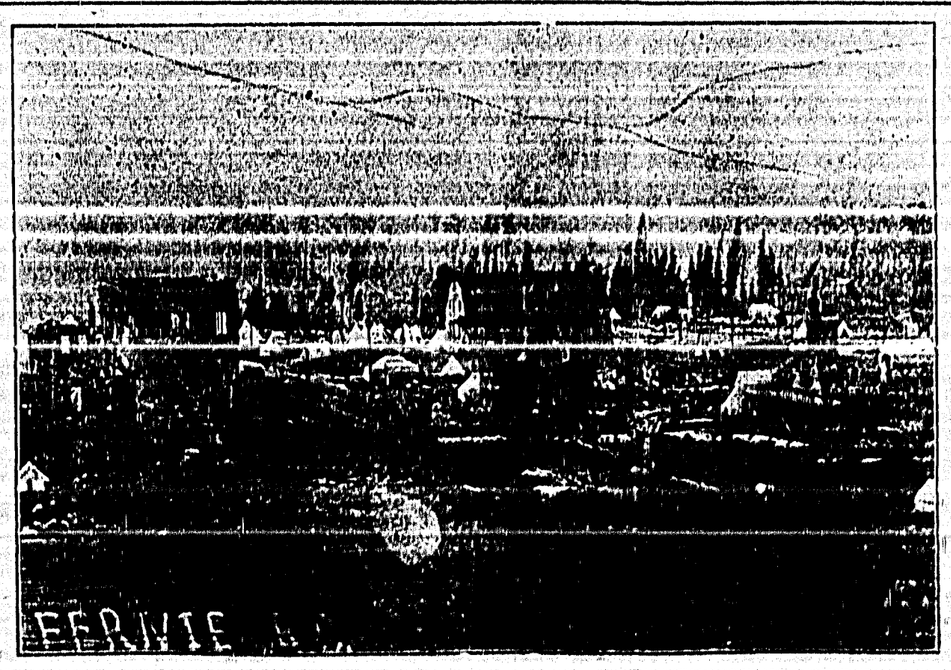
The formation of such a union was presented as an alternative of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in case that organization declined to delegate to the Western Federation the authority demanded, that all men employed about mines be placed under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation.

VERY SAD CASE.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Aug. 6.—Mary Scott, a pretty 16-year-old girl, died in the hospital today from neglect prior to child birth. The child was born while the mother was suffering from convulsions.

Dr. Hawk of Melfort was arrested charged with illegal practice in the case. He was admitted to bail and will appear at Prince Albert assizes.

There are excellent prospects of the establishment of a new industry here that will cater principally to our Italian citizens who are fond of macaroni, vermicelli and spaghetti.



WOULD YOU RECOGNIZE IT NOW?

Facts Underlying The Japanese War Scare

How Business Interests Tend to Embroil the Nations Into all Kinds of Traps

LONDON, August 6.—Francis McCullough, formerly of the Japan Times, Tokio, writes in the Leader the following view of the Japanese-American war scare:

He would be a bold man who would venture to institute, in the presence of Americans, any comparison between the United States and Russia—except in the matter of size; but it seems, nevertheless, that, in her relations with Tokio, Washington is being victimized by the very forces which led the Russian nation blindfold, six years ago, into the dreadful Manchurian war. In both cases we have the vague and sinister financial figures in the background, while before the footlights we have the jingo journalist and the frenzied "patriot."

Russia was dragged into the Japanese war by a small group of courtiers who were interested in the Yalu timber business, which was not, at best, worth more than a few million roubles a year. The United States is being clearly dragged into hostilities by certain persons who are interested in the trade of Manchuria—a trade which only amounts to a few million dollars of profit so far as America is concerned.

As a result of the war Russia very nearly went to pieces; and her collapse led directly to the German move in Morocco, the Austrian move in the Balkans and to a general unsettlement in Europe. In 1900 Russia withdrew her attention from her sister peoples, Southern Slavs, and concentrated all the efforts of her diplomatists, her administrators, and her soldiers on a part of the world which can never really be hers, but which is irrevocably bound to be deep yellow. In that distant region she was bled white, and before she has recovered her strength Germanism had its grip on Servia's throat. We all remember what followed—how Russia, unable to raise a hand in support of the sister race, was even forced to stop talking by an ultimatum from Berlin.

An Eastern Imbroglio.

In the same way the United States is now invited to withdraw her attention from Mexico, the Canal, Central America, and South America—where one would think that all her interests lie—and is enthusiastically encourage to entangle herself in the politics of the Yellow Races. If she accepts the invitation, she will live to regret it—perhaps when the Germans have seized Sao Paulo or Rio Grande do Sul, and Washington is afraid of lodging even a verbal protest.

The temptation is the more insidious in the case of the United States, because it sometimes comes in the shape of a suggestion to do something heroic and altruistic. When we were tempted and fell, the demon of war came to us garbed as an Angel of Light. "Englishmen are fighting to protect their women from insult," said the Daily Mail on the outbreak of the South African war.

But the treatment of the Chinese and Koreans by Japan would not justify the United States in taking the field, as in no case could she dislodge the Mikado's troops from Korea and Manchuria. The United States first duty is to her own people, not to the heathen Chinee. And whichever way the victory goes, the American people will be the sufferers. Victorious, they will become a prey to jingoism, imperialism, and the big-armament mania. Defeated, they will lose the Philippines and most of their fleet. And, on a calm review of the situation, I think that if they made war at the present moment they would certainly be defeated.

Profits of War.

The Russian grand dukes rather liked war scares, for these war scares gave St. Petersburg a good excuse for assigning money for new battleships, and this money helped the grand dukes to build delicious little villas in the environs of Paris, and Naples, and on the French Riveria. Some influences on the other side of the Atlantic also appear to like war scares for, as an invariable rule, they become very active while the naval appropriation bill is under consideration in committee, and continue in activity till the bill is safely through the house. Since 1906 this peculiar coincidence has been a regularly, recurring phenomenon, and this year it was as marked as ever. I do not, of course, suggest that these scares are engineered by anyone having a selfish interest in bringing about large appropriations for battleships, etc.!

And, of course, Mr. Jacob H. Schaiff's, the great banker and loan monger of New York, is inspired by the purest patriotism when, speaking in the name of the United States, he threatens Japan with war. He has no financial interests in the matter at all (although he did make a lot of money out of the Russo-Japanese war.) In the words of the Novoe Vremya, he is angry with Dia-Nippon because "she has ceased to play the role of Avenging Angel for Judaism, and has made with Russia and China arrangements which will ensure the peace of the Far East for many years to come."

Eastern Experts.

But it is nevertheless singular, as the New York Evening Post remarks, that the state department at Washington is absolutely without facts supporting Mr. Schaiff's views. That department has "explicitly declared" to the Evening Post's Washington correspondent, that no supported claim of discrimination has been reported to the department by any diplomatic or consular officer in the East or by any merchant or commercial interest seeking to do business in Manchuria. It is even further declared that no complaints are on file made by American commercial interests of discrimination against them.

The only thing known to the state department that would ever warrant such a charge is a report made by our consul, Mr. Cloud, from Mukden, which was made public last November. Mr. Cloud is no longer in the consular service.

What the man in the street lacks (says the same very able and trustworthy American paper, is a simple narrative of facts which he may apply as a test to the forbidding conclusions of the suddenly acquired crop of Far Eastern "experts" which the United States now possesses.

In the complete absence of "facts" it might be as well, perhaps, to test the character of the "experts." I know one very prominent American "expert" on things Japanese who is the leader of the present journalistic campaign against Japan. He says that he has "studied the Far Eastern question for 10 years," but, as a matter of fact, he only paid several flying visits to the Far East. During these visits he never set foot outside the treaty ports. He lived in foreign hotels, where it is as impossible to study the manners and customs of the natives as it would be in an express train rushing through the country at the rate of a mile a minute. When first I met him it was among the Russians, and he was most violently anti-Russian. When next I met him, in a Yokohama hotel, he was pro-Russian and most violently anti-Japanese.

This is one of the hysterical journalists who are egging on the United States to war, on the strength of their unsupported word that Japan is a menace to the trade of the United States and to the peace of the Pacific!

RACE ANTAGONISM IS BITTER IN AUSTRIA

Emperor Francis Joseph Has Difficult Task With Warring Elements.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—In no country in Europe if in the world, is there more numerous or more bitter race antagonism than in the empire over which the aged Francis Joseph presides, Czech, Magyar and Germans are always ready to fly at each others' throats. Pole and Ruthenian are at daggers drawn, Servian and Bosnian are ready to fight at the slightest provocation or at no provocation at all, and so it goes from one end of the empire to the other.

It is this which causes grave doubt in the minds of European statesmen as to whether or not the empire will survive the present emperor many months. Francis Joseph has succeeded in holding the balance between the half hundred or more different nationalities among his subjects and thus held his empire together. It is more than doubtful if his successor will be able to do it.

An instance of the violent race antipathy which prevails was furnished by the recent student riots at the Lemburg University.

Without the Rector's permission 300 Ruthenian students held a meeting of protest in the great hall, and on leaving were met by a body of Polish students. Blows followed abuse, and revolvers were freely used, the police being unable to separate the combatants. The 300 students were marched under a military escort back to their rooms.

Several street fights took place shots were fired by the Ruthenians just at the moment when the Polish students had barricaded the Rector's office with forms and chairs to prevent the Ruthenians from entering. The latter then fired in the air, and dealt blows among their foes with iron bars. A Ruthenian theological student, named Adam Koczkow, was shot through the head and conveyed to the hospital, where he soon died of his wound. Eight others were badly wounded by shots from revolvers while ten students suffered from the effects of blows from clubs and sticks.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

SCOTTISH MINE NEWS.

The shipments of coal from Scottish ports for last week amounted to 361,635 tons, being an increase of 29,627 tons over the shipments of the previous week and of 18,286 tons compared with the shipments for the corresponding week of last year.

Arrangements are now well under way for Lanarkshire miners' annual gala day, which takes place on the 20th inst. At an interval in the sports program a mass meeting will be held at which Mr. Robert Smillie will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P.; Mr. J. A. Seddon, M. P., and Baillie McKerrell.

Hamilton town council has for some time had under consideration the question of working out the remaining coal in one of the Clyde pits on Hamilton town lands. The difficulty that besets the council is to take out the coal without causing surface damages to the properties standing on the ground. The council has now appointed a deputation to visit Germany to see at first hand the German methods of dealing with such a contingency. Mr. David Gilmour of Lanarkshire Miners' Union is one of the deputation.

Lanarkshire Miners' Union Rules.

At the monthly conference of the Lanarkshire miners' union—Mr. James Tonner presiding—the chairman reported that the executive committee had agreed to recommend to the county miners that as the Old Age Pensions Act had come into operation since the rules of the association were framed, the receipt of an old age pension should not be held as a barrier to union funeral benefit in those cases in which it was previously due under the law.

The committee also recommended that the receipt of outdoor parochial relief should not be held as a disqualification for funeral benefit provided that satisfactory proof was submitted that the funeral expenses had been paid by the sons of widowed mothers.

It was agreed that a special conference should be held at an early date to deal with the proposed alteration of rule regarding the election of officials and executive committee for the ensuing term. The 15th of July was fixed as the latest date for receiving voting papers.

Motherwell Miners Wish Advances in Rates.

Mr. Henry Corns of Hamilton has been appointed by the miners employed in No. 4 pit, Watson's collieries, to fill the position of checkweigher there as successor to the late Mr. Thomas Mowat.

A reduction of 3d per ton has been intimated to the men employed in the Pyotshaw seam No. 3 pit, Watson's, but Mr. John McDermott is meantime in negotiation with the manager with regard to this claim.

Ton rates in Logan's colliery, No. 1 pit, do not seem to be satisfactory to the miners employed there. They have intimated to the manager, through Mr. McDermott, a claim for an advance of 4d per ton. The manager, it is said, has refused to give any advance, and the executive committee of the union will now be asked to deal with the matter.

A claim for an advance in rates has been made by the miners employed in the Brandon section, main coal, Parkhead colliery. Mr. Hamil, who was dealing with the matter, has now been informed by the manager that he is prepared to grant a concession. The offer will be submitted to the men at a meeting this week.

Coalburn Men Dissatisfied With Their Rates.

Mr. Gilmour met the manager at Poniel colliery this week to discuss the question of ton rates at that colliery. The men are still dissatisfied with the rates paid, while the manager contends that the present rate is ample. He is, however, prepared to submit the whole matter to arbitration.

A Douglas Grievance.

Mr. Smillie visited Ponfeigh colliery on Tuesday, and met the manager with regard to a claim for an increased ton rate in one of the sections there. The manager, it is reported, refused any advance. The on-cost men at this colliery complain that some of their number are being kept regularly on the night shift. These men want alternate night and day employment. The manager has agreed to concede this as far as possible.

Armadale Affairs.

There is a slight improvement in the work obtained at several of the pits in this district. This applies to Woodend and Craigrigg collieries.

A section of men employed in No. 15 Armadale colliery got intimation of a change in their rates. It appears that the haulage had been extended, and the drawing roads were considerably shortened in consequence. The miners' officials arranged some time ago with the management a system whereby a certain increase was given on the rates for a specified increased length of draw and vice versa. This system has worked out fairly satisfactorily. Upon inquiry being made, it was found that the adjustment of rates was carried out as arranged.

A section of men employed in Baillie's mine, Sandhill colliery, got an increase of a penny per ton due to increased length of draw. It was ascertained that the roads had increased the length to the extent which warranted the allowance under the agreement.

The question of men working on enforced idle days has been under consideration. The management state that only a few men employed in "special places" are working, and they agree to keep these at the lowest possible number.

Mr. Doonan met the men employed in No. 7 Northrigg on Monday afternoon. Organization and other matters were dealt with. It was reported that the number of men working on enforced idle days was unwarranted. This matter was taken up with the management and placed in a more satisfactory position.

A Woodmuir Colliery Complaint.

A section of men employed in Woodmuir colliery recently complained of their drawing conditions. The management considered the matter, and agreed to relieve them of the drawing, fixing it by contract, while the face men did the hewing and filling of the coal. The agents and manager tentatively discussed the proposed new conditions, and an agreement as to the rates was come to. The men agreed to give the new conditions a fair trial. Mr. Doonan met the men later, and found there was some dissatisfaction with the wages earned under the new conditions and rates. On inquiry it was shown that very little increase was made in the output, and in some cases none, although the miners were relieved of the drawing and had their drawers with them all the time at the "face." In these circumstances he advised that the old system be reverted to, and the management have now agreed to this being done.

A ballot of the men employed in Foulshiels colliery is being taken to ascertain whether they are in favor of a Workmen's Benefit Society. There is a desire to have this question discussed with the men employed in Loganlea colliery, and a meeting has been called for that purpose.

Improvement at Polmaies.

There is a slight improvement in the coal trade of this district. For several weeks much broken time was experienced, particularly at the Millhall colliery, but just now fairly regular employment is being obtained, and it is stated that the outlook is brighter.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

VICTORY OF LABOR OVER BIG COMPANY

Privy Council Enters Judgment for Plaintiff After Three Years' Litigation.

Dispatches from London today announce that the Privy Council have allowed the appeal of Mr. G. F. White in the action brought by him against the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company. The Privy Council by their judgment have reversed the judgment of the full court of British Columbia, and have restored the verdict of the jury. They also stated that the decision of the full court was a judicial misadventure.

Mr. White is a laborer, residing in South Vancouver, and after a long fight, lasting over a period of three years, he has been successful in his action. The action arose out of the death of his son, who was an engineer at Chemainus, Vancouver Island, in the employ of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company. On November 5, 1907, a runaway occurred on the railway owned by the company, and as a result of the accident two men lost their lives and several were injured. Mr. White's son was one of the killed. The parents brought an action against the company for damages, alleging that the brakesman employed was incompetent, and that an improper safety switch had been provided by the company. The action went to trial in March, 1908, at Vancouver, before Mr. Justice Clement and a special jury. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for $6,000.

The company appealed to the full court of British Columbia and the appeal was heard by Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. Justice Irving and Mr. Justice Morrison. The full court delivered judgment in September, 1909, setting aside the verdict of the jury, and sending the case back for a new trial. Chief Justice Hunter was of the opinion that the verdict of the jury was wrong, and thought that judgment should be entered for the defendants. Mr. Justice Irving thought that the jury had given too high damages, and agreed that there ought to be a new trial. Mr. Justice Morrison disagreed with both, and held that the verdict of the jury should stand.

The plaintiff, through his solicitors Messrs. McCrossan and Harper, refused to accept the judgment of the full court, and appealed from the decision to the Privy Council. The appeal was heard this month before the Privy Council, consisting of Lord McNaughton, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, Lord Mersey and Sir Henri Taschereau. The Privy Council by their decision have disagreed with the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter and Mr. Justice Irving, and have restored the judgment entered by Mr. Justice Clement on the verdict of the jury.

Mr. George E. McCrossan, of the firm of McCrossan & Harper of this city, argued the appeal before the Privy Council, and Mr. J. A. Simon, K. C., and Mr. S. A. T. Rowlatt, both of London, appeared in behalf of the defendants.

In an interview this morning Mr. Harper commented on the fact that this is one of the few cases in which a working man has gained a victory over a company in British Columbia, and he pointed out the enormous cost that it involved. Through three years of litigation Mr. White has battled on, and won through in the end. The defence was based upon alleged contributory negligence on the part of young White, and it was upon this that Chief Justice Hunter based his decision in favor of the defendants, but the Privy Council reversed that decision.—Daily Provincial.

The Original and Only Genuine

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August 6-11.

YOUR STORE'S AFIRE!

Cling! Clang! go the fire bells and off the firemen are to the scene of devastation. I say! Mr. Merchant!

ARE YOU INSURED?

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CANADIAN MINER BEING VICTIMIZED

Coal Company, Dodging Responsibility for Fatal Accident, Tries to Convict Union Man of Murder.

What gives promise of being a Canadian Haywood case is involved in the holding of Arthur Decoux, a Belgian miner employed by the Canadian Consolidated Company at Frank, Alta., on the charge of being responsible for the death of a fellow miner, Jean Baptiste Lobert. Decoux accidentally permitted a loaded mine car to dash to the bottom of the mine pit where two men were working. One of them, Lobert, was so badly injured that he died.

A coroner's jury investigated the case very carefully and after calm deliberation reached the conclusion that Decoux was only accidentally connected with the mishap. In their verdict the jury made some accusations against the management, but despite this the company has succeeded in having Decoux held answerable for the death of Lobert.

In order to justify their claim and to avoid responsibility for the death of Lobert the mine company charges that because Decoux is a union man and Lobert was not bad blood existed between them. Three witnesses were induced to swear that they heard Decoux threaten to take Lobert's life. Every circumstance pointed to outright perjury on the part of these witnesses, but Decoux was held on the charge of murder.

The case is a plain frame-up. A big corporation violates the law with regard to the safety of its employes. A man is killed. The company faces a suit for damages, with chances in favor of a verdict against it. The company must save money.

Desperate efforts were made to get witnesses for the company. Because the dead man was not a member of the union and the man upon whose shoulders the crime is to be saddled is a union man, the company expects to win. It matters not to the company that the attainment of this end might result in the hanging of an innocent man. Human life does not count in the scales against profit.

As proof of the fact that the company recognized its responsibility in the matter instant attention was given to the second rider in the verdict of the coroner's jruy, and the grade on the slope where Lobert was killed has been lowered.

The District Ledger, official organ of the miners' union, has taken up the case, and a strenuous fight will be made to free Decoux from the clutches of the money-mad wolves of profit.—The New York Call, July 27.

Sherman Testimonial Fund.

The following aer the amounts received on behalf of this fund up to July 1st:

No.	Local	Amt.
2850	Kenmare	$ 50.00
2407	Hosmer	272.00
1233	Lille	124.90
431	Bellvue	256.00
1384	Canmore	50.00
29	Bankhead	126.25
102	Taber	57.00
2540	Edmonton	4.20
574	Lethbridge	140.00
1959	Taber	88.45
2829	Maple Leaf	30.00
2833	Coleman	358.00
2334	Michel	957.00
2314	Fernie	225.90
Mr. C. J. Eckstrom, Lethbridge		100.00
Friend (J. H.)		5.00
		$2,850.70

A. J. CARTER, Sec. Treas.
District 18 U. M. W. of A.

Frank 2163 ..... 197.00

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Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay — J. L. GATES, Prop.

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Are necessary these days to keep out those pesky flies. We have the very latest in these goods and invite your inspection.

Coal Oil Stoves for Hot Days

Is a blessing to every housekeeper and once tried is alway used when occassion requires—carried in several sizes at right prices.

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KENNEDY & MANGAN

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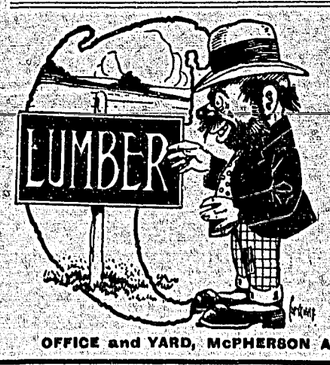

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We have yet a big stock of Summer Goods to clear and to make room for our winter stock we offer you exceptionally good snaps in the following lines.

Men's Suits, reg. $18.00	To clear	$13.50
Men's Undersuits 1.50	" "	1.00
Men's Sateen Shirts 1.25	" "	75c
Men's Sox, per pair - -	" "	15c

KEFOURY BROS.

Next to Wigwam Candy Store — Next to Northern Hote

Law Report House of Lords

(Before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Atkinson, Lord Collins, Lord Shaw, of Dunfermline, and Lord Mersey.)

Thompson (pauper V. R. W. Goold and Co.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

This was an appeal from two orders of the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Farwell), dated November 11, 1908, and December 10, 1908. The case is reported (25 The Times Law Reports, 16). The first order was interlocutory, granting a stay of execution under certain conditions on an award made by Judge Steavenson in an arbitration wherein the appellant was applicant and the respondents were defendants, pending the defendants' appeal from the award. The second was a final order which set aside the award. The question arose under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, and not under that of 1906. The accident happened on March 10, 1907, and the act of 1906 did not come into operation till July 1, 1907. The respondents were artificial manure manufacturers, whose works were at Drumburgh, in Cumberland, and the appellant whilst at work was struck in the left eye by a splash of the acid or mixture and practically lost the sight of his left eye. The county judge awards 15s. a week compensation. The ground of the decision below in favor of the respondents was that the claim was insufficient because the amount claimed was not specified. The arguments were heard on April 11 and 13 last.

Mr. Cavanagh and Mr. E. E. Humphrys appeared for the appellant; Mr. Sanderson, K. C., and Mr. W. Shakespeare for the respondents.

The appeal was allowed.

The Lord Chancellor.—There is no doubt that the decision of the Court of Appeal in this case has support from earlier authorities, though I do not think that any deliberate opinion has been expressed in this house, or even that the precise question has been raised. Your lordships would, however, at all times, pay the utmost respect to these authorities; but I confess that they do not convince me, and they seem to proceed rather upon considerations of public policy than upon a strict interpretation of the Act of Parliament. This act says that "the claim for compensation" must be made within six months of the accident. It has been held in the Court of Appeal that unless the amount claimed has been specified there has been no "claim for compensation." I cannot see why it should be so. There is no such provision in the act itself; I mean in its actual terms. If a man says as admittedly the appellant did say, "I claim compensation," why are we to conclude that he did not so claim? The reasoning for the respondents is that, unless a sum is named, the employer is deprived of an opportunity of settling the claim and so avoiding proceedings under the act. Surely, if he wants to know he can ask the question or he can make an offer himself. Perhaps the workman would answer, especially if he gave the notice immediately after the accident, that he cannot tell until a little time has elapsed what degree of injury he has sustained. If the act had imposed upon a workman the duty of specifying the amount which he demanded when making the claim it might have been thought unfortunate, because it would often make the workman ask, as a matter of prudence, for the maximum he could possibly recover. But I forbear from speculating what it would have been advisable for the act to say. It is enough that the act does not say the amount is to be specified, and, with all respect, we must construe it as it stands. In my opinion, therefore, this appeal succeeds. I will add that, even if it were necessary to specify the amount, my present view is that the respondents waived that particular. But I should not so decide without further consideration, and the point does not arise in the view which I believe your lordships take of the act itself.

Lord Atkinson read a judgment to the same effect.

Lord Collins expressed concurrence, and

Lord Shaw delivered an oral judgment dealing with the Scottish authorities under the act of 1897 by which no appeal was allowed from the Court of Session to this House.

Lord Mersey.—The only question argued on the hearing of this appeal was, whether the appellant had made a "claim for compensation" sufficient in law to comply with the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897. The learned county court judge decided that he had, and gave judgment for the appellant. The Court of Appeal came to the conclusion that he had not, and entered judgment for the respondents. The facts are quite simple. While working for the respondents the appellant lost the sight of one of his eyes by an accident within the meaning of the statute. What happened subsequently is stated by the respondents in paragraph four of their case, "the appellant within six months of the date of the alleged accident * * * said to the works manager 'I claim compensation,' * * * but the appellant did not at any time specify the amount of his claim." The question is whether such a claim comes within the meaning of section 2, subsection 1, of the act, which provides that proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall not be maintainable unless "the claim for compensation" has been made within six months of the happening of the accident. The fault which the respondents find with the claim is that it does not name the sum of money for which it is made; and it is said that this fault is fatal. My short answer to this contention is that the act contains no words which require the workman to mention a sum of money. But then it is said that the act of parliament cannot be administered properly, unless such words be read into it; for that it contemplates an opportunity being afforded to the master of settling the claim, and so avoiding arbitration proceedings, and that such opportunity is not afforded unless the workman says how much he wants. This reasoning does not satisfy me. It is a strong thing to read into an act of parliament words which are not there, and in the absence of clear necessity it is a wrong thing to do. Here I see no necessity at all for introducing the words. The absence from a claim for compensation of a named sum does not prevent the workman from saying how much he will accept, nor does it prevent the master from saying how much he will give. Preferring a claim for compensation is by no means a necessary preliminary to arriving at an agreement as to the amount to be paid. What the workman is willing to take, or the master willing to pay, may be something quite different from the measure of compensation. Many considerations may induce a man to take less or a master to give more than "compensation." If the parties fail to agree, or do not try to agree, then it is that compensation has to be fixed; and the tribunal to fix it is the county court. Why should the workman undertake the task? Why may he not tell what is probably the truth, and say, "I cannot fix any sum, for I am not skilled enough to form an opinion as to the nature of my injuries, or clever enough to measure them in money"? There is, in fact, no good reason why he should not take up this position. It is said, however, that the case is settled by authority, and reference is made to a number of cases, among which is the Scotch case of "Kilpatrick v. Wemyss Coal Company" (4b Scottish Law Reporter, 255). In that case it was undoubtedly held that the claim for compensation to be good must mention the sum claimed. But it will be noticed that the decision is largely based on dicta to be found in Powell's case, decided in this house and reported in 1900 A. C. at p. 366. Those dicta, however, were obiter, and I do not think they bind your lordships' house, even if they go to the length suggested. For these reasons I come to the conclusion that there is nothing in the act of parliament, and nothing in the authorities, which constrains your lordships to arrive at a decision which, if arrived at, would deprive the appellant of the remedy to which otherwise he is undoubtedly entitled.

I wish further to add that, in my opinion, the respondents by their conduct, as appearing from the evidence of their own witnesses, dispensed with the naming of any sum by the appellant, and thereby estopped themselves from objecting to the form of the claim.

Solicitors.—Thwaites and Thompson, for J. B. Beckton, Carlisle; Indermaur and Brown, for Blackburn and Main, Carlisle.

EMPLOYES VS. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

A very important case involving points of provincial legal jurisdiction was recently before Judge Archibald and a special jury at Montreal. It was a case of a railway laborer, who was employed by the Grand Trunk in Quebec Province and then sent to Ontario, where he became involved in a collision between Grand and Canadian Northern trains, and suffered injuries for which he claims $10,000 from the two companies. It was claimed by the railways that the law of Ontario, where the accident happened, applies, in which case the plaintiff would be non-suited by the principle of common employment, exempting the company in case of negligence by a co-employe. The plaintiffs' counsel claim that the law of Quebec, where the contract was entered into, should govern, in which case the provisions of the civil code would give him the right of action. This is the first time that this question has ever been tested and many of the leading lawyers of the city were engaged on it, as it means much for the railways. Oddly enough, the question being one of foreign law is considered one of fact, and must be decided by the jury, not by the judge.

$7,500 for Loss of Arm.

A mixed jury, presided over by Mr. Justice Archibald, awarded a verdict of $7,500 to Mr. Alphonse Marleau, who had entered a joint action for $25,000 against the Grand Trunk Railway company and the Canadian Northern Railway company.

The plaintiff had one of his arms torn off in a collision that occurred between two locomotives on the Grand Trunk line, near Hawkesbury, Ont. He was working on a snow plow and had received instructions that the line was clear and to go ahead. At about 1,500 feet from the station at Hawkesbury, the locomotive pulling the snow plow collided with another locomotive of the Canadian Northern railway. Mr. Marleau claimed that the Grand Trunk was responsible for the accident, as he had been instructed that the track was clear, and he also claimed that the Canadian Northern was also responsible for its failure to act in conformity of the railway act, which stipulates that in such cases a watchman should be left at the junction of two roads. It was stated after the verdict that the case be appealed.—Labour Gazette, July.

OPERATION ON DEBS.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Aug. 6.—An operation was performed on Eugene V. Debs, former candidate for president on the Socialist ticket, by Dr. S. Mayo at the Mayo Brothers' hospital on July 29th. The nature of Debs' illness has not been given out.

A BRITISH PHYSICIAN CLAIMS THERE ARE TOO MANY IN THE WORLD.

Declares There Are Thousands of Superfluous Children Who Are a Nuisance to Everybody.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It would be interesting to hear a commentary by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt upon the tenets which are being preached by Dr. Alexander Rigby, M. D., who has been delivering urging married men and women to limit their families to the fewest number of children.

"None is better than a few, but the fewer the better," is the terse manner in which Dr. Rigby drives home his argument.

Before the Preston Town Council the physician criticized Colonel Roosevelt very harshly for urging big families.

His speech was made to the council upon the presentation of a report stating that the town's birth rate was the lowest on record. Thousands of superfluous children, who were absolutely useless, were brought into the world, said Dr. Rigby, and they were a source of nuisance and trouble to many people. The increase of population was maintaining itself and even improving, and it was useless for the town councils to endeavor to prevent a diminution in the birth rate. Formerly epidemics of cholera and smallpox and wars swept off the superfluous population, and now there was not the same necessity of increasing the number of births.

If the birth-rate stood at 38, as in 1841, people would be poverty stricken, and the towns would be unable to cope with the population. Regulating the size of families was a common-sense, economic principle, and the council ought to congratulate itself that people were getting more common sense.

A NEW WAY TO WAR.

T. R. Phillips, a Liverpool engineer, says he has invented means of controlling and directing aerostats by electricity, controlled etherically. He gave a demonstration at London a few days since and showed his ability to raise, lower, drive, stop, and turn it at will by manipulation of the keyboard of a transmitter.

Mr. Phillips says the principle is applicable to man-carrying airships and aeroplanes but is primarily intended for aerial torpedoes. "I can sit in an arm chair in London," he says, "and make an airship drop a bunch of flowers in a friends garden in Manchester, Paris or Berlin and with equal ease I can make it drop explosives wherever I like. I believe it will abolish the existing methods of warfare. I have offered the invention to the British government who will inspect it shortly."

SOCIALIST PHYSICIAN DEAD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Dr. Frederick Lillienthal, until a few years ago one of the leading German physicians of this city, is dead at his country home in the Catskills, aged 77. Dr. Lillienthal was one of the pioneers of the Socialist party in this country. When the New York paper, the Volk Zeitung was started Dr. Lillienthal was one of its founders.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT

Notice of Examinations.

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held for first, second and third class Certificates of Competency under the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" at Nanaimo, Fernie, Cumberland and Merritt on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of August, 1910, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The subjects will be as follows:

First Class Candidates—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases.
Ventilation.
General Work.
Mine Machinery.
Surveying.

Second Class Candidates—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases.
Ventilation.
General Work.

Third Class Candidates—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases and General Work.

Application must be made to the undersigned not later than Monday, August 8th, 1910, accompanied by the statutory fee, as follows:

By an applicant for First Class Examination $10.00
By an applicant for Second Class Examination $10.00
By an applicant for Third Class Examination $5.00

The applications must be accompanied by original testimonials and evidence stating that:

(a)—If a candidate for First Class, that he is a British subject and has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine, and is at least twenty-five years of age.

(b)—If a candidate for Second Class, that he has had at least five years in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(c)—If a candidate for Third Class that he has had at least three years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(d)—A candidate for a Certificate of Competency as Manager, Overman, Shiftboss, Fireboss, or Shotlighter shall produce a certificate from a medical practictioner, duly qualified to practice as such in the Province of British Columbia, showing that he has taken a course in ambulance work fitting him, the said candidate, to give first aid to persons injured in coal mining operations.

By order of the Board.

FRANCIS H. SHEPHEARD,
Secretary.

Nanaimo, B. C., July 5th, 1910.
52 3t

NOTICE

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE.

BY-LAW NO. 103.

A by-law to raise Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) for the purpose of installing a fire alarm system within the limits of the City of Fernie.

Whereas a petition has been presented to the municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property within the City of Fernie as shown by the last revised Assessment Roll requesting them to install a Fire Alarm System within the limits of the City of Fernie.

And whereas, for the construction and installation of a Fire Alarm system within the limits of the City of Fernie, it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) and to issue debentures of the City of Fernie for the purpose of raising the said sum.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements, or real property, of the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two Millions and Sixty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars ($2,066,395.00).

And whereas it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of Six Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Fifty-Four Cents ($617.54) for paying the said debt and interest.

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Now therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie enact as follows:

1.—It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person, persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum not exceeding the whole sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object herein before recited.

2.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) as may be required for the purposes and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($4,500.00) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the Seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3.—The said debentures shall bear date from the Twenty-Fifth day of August, A. D. 1910, and shall be made payable in ten (10) years from the said date in lawful money of Canada at the office of the Home Bank of Canada in Fernie aforesaid which said place of payment shall be designated by the said debentures, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4.—The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Five (5) per cent from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada in Fernie, aforesaid, in lawful money of Canada, on the twenty-fifth day of August, respectively, in each year during the currency of the said debentures and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them be negotiated or sold for less than ninety-five per centum of their value including the cost of negotiating their sale, brokerage and all other incidental expenses.

6.—There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars ($225.00) for payment of interest, and the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-two Dollars and Fifty-four Cents ($392.54) for payment of said debentures by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land or improvements or real property in the said municipality.

7.—It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to re-purchase any of the said debentures on such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holders thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all debentures so re-purchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of the debentures so re-purchased shall be made in consequence of such re-purchase.

This by-law shall take effect on the twenty-fifth day of August A. D., 1910.

This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Fernie Fire Alarm By-Law, 1910.

Done and passed in open council on the Twenty-Eighth day of July A. D., 1910.

Received the assent of the people this .....day of..... A. D. 1910.

Re-considered and finally passed and adopted this .....day of.....

..... Mayor
..... City Clerk

Notice.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City of Fernie, on Monday, the Fifteenth day of August, A. D., 1910, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the evening at the City Hall.

G. H. BOULTON,
City Clerk.

August 6-2t.

NOTICE

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE.

BY-LAW NO. 104.

A by-law to raise Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars ($27,000) for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a Sanitary Sewer in that portion of the City of Fernie east of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway not already supplied with sewer facilities.

Whereas a petition has been presented to the municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, signed by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property within the City of Fernie as shown by the last revised Assessment Roll requesting them to introduce such a by-law.

And whereas for the purposes aforesaid, it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars ($27,000.00) and to issue debentures of the City of Fernie for the purpose of raising the said sum.

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements, or real property, of the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two Millions and Sixty-six Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars ($2,066,395.00).

And whereas it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Fifty-two Cents ($1,917.52) for paying the said debt and interest.

And whereas this by-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Now therefore the Mounicipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie enacts as follows:

1.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person, persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum not exceeding the whole sum of Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars ($27,000.000) and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object herein before recited.

2.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars ($27,000.00) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the Seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3.—The said debentures shall bear date from the Twenty-fifth day of August, 1910, and shall be made payable in thirty (30) years from the said date in lawful money of Canada at the office of the Home Bank of Canada in Fernie aforesaid, which said place of payment shall be designated by the said debentures and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4.—The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Five (5) per cent from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada in Fernie, aforesaid, in lawful money of Canada, on the twenty-fifth day of August, respectively, in each year during the currency of the said debentures and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them be negotiated or sold for less than ninety-five per centum of their value including the cost of their sale, brokerage and all other incidental expenses.

6.—There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($1,530.00) for payment of interest and the sum of Five Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Fifty-two Cents ($567.52) for payment of said debentures by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land or improvements or real property in the said municipality.

7.—It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to re-purchase any of the said debentures on such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holders thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all debentures so re-purchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of the debentures so re-purchased shall be made in consequence of such re-purchase.

This By-Law shall take effect on the Twenty-fifth day of August A. D., 1910.

This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Fernie "Sanitary Sewer By-Law 1910."

Done and passed in open council on the Twenty-eighth day of July A. D., 1910.

Received the assent of the people this .....day of.....A. D. 1910.

Re-considered and finally passed and adopted this .....day of..... A. D. 1910.

.....Mayor.
.....City Clerk.

Notice.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City of Fernie, on Monday, the Fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1910, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the evening at the City Hall.

G. H. BOULTON,
City Clerk.

Fernie, B. C., July 28th, 1910.
August 6-2t.

Fresh Cut Flowers

House and Office Plants, Funeral Flowers, Wedding Bouquets.

TERRILL FLORAL CO
Long Distance Phone 577
LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA
Your orders will receive prompt attention and you will be pleased with what we send you.

The Creston Fruit and Produce Association

Strawberries

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

A. Lindley, Box 27 Creston

IF IF

you wish to make your home life much happier and you have a little money to make the first payment **and** the best that human brains and skill can produce is none too good for you then buy a Heintzman and Co. piano.

Heintzman Piano Parlors
Grand Theatre Block M. W. Elley, Dist. Mgr.

Just Arrived

Our Fall and Winter Samples of Made to Measure Clothing

The finest collection of high-grade Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Worsteds and Serges shown in Canada.

To show our faith in these goods we make the following liberal offer: Any garment made from Worsteds, Serges, or Cheviots which do not give entire satisfaction in wearing or cloro qualities will be replaced FREE.

Headquarters for the best in Groceries and Prompt Service

A. A. McBEAN
The Cash Merchant Opp. Post Office

A Dollar spent at home reacts in its benefits with unceasing general profit. Sent out of town it's life is ended. Kept with the home merchants it is a messenger of continuous benefit. Business men should awake to the importance of keeping this dollar at home and make a bid for it by judicious advertising.

Fit-Reform

First In The Field And Foremost To-day

Fit-Reform originated high class, hand-tailored garments in Canada, just as Fit-Reform to-day originates the styles that Canadian gentlemen wear.

Most of the well dressed men you see on the street, carry the Fit-Reform trademark in the inside pockets of their coats.

FIT-REFORM

These men know, by careful comparison, that there are no other garments made in Canada to-day superior to those perfected by the Fit-Reform system.

FIT-REFORM

Fit-Reform has always been first in offering better styles, better tailoring, better values than it is possible to obtain elsewhere for anything like the same money.

Fit-Reform was always—and is to-day—the first and foremost in the realms of high class tailoring.

We are showing the very latest creations in Fit-Reform Suits—the choicest of the season. $18 to $35.

46

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.
Sole Agents in Fernie

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellatt Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to The District Ledger.

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

TELEPHONE NO. 48 POST OFFICE BOX NO. 5

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B. C.

IS MAN FREE YET?

The first of August will be an ever memorable date to those who passed through the trying experiences incident to the eventful day in 1908, but far more exciting must have been the circumstances that transpired when 74 years before the Emancipation Act came into effect throughout the British colonies whereby nearly 800,000 chattel slaves were released from bondage. Jamaica practically had 40 per cent of these dusky skinned workers. Compensation amounting to $100,000,000 was paid to their former owners as a salve to their wounded feelings because of the loss incurred consequent upon the alienation of so many black packages of money-producing energy. There is one peculiarity to be remarked which is worthy of the deep consideration of those abolitionists that assert their belief in emphatic terms when attributing these revolutionary charges to purely philanthropic motives. "Free" labor proved more remunerative because of competition for jobs and the incentive furnished to those who would do a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay." The statistics showed by the employment of the freed man a decrease of 11 per cent in comparison with the cost of production of sugar under the former regime.

Are men free today? A negative reply most probably would be given by a telegraph operator involved in the A. R. U. strike of 1894. Many years afterwards these men were only able to obtain a brief period of employment regardless of his "C. G." being marked services satisfactory simply because when the company for whom he had been working replied in answer to a request for his record that he had been a malcontent and disloyal at a time when his fellow workers had determined that conditions were no longer bearable they had ceased work. Oftimes in spite of the excellent character shown on his "C. G." he was informed that there was no vacancy when handed to a prospective employer wise to the Machiavellianism concealed in the water mark of the paper with its decapitated pig or crane?

Is a man really free? Most astounding revelations might result if this were answered by a machinist or railway trainman who was traveling under an alias and carrying a fictitious recommendation from the Chicago supply house—compelled to this line of action simply because of prominence on grievance or shop committees. If the committee of which he was a member demanded an investigation some other reason would be assigned for his non-employment such as "reduction of staff" etc.

Is man really free? That he is not is self evident often where an accident has happened because of inadequate protection in mine, mill or other industrial establishment and an eye witness will furnish information coupled with the request that if used the source be kept secret, otherwise it would result in his discharge and much as he would like the entire facts to be made known there is probably a large family dependent upon his wages.

Is man really free? No! most emphatically no! The clerk who has brought action against a corporation and won his suit will often tell you, because not only does he find that it is useless to make application at any of the other branches, but also if he should remain in the clerical world and upon furnishing as a reference the firm against which he has recovered damages the chances are that they will not write favorably regarding his qualifications.

So long as this state of affairs endures "freedom" is a mockery and slavery, no matter how concealed is a stern reality and the words of James Russell Lowell pregnant with truth when he says:

"They are slaves who will not speak
For the fallen and the weak,
They are slaves who will not dare
All wrongs to right, all rights to share."

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

In a recent issue of "The Free Lance" of Westville, N. S., there is a headline "Narrow Provincialism" over an article criticizing the British Columbia Companies Act which would be an excellent caption for some of the deprecatory remarks found in its columns relative to the foreign organization of U. M. W. A.

The employers do not recognize any individual worker primarily on account of his nationality, but because of the amount and value to them of his labor power. When there is a revolt whether with the miners of Nova Scotia or the railroad men of the G. T. P. the management do not hesitate because of any patriotic (?) promptings to hire wherever and whomever they can find those willing to replace the rebellious ones. The Dominion Coal Company succeeded in their efforts to inveigle some Belgians and Germans as subsitutes for the striking coal miner. To blame them would be the height of folly as they are only looking after their material interests, but with these examples before them workers who permit the wool to be pulled over their eyes and their ranks divided by such foolish twaddle of All-Canadian Union are fit subjects for pity. There is no identity of interest between master and man, corporation and wage slave, but there is between the different members of the working class regardless of creed, color or nationality, and the sooner they recognize this the quicker will they ascertain the road to their emancipation.

THE LIBRARY QUESTION.

There is a movement on foot initiated by the City Council to establish a lending library in this town which ought to have the hearty support of every citizen who is interested in the upbuilding of the community. A special committee of twelve was appointed to meet together for the purpose of formulating plans as to the best methods to be adopted in order to effect the realization of so worthy a project at as early a date as possible. The special committee is comprised of the following gentlemen: S. Banwell, G. L. Pedlar, G. H. Boulton, A. A. Klauer, W. S. Lane, D. A. McDonald, G. A. Moffatt, David Rees, J. W. Bennett, Revs. Hugh Grant, (chairman) and W. M. Walton.

A meeting was held in the council chambers on Tuesday evening, a complete concurrence of opinion as to the necessity of such an institution marked the proceedings and a general discussion ensued bringing out many valuable pointers relative to the modus operandi —all recognizing however that such an undertaking would cost money Messrs. Moffatt and Bennett were deputed to call upon the mayor and ascertain if he would be willing to allow the use of his room in the City Hall for the purpose of a library until such time as more commodious quarters be required and found. Wednesday evening this special delegation reported back to the committee that Mayor Herchmer had granted the request. The next vital question to be considered was the monetary requirements, for which purpose a motion was made that the City Council be requested to submit a by-law to the electorate calling for the funds necessary to supply the books and other equipment as well as cost of maintenance. As this is intended to be a public institution under the control and the property of the city it is only proper that the citizens should be afforded an opportunity of showing their approval or disapproval as the case may be, nevertheless we sincerely trust that they may recognize the innumerable advantages that would be afforded to all, both young and old, both male and female, that in the near future Fernie may be able to boast the possession, even though it be only on a modest scale, of providing so needed an institution as a public library.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Nothing further having developed relative to the transportation of mail on the Local we would call attention to the advisability of once again bringing the subject to the notice of the powers that be as this would most assuredly be a great boon to everybody living between Cranbrook and Lethbridge, and if not already done would suggest that the local Board of Trade communicate with their confreres at other points with a view to working harmoniously to the end that this needed innovation be put into effect.

While on the subject of mail facilities we regret to state that there are many complaints from various quarters and the local office is by no means without its critics. The Sunday delivery has ceased, but that is no reason why there should be so much delay in the sorting of mail for Monday morning whereby our residents are greatly inconvenienced.

The drop letter box subject together with the appointment of stamp venders in suitable localities seems to have dropped out of sight temporarily. This we trust will be taken up forthwith and carried to a successful issue in the near future.

CITY POLICE.

Whenever a man makes a breach of the law it is expected that he be punished therefor, yet a recent police court case calls for more than passing notice. An individual under the influence of liquor was arrested for unseemly conduct and also for assaulting an officer, that he should be punished none will gainsay, however, there are extenuating circumstances to be considered. In most cities those whose duty it is to see to the enforcement of law and order are easily distinguishable by their uniform and while it is often considered in the public interest that there be a plain clothes man on duty, still the ordinay policeman wears at least a cap with his title inscribed thereon whereas although we believe that the council has furnished the necessary headgear, the police discard them, hence there is nothing to distinguish a policeman from an ordinary citizen and in making arrest resistance may result unwittingly and the resister punished because of his failure to recognize a public functionary whom he has been accustomed to recognize by his garb.

THE SIDE SADDLE.

According to press reports His Majesty King George V has issued a ukase forbidding ladies from riding astride in Hyde Park and inasmuch as this is under the control of the Crown none will dispute the exercise of the prerogative. Nevertheless it is a sample of the mother grundyism of those credited with superior intellect that shows puerility when the origin of this style of riding a horse is found to have been adopted because of an infirmity precluding the possibility of enjoying the pleasure otherwise.

This is the history of the case: Anne, Queen of Bohemia, had one leg paralyzed consequently walking was difficult and as she was fond of horseback riding commissioned the court saddler to construct a suitable rest for the useless limb; this he did and the side saddle became the vogue as the Queen not desirous to be conspicuous commanded her ladies in waiting to appear in like fashion. As is customary among the devotees of regal fashions, this became generally adopted by court ladies and naturally the lesser fry to be a la mode did likewise. Old prints published in the 1600's of female riders shows them astride their mounts the same as the sterner sex and if records are any guide they were not physically a whit inferior to their sisters of today.

When men are evicted from their homes and thugs brutally treat families is the militia called out? No! No! but let corporate property in the minds of its owners be even threatened requisitions are wired and they are sent to the scene forthwith vide Springhill, N. S., and Brockville, (Ont.). Who says there is no class struggle?

Slaughter Prices

Ladies Wash Suits and Skirts

Ladies' Wash Suits, reg. 7.50 to $10
Special Price $4.95 Suit

Ladies Wash Skirts, reg. 3.50 to $5
Special Price $2.50

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts
Regular prices $1.25 and $1.75
Special at 95c and $1.25

Ladies' Colored Moirette Underskirts
Reg. price $2.00 and $4.50
Special at $1.50 and $3.50

Girls' Wash Suits, ages 14 to 18
Blue and Linen colors
Special for Saturday Only $3 a Suit

Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.

THE HAYING SEASON IS NEAR

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.

J. M. AGNEW & Co. ELKO, B. C.

WHY BOTHER WITH COOKING?

Why spend your time in the kitchen while all the others are out enjoying themselves? Among our canned goods you can provide a whole ready to eat meal from soup to dessert. Stop in and see what an immense choice you have at this grocery.

W. J. BLUNDELL

Summer Drinks

Citrate of Magnesia, Bottle....35c
Lime Juice, Bottle.....90c
Phosphate of Soda, Bottle.....35c
Root Beer Extract.....35c
Fruit Salts,..... 50c 75c $1.00
Health Salts, per tin.....25c

COOLING
MEDICINAL
PALATABLE
AGREES WITH THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH

Suddaby

Druggist and Stationer. Tel. 75

UN CAMPIONE.

Il capitano Heinth, il quale sostenne una parte importante nello sciopero di Cripple Creek, Colorado, durante l'amministrazione dello immortale governatore Peabody, e stato arrestato la scorsa settimana a Denver e trovato colpevole di favorire la delinquenza ed il pervertimento della gioventu. Egli era mantenuto dai guadagni di una donna madre di tre bambini. Heinig sta ora passando nella storia come un magnifico campione della legge e dell'ordine.

For Your

Butter and Eggs

write to

A. URQUHART & CO., Ltd.

Lacombe, Alta.

INSURANCE

Yorkshire Fire, Home of New York, Commercial Union of N. Y.

Employers' Liability, London Guarantee and Accident

Great West Life Have you seen the New *Special Policy* maximum Insurance, minimum cost

C. E. LYONS Henderson Block Fernie, B. C.

You are now going through this world for the last time:

Why Not

live o nthe 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.

S. Graham, Local Manager

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

VICTORIA AVENUE FERNIE, B. C.

CENTRAL HOTEL

The Two "Billies"

Now Under New Management
Catering to the Workingman's Trade
Large Airy Rooms and Good Table

BILLY ROSS BILLY MACKAY

Say You Saw it in The Ledger

THE GRAND THEATRE, FERNIE

Moving Picture Show

Positively the Best Pictures ever shown in Fernie.

Our pictures are all clear, steady and up to date

We are giving away $10 on Saturday Night

Prices at this Theatre for the summer will be 10 and 15c

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

A special meeting of the membership of the C. C. L. & A. A. was held on Sunday last in the Club hall for the purpose of electing officers and a board of management for the ensuing term. The attendance was not as good as would have been had there not been so many other attractions to prevent the members from putting in an appearance. William H. Evans retains the position of president and the other offices are filled by Frank Henderson, vice president; George Finlayson, secretary; R. Johnstone, treasurer. The Board of Management is comprised of Ed Coates, John Tyson, T. France, James Smith, J. Hamer, Sid Saunders, T. Michel, and Martin Dooley. There is not the slightest doubht that with such an excellent body of men to look after the interests of this useful institution there ought to be a great improvement, provided however, the membership will co-operate and give them the assistance needed. A strong, a long pull and a pull all together is what is wanted boys so it's up to you now.

Another specimen of the male gender made his first visit to Coal Creek on the 28th of July and is a welcome guest at the home of John Jones. Mother and child are doing well.

"I. C. S." Egg was on one of his regular visits this week.

Blueberries and bear are scarce around here this season. There have been several visits made to the patches that in the past have been looked upon as good ones, but most of the buckets have been brought back empty. (P. S.) A chap would look nice bringing back a bear in a bucket, now wouldn't he?

The Coleman football team sent word up here that in consequence of their very low exchequer that they would not be able to play in accordance with the fixture which was scheduled for last Saturday, the 30th of July. Nevertheless like the majority of wage slaves they are compelled to postpone their visit until after the next pay day when it is to be hoped that they will surely put in an appearance and make a struggle for the Mutz cup, as it would surely be too bad if they were compelled to forego the pleasure of at least having a struggle to retain this beautiful trophy and the ruling is that they must play off the league fixtures to entitle them to compete.

Sickness has been very much in evidence lately and the doctor has been very busy attending to his many patients with diarrhoea and grippe which seem to be epidemic throughout the district these days.

We have to report the usual batch of accidents of more or less seriousness. Fred Leland has had the misfortune to get one of his fingers crushed in the machinery on the tipple.

W. D. William suffered a compound fracture of the leg while at work last Friday morning in No. 1, North. Dr. Workman gave the unfortunate man the necessary first aid after which he was conveyed by special train to the hospital at Fernie.

John Cunliffe received a nasty wound to his hand in No. 9.

John Singleton received a nasty blow in the eye with something harder than air.

Steve Zuppa, a car handler, received such severe injuries to his back that he is unable to walk. He was caught between a box-car and an upright.

On Monday afternoon while D. Hughes, a driver in No. 2, was at work in some way or other it is believed he became entangled in a canvas door and his horse being somewhat refractory pulled him off the car and he was caught in such a manner that the pelvis was severely squeezed and painful injuries inflicted on the lower part of the body. He was allowed to get out of the mine with the assistance of one of his fellow workers and immediately upon his presenting himself to the doctor who found that his injuries were so severe he telephoned to town for a special train, but for some unaccountable reason a light engine was sent up and then a box-car was attached to the engine and in this the injured man was taken to town. He is at present in the hospital, where he is under medical care and is suffering intense pain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Halle and family left on Thursday morning for a holiday trip of two weeks to Vancouver, where they hope to have a real good time bathing in the sea and catching crabs and other wild animals.

The workmen in old No. 1 and also in No. 9 were compelled to quit work on Wednesday afternoon owing to the fan going out of commission caused by the breaking of a belt.

George Jones has been confined to the house with a very severe attack of tonsilitis. We are pleased to state that Dudley Ashworth is on the high road to being completely well.

Mrs. J. Jones desires to express her sincere thanks to the many neighbors and friends who have acted so kindly towards her in the present time of need.

An accident which necessitated laying the shift off for the day happened on Thursday morning. It appears that the loader broke down with a box-car on it and as there were no open cars on hand No. 1 South, No. 2 and 3 were compelled to suspend operations until the loader was fixed.

Bert Birtwhistle, fan man at No. 1 North, when about to come off shift on Wednesday night had the misfortune to fall and besides a severe shaking up it is believed he has fractured his ribs. He was admitted to the Fernie hospital on Thursday.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

My budget of news for this week is necessarily abbreviated because of time and attention being all taken up fighting the numerous bush fires that have been raging throughout the district.

As you go by Bert White's window peer into it and see the beautiful challenge cup that the Hockey Club won six months ago and of whose appearance there was some doubt. This is the trophy presented by Sherwood Herchmer, Fernie's mayor, and is a really handsome cup which we hope the Coleman boys will see that it becomes a permanent fixture.

Michel played Frank last Saturday or rather I should say Coleman. Frank's combination defeated the Michelites who must have been somewhat surprised at the aggregation they went up against. This kind of work is not conducive to making amateur football a success and think that the rules made by the league to govern those forming it ought to be more stricly enforced because if a team is so anxious to get to the top of the league that they will adopt questionable methods then in retaliation we may have others importing men from the old country or any old place with the result that the general public will lose interest in a game that should be played fairly and squarely and free from all funny business.

We are coming Coal Creek so make up your minds that we are in to win and hope that you are ditto, so that when the game is over and the best team wins (That's ours of course, but we don't want to be called boasters so this is a whisper only), every man jack that has been on the field can say "that's the best game I've played, and no man can do more." Look out for 22 as I expect to be there and bring my voice and also a helpmate whose shouting qualities are by no means slow.

We are hoping that all danger from serious damage will be over in a few days as the fires which started west of here and rapidly spread north then taking a sweep to the east has nearly spent itself after consuming large bodies of timber as well as destroying the feed for the ranchers' cattle. The question is will beef be any cheaper, because on account of feed there will be a greater quantity of stock thrown on the market? Perhaps so, and then again perhaps not, as the buyers may get it at a little lower, place it in cold storage and then whistle Billy because the price is so high.

A very early matrimonial alliance was effected Saturday, July 30th, when Dorothy Alice, daughter of Judge Disney, joined hands as a life partner with Benjamin James Nicklin, former treasurer in the office of the International Coal and Coke company. After partaking of an early breakfast the happy couple journeyed on the Flyer and will disport themselves by the sad sea waves in Vancouver and enjoy the natural beauties of Stanley park. Mr. and Mrs. Nicklin are the proud possessors of many valuable and useful presents testifying to the appreciation they are held in by their friends and relatives.

DIED.

BENT—Mary, infant, aged three days.

SAPITA—Aged four months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sapita. Mr. Sapita is a cousin of the recently deceased Miko Jagos and the sorely stricken family have the sympathy of the community in these sad hours.

BOBOWSKI—Nelly, aged 11 months, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bobowski, who are recent arrivals in camp having only been here one month from Winnipeg.

LAUDRIKI—Peter, aged about one year and six months.

We tender our congratulations to our local undertaker Mr. J. W. Davies upon being awarded a diploma on embalming.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Born, to Mr and Mrs. Frank Lewis, a daughter.

The goal posts from the old football field have been erected upon the new ground, and a lot of work has been done in removing rocks and levelling the ground, etc. We will play next Saturday's match, Bellevue vs Frank upon it for the first time. There is quite a large crowd expected from Frank, Passburg and Hillcrest for the match, as there is a great deal of excitement to be expected where Frank plays as they have half the Coleman players playing with them. Anyway we expect to win alright. Mr. James Wilson of Fernie, and late of Scotland, will referee.

Mr. R. Connolly has placed another few acres of lots upon the market. He had a surveyor go over the property last week and quite a number of new dwellings, etc., are being put up. Among others are Mr. Charles Lehti, a house, Mr. Bob Carney, of Cowley, a barn, and Mr. Steve Humble, a large store next to the McCutcheon block. We are growing some.

Dominic Glorio and Pete Levra left for a trip to Italy this week.

Miss Kelly is on a visit to her sister at Pincher Creek.

One of the most popular social events ever held in Bellevue occurred last Thursday when the ladies of the Methodist church started the quiet folk in camp by announcing a fowl supper and a grand concert. With characteristic energy and push the result was a handsome success. Those who sat down to supper without an appetite soon found one, while those who had one, were loath to part with it. Mention must be made of the concert held after the supper in the Miners' hall. A program of 12 selections was enthusiastically carried through, ten of the pieces demanding an encore.

The male voice quartette proved a great success and much credit should be given them for the manner in which they sang their selections, which called for a great deal of practice. Messrs. Rogers, Hutton, Miller and Hawkins comprised the quartette. Mr. Robert Kerr's trio was also very well received.

About the most popular lady of the evening was Miss Kelly, the nurse at the hospital, who scored well in her dramatic recitation "Mrs. Ruggles Dinner Party." We hope soon to hear her again.

Mr. Charles M. O'Brien, M. P. P., for the Rocky Mountain division, was in town during the week looking after the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Clem Stubbs and sister, Mrs. Cawthorne and family, are spending their vacation at Mr. Ed Drake's place on the South Fork. Mr. Gerald Desmond, Socialist organizer, is also spending a few days with Mr. Drake.

Mr. Robert Kerr of Lundbrek, late of Coleman, has accepted the position of firebess at No. 1 mine, Bellevue.

At a special meeting of the Bellevue local, which was held on July 28th, a resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the District Executive Board in granting leave of absence to President Powell to enable him to visit Europe as a representative of the Alberta Government, on the Coal Mines Commission which is being sent from Alberta and British Columbia.

The following resolution was also passed:

We, Bellevue Local Union No. 431, U. M. W. of A., in special meeting assembled, do hereby strongly protest against the action on the part of the attorney-general or his subordinates for the manner in which they have treated Brother A. Decoux of Frank. The jury having exonerated him from all blame, we are of the opinion that the treatment meted out to our brother is not calculated to sustain the fine position which the name "British Justice" has formerly occupied.

JAMES BURKE,
Financial Secretary.

A copy of the above will be sent to the premier of Alberta.

ELKO NOTES.

By Fred Roe.

By their acts ye shall know them.

I flatter myself I understand something of secret societies. In fact, I've had a passion for that sort of thing ever since I was old enough to tell lies. I have been, and am now, an active member of the Sons of Temperance, several Bands of Hope, Jolly Toddlers, Big Bounding Boosters and a dozen others. I thought I knew almost everything, but I didn't. On Tuesday night of this week I became filled with a desire to become a Pythian Knight and discovered that there are several things connected with them that outsiders don't know all about. Mr. Editor, I propose making these secrets public, not out of compassion to my followmen who may be inclined towards the K. of P.'s to act as a warning and so on, but because I haven't got a spark of human kindness in my breast for the follow who made the irons so hot and the goat so frisky. Several eminent geologists examined the fossils of my opinions on several acts of the city council of which I knew nothing about and before I had time to look about a man about six feet three inches threw me down and jumped on me several times, another fellow made a rush at me with a sword and the only thing that saved me was a big roll of bills I had between the leaves of a prayer book I always carry with me. They laid me on a plank and examined my teeth, pinched my arms, legs and body, stuck three-inch spikes in me all over, pushed red pepper up my nose, pulled hairs out of my neck with red hot pinchers. I suppose this was to make me feel at home. When I came to my senses I was in the anteroom with a jug of coffee and some sandwiches. I was enjoying the coffee and sandwiches and wondering what time there'd be a train back to Elko when the lights went out and I was pushed into a cell with a couple of missing links who were doing a trapeze act on the stereotypes in one corner. There was several skeletons of Captain Kidd, Guy Fawkes, Oliver Cromwell, a flying machine, several barrels of dynamite and a mountain lion chained up growling and spitting at me that my hair parted in the middle. The lights went out and I was grabbed by the back of the neck and thrown astride an animal that seemed to have tails all around him. I've punched cows on the range been a rough rider on a horse ranch and done some hard riding on several occasions. I was on the steamer Francis Wilson when boiler busted on Lake Superior, and on the schooner Hastings when she was wrecked on the Pacific; have been, while railroading, in 17 wrecks, but the excursion I had Tuesday night had them all backed off the map. I believe the car would be going yet only his wind gave out. The Big Chief then came over to me and shook my hand and told me I was a member of an order that has been running for 3,000,000 years and that I was free from contagious diseases, water and fire proof, said I could sit down on a red hot stove with impunity and pull faces at Jimmy Marshall's bull pup.

I returned to Elko and to bed and got up and read this notice on the bedroom door:

The house is full of arnica
And mystery profound
We do not dare to run about
Or make the slightest sound,
We leave the big piano shut,
And do not strike a note,
Bonnell's been in here seven times
Since Papa rode the goat.

The ever refreshing Tommy Dawson of Calgary was in Elko this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hodgson of Calgary are speding their honeymoon in Elko.

The champagne ozone of Elko suits us much better than the beery atmosphere of Coal Creek or the coke oven fog of Fernie.

They made it so hot for us in Fernie the other night we noticed the photos on the wall perspiring, no doubt sympathizing with us.

If you can't make an enemy you can't make a friend.

There is 250,000 words in the English language and we used everyone of them last Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood and family of Lethbridge are camping at Elko for the summer.

We received a consignment of fruit over the C. P. R. this week from Fernie in good shape. Not an orange, lemon, plum, pear, cherry or watermelon was missing. Most remarkable don't you know.

TO ESTABLISH FIRST AID IN CANADA

Hon. Harold Bolton Will Arrive Soon On Purpose to Organize.

Those interested in the study of "First Aid to the Injured" will be interested to hear that Hon. Harold Bolton, organizing commissioner for the St. John's Ambulance association, is expected to arrive in town about August 24 from Australia. During his stay here he will deliver an address at the Vancouver Club on the aims and purposes of the association. Up till the present the headquarters of the association have been in London, but a re-organization now in progress will give Canada its own headquarters at Ottawa. Mr. Bolton has recently been engaged on a similar mission through Australia. The ambulance association in this city was started in 1907. It is entirely of a philanthropic nature, supported by voluntary contributions and affiliated with the Red Cross Society. It seeks co-operation with all who, in the absence of a doctor or surgeon are able to be of service in the case of accident. Just how badly a knowledge of first aid is needed is proved by the fact that in several cases men in logging camps have bled to death when the simplest knowledge of tourniquets on the part of the men themselves or their companions would have saved their lives, while cases are reported nearly every day in which simple treatment, had it only been given, would have sustained a patient until a doctor could arrive on the scenes. The chief object of the association in this city is to instruct classes or individuals who are in a position to be of use in case of accident, as, for instance, employes of the B. C. E. R., policemen, firemen, school teachers, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., guards at the swimming beaches, members of the Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R., and all who are at all likely to come into contact with accident.

The B. C. E. R. has already installed 65 first aid boxes, containing bandages, restoratives, etc., and Mr. Perry, general manager of the company, is trying to arrange with His Worship the Mayor for the holding of a public meeting for the purpose of interesting men in charge of large interests of dangerous character in this work. Classes were started some time ago, among those joining being members of the Y. M. C. A., the Vancouver Athletic Club, and the Sixth Regiment, D. C. O. R. The instruction and lectures were given by Dr. Campbell Burns, of this city. A class has also been started in the coal mines of Cumberland and another will soon come into existence at Ladysmith. The local association meets at the library rooms of the Vancouver Medical society, and many of its members belong to both societies, still it is entirely an independent body. The president is Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, one of the oldest and best known of the medical fraternity of this city; vice-president, Mr. William Burns, principal of Normal schools and secretary, Mr. H. S. Schofield.—Vancouver World.

HILLCREST.

Wanted—A first-class culinary artist who will receive a handsome remuneration and be furnished with comfortable sleeping quarters. A vegetarian will be given preference as a fish diet is positively prohibited. Apply with references to Alphonso Hale.

Walls Goffour Badge,
South of the North Pole 10 degree.

Once again thirsty souls can find liquid refreshment as the dispensary of the local hotel resumed operations last week under the management of the Hillcrest Hotel company. The house has been thoroughly renovated and in the near future when all of the proposed improvements have been consummated we shall be able to boast of a hostelry that will compare favorably with any throughout the Pass.

We all feel sorry for Mr. and Mrs. S. Marshall at the loss sustained by the death of their baby last Tuesday. The interment took place at the Hillcrest cemetery on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn were seen strolling on our main boulevard last Sunday afternoon.

Your correspondent has only just recovered sufficiently to pen a few lines from a severe mental shock sustained by meeting a Frank citizen on the slide armed with a shotgun and a lantern for what purpose I have failed to ascertain, but pleased to state that a scare to my delicate nerves was the only damage suffered. Perhaps the gentleman was searching for the wherewithal for a gopher pie.

Percy Porter of Coleman, a fire fugitive, was a visitor in these alysian fields last Sunday and made use of the opportunity of renewing his many old acquaintances. No! No! It is against our principles to work on Sunday, also Monday and Tuesday sometimes.

One of the merchants here last week asked a question which had been agitating his mind to unravel as it is to him a mystery why P. Burns Co., sell more fish in Hillcrest than at any other store, so perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may furnish some logical reasoning for this state of affairs. (Ed.) Very probably because of the recognition of the fact that the residents of Hillcrest need brain food and of it as many medical authorities give great credit to fish as conducive to mental development. Again the abnormal demand may be caused by the dearth of goat flesh, the daily meat of so many former residents of Cambria.

Owing to the increased demand for the palatable cooling food and finding his present machinery of production inadequate Mr. Frank Earp has ordered another ice cream freezer which will hold a short ton of the angel diet. Yum. Yum. Come and have one on us.

We wish to correct an inaccuracy that appeared in your columns re-regarding Mr. George Martin who met his death by an accident in the mines here June 15. The deceased gentleman was not a Scotchman as stated, but a native of the state of Ohio, U. S. A., and also lived many years in Stanton, Ills., where he has a host of relatives and friends.

Whereas, In our opinion the Frank Coal company have laid false statements against Brother Decoux, that he intentionally let a car run away which resulted in the death of one Lobert, causing him to be taken away from his wife and family and incarcerated in prison to await trial, which won't take place before this fall, and

Whereas, The coroner's jury exonerated Decoux from all blame in face of the evidence produced, where it was proved that the employes (accused included) complained to the management of the mine several times of the place not efficient to avoid accidents; but the complaints were ignored by the management and the jury passed riders to recommend the management to remedy the cause of the accident so as to avoid future accidents of the same nature, which meant that the jury considered that the company's officials were the guilty party to the death of Lobert, and

Whereas, We think that the public prosecutor (Corporal Hall) acted in a high handed manner, in the face of the jury's verdict as we think that he should have placed the company's officials under arrest, as it showed plainly that had they done their duty and lived up to the mining laws of Alberta, the accident should not have occurred; also taking in consideration that the Chief Inspector of Mines closed that portion of the mine until such time as the company's officials would comply with the law and remove the source of danger, and

Whereas, We consider this a direct blow to the heart of our organization, United Mine Workers of America, also all labor organizations in general by the coal corporations and their sycophants; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local 1058, United Mine Workers of America, located at Hillcrest, Alberta, assembled today at special meeting go on record as being unalterably opposed to such tactics on the part of the Frank Coal company in regards to our Brother Decoux, also in trying to bring discredit to our organization as the United Mine Workers of America is a law-abiding institution. It is a defender of the law and order, and believe in the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of every community; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Public Prosecutor in acting in such a high-handed manner towards A. Decoux, in changing the charge against him to a capital charge of murder, so as to prevent our brother from obtaining bail and also in not doing his duty in face of all evidence given, in laying quiet and not prosecuting the coal company and their officials for breaking the mining laws of the Province, and it be further

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the Right Honorable Premier Sifton, also the honorable Attorney General of this Province to investigate this matter as soon as possible and order the release of A. Decoux and prosecute the Frank Coal company for breaking the mining laws of the Province.

Thereby assuring the citizens of Alberta that we will receive justice from that source if we cannot get it from others, for

"Masters and Rulers, take warning, we are men. The blood in our veins came down from the past. We've hearts and they're human forgiving but when aroused to the limit, resist to the last."

Submitted by John Jones and unanimously adopted.

RESCUE WORK IN MINES.

In an address at Glasgow on the 28th ult., before the members of the Mining Institute of Scotland, Dr. J. S. Haldane referred to the changes which took place in the atmosphere of a mine after an explosion or fire, and said there were three possible ways of protecting the men from after-damp. One was to get pure air to them; another was to get out of the after-damp; and a third was to give them oxygen to breathe until they were again in pure air. If, as was generally the case, the downcast and upcast shafts were close together, separation doors and air crossings would have been destroyed, so that fresh air could not be got round the pit in the ordinary manner. The shafts and a short distance from them would, however, be swept by fresh air almost at once. Even if the fan drift had been injured, the warmer upcast would induce a powerful air current, and it would probably be possible to descend the upcast at once and rescue any men who were close to either shaft. In most cases there would be only two shafts close together, and unless the separation doors and any air crossing near the shaft were made so as to resist explosions, or be capable of rapid repair, the stagnant after-damp would remain on the main road or roads right up to within a short distance of the shafts. Rescue operations beyond this short distance would thus be impossible or would result disastrously. If the main doors and air crossings had gone every effort should at once be concentrated on repairing them, and thus getting air through the workings. The importance of getting this done in the quickest possible way was evidently very great. If rescue apparatus and trained men were available they could be sent at once into the poisonous air away from the shafts to explore, extinguish any fires, and render what aid they could. Whether or not a rescue corps was available, it was usually much easier to get fresh air to the disabled men than to bring them out to fresh air. The main work of rescue would thus always consist in restoring the ventilation. They ought, Dr. Haldane said, to be provided with means for testing the air at any point, and for this purpose a bird or mouse enclosed in a box shutting airtight might be used, the box being capable of being connected with the exhaust of a rescue apparatus so that the animal could be revived at once if necessary. A great deal usually depended on what the men did who were in-bye of an explosion. Too often they simply hurried towards the shaft and got into the zone of afterdamp, where they perished, while if they only waited in the pure air at or near the working face they would be safe until the ventilation could be restored.

With regard to the question of rescue operations at underground fires, Dr. Haldane said the extreme danger of a fire anywhere on a main intake, and particularly at or about the downcast shaft, was often not fully realized in spite of the many terrible disasters which had resulted from this cause both in collieries and metalliferous mines. The fire always gave off unburnt carbon monoxide, which was carried by the ventilation to every part of the mine with the most deadly effects; and the half-burnt smouldering timber or coal left in the debris on the track of a mine fire might give off more of this gas than the blazing timbers themselves. It seemed to him that the one certain means of saving the men, and at the same time preventing further damage to the pit, was reversal of the ventilation. If this could be done promptly the men would be saved, and the fire driven back on the track of burnt-out timber and fallen rock which it had left. The whole mine would also be accessible again, and the fire could be successfully attacked, if necessary, from the in-bye side. This subject was brought before the Mining Institute of Scotland many years ago by Mr. Allardice, who introduced a and time might be gained for reversing the ventilation at the colliery his management. This method was extremely efficient. Failing the possibility of reversing the ventilation at once, or of cutting it off underground, the top of the downcast shaft might be closed, so as to cut off the air supply to the fire, and the current of poisonous air round the mine. This might seem a desperate measure, but it appeared to give both the men and the mine a better chance if the fire was simply allowed to burn on and the smoke and carbon monoxide to be carried round the workings. The flames could be quickly extinguished, and time imght be gained for reversing the ventilation before all in the mine were dead. In such a case the risk of a fire-damp explosion on reversing the current would need to be carefully considered and guarded against, however, and there were many mines where this risk would be far too great, so that direct reversal of the ventilation would be the only safe means. It was the duty of every manager to consider carefully how his mine might be made as safe as possible from the risks of explosion or fire, and this was a far more important matter than the consideration of rescue work. In emergencies everything depended on clear thinking, proper provision, and competent direction.

Dr. Haldane repeated his lecture on the 30th ult., in Edinburgh, for the benefit of members resident in Fife and the Lothians, and discussion arose.

The president (Mr. McLaren, H. M. I. M.) remarked that the point raised by Dr. Haldane in regard to the reversing of air in cases of underground fire was an important one to mining men. He knew that the lecturer was anxious to elucidate the views of colliery managers as to whether or not in every circumstance it was possible to have the air reversed. For example, in connection with the underground fire at Mauricewood the reversing of the ventilation would have done no good, but on the other hand there were instances on record where such a step had proved advantageous, notably the accidents at Hill of Beath and No. 11 Lumphinnans colliery.

Mr. James Hamilton (Glasgow) said he had lately occasion to examine a section of a colliery which was under suspicion, and he had done so under the care of a canary. He had to confess that he felt somewhat nervous at the time, but after the experiments he had observed Dr. Haldane carrying through in reference to the effects of carbon monoxide on birds, he personally would not have the slightest difficulty or hesitation in repeating the experience. It was his sincere conviction that miners ought to be taught the way of escape from workings, both intake and return, so that the knowledge might be useful to them in a case of emergency. Miners could not be made sufficiently acquainted with the roads unless they traveled them periodically, and he thought such a thing ought to be encouraged by the management at every colliery.

Mr. Renon (Fife Coal company) said that all the information they in Fifeshire could get from Dr. Haldane as to the effects of carbon monoxide was very acceptable. Regarding the important question of rescue work in mines he felt that a vital point they had to consider was the class of men they proposed to train as rescuers. A rescuer, besides being a medically examined man to see that he was physically fit, ought to be a man who had been under observation in a case of danger. Unless they had men of nerve in a rescue corps it was possible that additional lives might be lost.

Mr. Bain (Alloa Coal Company) observed that the Fife district was subject to outbreaks by spontaneous combustion, and in consideration thereof the coal owners there had at present under erection an experimental gallery at Cowdenbeath for the purpose of training officials and workmen in the use of rescue apparatus. The building was nearly completed, and after it was fully equipped and set to work the Fife and Clackmannan coal owners would be pleased to exhibit the gallery to all interested.

Dr. Haldane, in replying to the observations of the preceding speakers, said that in a mining disaster what they wanted to do was to ascertain the limits that one could go with safety. For testing for carbon-monoxide then a bird might perhaps somewhat exaggerate the danger—that animal was so sensitive—and probably a bird and a mouse together in the mine would make the best combination.

SOLDIER MURDERS ARTILLERY CAPTAIN

South African Veteran's Terrible Revenge for Sentence for Drunkenness—Received King's Pardon.

VICTORIA, Aug. 6.—Brooding over a term of imprisonment, the result of drunkenness early last month, Gunner Thomas Allen, a veteran of the South African war and a soldier of long standing in the Imperial and Canadian troops, willfully murdered Captain F. E. Elliston of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, at Work Point barracks, Esquimalt, at 9 o'clock the morning of August 1st.

Shot From Window.

Allen was one of the fatigue party assigned to do some work at the barracks early this morning. After starting work with the other, he left the party and went to the gun room, where he armed himself and lay in waiting ensconsed in a window, until Captain Elliston appeared from the company office across the yard. Allen, who was a crack shot, raised his rifle and fired. The bullet pierced the officer's neck just below the ear and severed the jugular vein. Captain Elliston died in a short time.

Captured by Comrades.

Allen sought flight in the adjoining woods but was soon surrounded and captured by a squad of soldiers. He was turned over to the provincial police and is being held under a formal charge of murder. He has made no statement. The imprisonment, which is believed to have supplied the motive for the murder, was ordered by Captain Elliston on July 11; but after Allen had served 10 days of the sentence he was released, King George's general pardon having become effective.

Coke-Oven Gas as Fuel

A Description of the Plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., at Sydney, N. S. Fuel Economy is an Important Question

By Thomas J. Brown.

Greater economy in the use of fuel is a question always of the utmost interest to consumers. As our coal mines grow larger, haulages become longer, shafts deeper, and the many drawbacks in connection with the extraction of coal become more extensive and expensive, this question of economy in fuel becomes each day a more important one to all concerned.

In the early history of coal mining in this country, very little attention was paid to this very important item. Particularly was this true at the different collieries; as they were producing the fuel themselves, it was natural for them not to place the same amount of importance on the question of economy in the use of fuel as other consumers who had to pay more for their fuel.

Strange to say, these conditions are greatly changed; and I believe today that the coal operators are doing as much as anyone, if not more, toward introducing economical methods in connection with their operations, and toward the introduction of the most modern equipment in connection with their power plants, to enable them to make use of the heat units possible, and to consume the lower grade fuels that were at one time so generally consigned to the waste dumps.

The most up-to-date and modern water-tube boilers have taken the place of the old exterior-fired, egg-end, cylindrical type. High steel stacks and forced or induced draft fans have taken the place of the old 60 to 80 feet square brick stacks so evident some years ago. Self-stokers, traveling chain grates, feedwater heaters, economizers, and all the other contrivances so well known to the modern engineer, have been introduced, all with a view of further economizing the use of fuel.

And, personally, I think a still greater change has taken place in the fact that nearly all plants in the early days did not have sufficient boiler power to efficiently do the work required; and that today engineers see the great advisability of having more power than is necessary to do the actual work, and in this way enable them to use inferior fuel, and to do the work with greater ease and less strain to the power plant than was the custom in former days.

Not only does the engineer of today see this, but he has, after a great deal of opposition, been able to make the governing bodies of nearly all the big corporations today see the advisability of the great saving to be made by making the original investment for power plant large enough to put in place a plant of sufficient power to enable them to avail themselves of the economies to be made in this.

If a stranger visits any of the great metallurgical centers of the United States, and particularly the state of Pennsylvania, he is at once struck by the enormous quantities of escaping gas from coke ovens, to be seen all through the country. To the man who appreciates the power and the commercial value contained in this escaping gas it is appalling. When one thinks of the ridiculously small percentage of efficiency that is extracted from each pound of coal, and then sees this enormous waste, he cannot help but wonder why we have not reached the point where the use of this waste gas has become more general.

It is pleasing to note that a great many of what are known as by-product coke ovens are replacing the old form of beehive oven, and by the manufacture of by-products some of the valuable qualities of these escaping gases are being extracted. Statistics show that the United States has yet in operation 90,000 beehive ovens, and in 1907 but 4,000 by-product ovens. The coke from the improved ovens in 1907 was valued at $21,000,000 and the by-products at $7,500,000. The beehive ovens in the same year produced coke worth $89,000,000, and in this manner absolutely wasted $55,000,000. Is it any wonder a stranger is astounded at this enormous waste, which can only be accounted for as due to the presumed abundance of their resources. Even with the modern oven as in use in Cape Breton today, the waste from poorly sealed oven doors, if thoroughly appreciated, should receive closer attention.

Very little coke making was done in the province of Nova Scotia in the early days, and any that was made was with beehive ovens. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company, which had its pig-iron furnace at Ferrona, Pictou county, was the first in Canada to introduce the use of what is known as the retort oven. In connection therewith was also built the first washery in Canada for the cleaning of slack coal.

About the year 1900, by-product coke ovens were built by the Dominion Iron and Steel company, in Sydney; and about the same time the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company built at Sydney mines ovens of practically the same type; 30 at what is known as No. 1 colliery, and 120 at its blast furnace which is situated about half a mile from the colliery. Instead of utilizing the waste gases from these ovens for by-product purposes, this company chose to use it under its boilers as fuel, and the object of this was accomplished and the success it has met with.

This company is rather fortunate in having what some people would call as a whole, "a self-contained enterprise"; that is, they own their own ore, limestone, coal, and metallurgical plant. By using these gases as a fuel, the result brought about a very peculiar and unique condition of affairs. It was found that, after supplying all the power that was necessary at the metallurgical end of the plant, some surplus power was available; this power was conducted back to the coal mines in the shape of electrical current and is now being successfully applied in the underground hauling and raising of coal, and in furnishing power for the ventilating of the mines, forming what might be termed an endless chain in the operations.

The details of this plant will no doubt prove very uninteresting reading to a great many of our members, but we hope will be appreciated by persons who are directly interested in this class of work. Of course, there is no claim made by any officer of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company that this undertaking was original or unique; but it is also surprising that such a small proportion of coke makers have availed themselves of this method of treating with waste gases, that it was suggested to the writer that a paper of this nature might be of some value.

In connection with this plant, there are two independent installations of coke ovens; those near the blast furnace, known as the Bernard type, the surplus gas from these being used in connection with the production of steam from the electric power plant; the second installation of ovens of the Bauer type, located at No. 1 colliery, the surplus gases being used in generating steam for general colliery use. These two installations are widely different in many respects, and between them they cover in many details the use of coke-oven gas under boilers.

In the case of the Bernard ovens, there are a number of small ovens situated at about an average distance of 200 feet from the boilers, so that the frictional resistance of this flue becomes an important factor when considering the amount of draft necessary. The gases pass through boilers of any ordinary fire-tube type, and here again the resistance of a number of small tubes is met with.

In the original design of this plant, the arrangement was such that the gases from 80 of these ovens were to pass through nine fire-tube boilers, and thence from a flue at the rear of the boilers to a brick stack 150 feet high, 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and with a stack temperature of 800 degrees Farenheit, a draft of 1½-inch water gauge was produced. This stack would not produce sufficient draft to allow the ovens to work up to their full capacity, and this condition was further aggravated if it became necessary to take one or more boilers off for repairs, so it was finally decided that it would be advantageous to install an induced-draft fan between the rear flue of the boilers and the brick stack, and at the same time a number of the boiler setting were altered so that in the present arrangement there are nine plain fire-tube boilers, 15 feet long, 8 feet diameter, having 39 5-inch plain tubes and 16 5-inch screwed stay tubes.

The setting was altered on four of these boilers by building a brick wall longitudinally under the center of the bottom of the boiler shell, so that the gas, after passing through the tubes from the front to rear, flows from rear to front under one-half of the shell, and through a port from the front to rear of the other half, and then from the flue at the rear of the boilers through the induced-draft fan to the stack.

This fan is of the regular type used for induced draft for boilers, having water-cooled bearings. The fan wheel is 108 inches in diameter, 52 inches wide, and runs at about 220 revolutions per minute, and at this speed produces a draft equivalent to 1 7-8-inch water gauge.

In the furnace of the boilers the draft is usually about 13-16 inch, and in the main flue in front of the ovens is further reduced 1-4 to 5-16 of an inch. The draft in the coking chamber of the ovens varies between 1-8 and 3-16 of an inch.

The 1 7-8-inch draft at the fan, with the nine boilers under steam, gives very satisfactory results; but if it is necessary to take off one or two boilers, the fan is speeded up until about a 2 1-8-inch water gauge is produced.

The gas from any number of boilers can be cut off by dropping a damper between the main gas flue and the boiler. This damper consists of an iron band, the center of which is filled with firebrick; and as it works in a slot, the outer edges of the damper and the iron band do not come in contact with the hot gases, and the whole arrangement as a damper gives complete satisfaction.

Each of these batteries of 40 ovens was designed to produce 100 tons of 48-hour coke per day of 24 hours; but their capacity has been cut down by putting in an additional 2-inch firebrick pavement in the bottom, so that their ordinary maximum capacity is now 90 tons. They can be charged with seven tons of washed coal, containing about eight per cent of moisture, when properly leveled. This coal has an average analysis of about as follows: Ash, 5.1 per cent; sulphur, 1.2 per cent; volatile matter, 30.2 per cent; carbon, 56.7 per cent; moisture, 10.6 per cent.

Under ordinary working conditions, before the change in the setting was made, the boilers would develop about 100 horsepower each; but, after returning the gas under the lower shell of the boiler, this was increased to about 112 horsepower.

As a direct result of the use of the gas from two batteries of these ovens, the steam necessary for generating is produced, amounting to an average of some 260,000 kilowatt hours per the electric power of the entire plant month, with engines of high-speed Corliss type having a steam consumption of about 16 pounds of steam per one horsepower.

At the Bauer coking plant, the ovens are much larger and are located alongside the boiler house, so that the gas flues are comparatively short, and the gas is used under Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers, offering very little resistance to its flow. These boilers are also fitted with an induced-draft fan and discharge the gas into a stack 110 feet high, 5 feet in diameter. In this case it is only necessary with three boilers on to produce a draft of 1 1-4 inches water gauge; but if the gas is used under two boilers only, it is necessary to have a draft of 1 1-2 inches.

With the same coal used for coking purposes, a test run on one boiler gave the following results:

Average horsepower per hour, 331; maximum horsepower per hour, 436; minimum horsepower per hour, 179; coal charged into ovens during test, 804,000 pounds; number of ovens charged, 15; evaporation from and at 212 degrees per pound coal charged into the ovens, 1.18 pounds water; coal charged into ovens per boiler horsepower, 29.33 pounds.

The operation of this plant is giving very good results. And as these boilers have each 3,140 square feet of heating surface, and generally the flue temperature at rear of boilers is between 600 and 700 degrees, it would seem that this proportion of about 9.5 square feet of heating surface per horsepower developed, is about right for this class of fuel.

The electric power thus generated is used to operate lifting cranes at the blast furnace, trolleys that convey coke from the ovens to the blast furnace, electric coke-oven pushers, open-hearth cranes for handling all material for open-hearth purposes, electric open-hearth furnace charging machine, all the power necessary in the foundry, machinery and car shops, electrically driving the coal washery plant, crushers, etc., ventilating No. 1 and No. 5 collieries, operating haulage plant—north-and-south at No. 5 colliery, knocking screens and picking belts at the collieries, lighting the whole plant, and in the many various ways that electric current can be used about a plant of such nature.

When one considers that this power only a few years ago was allowed to escape into the air, and at too many places is still allowed to escape, and when one considers the enormous amount of work that is being done by this power at the small plant described above, it is no wonder that the question of the utilization of this power is forcibly appealing to the engineers of today.—Mines and Minerals.

LIVING EXPENSES ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

A perusal of some recent articles on the subject of the present high prices of food stuffs would seem to make it appear that in all ages, even back to old Roman times, there has been more or less complaint on this score, and that the people have sought relief in legislation. Be that as it may, there was a time in our own country when the food substantials were very cheap, when prices were largely regulated by the law of supply and demand, and when producer and consumer stood nearer together—the cold storage system and its abuses not then being known.

From the musty records of a general store operated about the year 1800 in eastern New York—not 100 miles from Albany—the writer has been able to secure some interesting figures showing that at that period meats and other home products were "dirt" cheap, although imported commodities were often quite high. Imported liquors, however, drawn from the wood and sold by the gallon, could be bought almost at the cost of a quart today.

Here are some of the prices:

Veal, fore quarters, 2c to 2½c per pound.

Veal, hind quarters, 2½c to 3c per pound.

Mutton and lamb about the same.

A quarter of a lamb, 25c to 31c.

Beef, all cuts, 3c to 4c per pound.

Pork, fresh, 3c to 8c per pound.

Pork, mess, 8c per pound.

Pork ham, 5c per pound.

Poultry, 4c to 6c per pound.

A single fowl, 12½c.

A turkey, 37½c to 50c.

Butter, 8c to 17c per pound.

Cheese, 4c to 6c per pound.

Potatoes, 19c to 37½c a bushel.

Apples, 25c a bushel.

Prices 25 years later—even up to 1830—were only a little higher, veal soaring to 4 cents, while beef ranged from 3 to 6 cents, 5 cents being the common price for the best cuts. Pork ranged no higher than in 1800—sometimes low ,sometimes high. Nor had the prices of eggs, poultry or butter materially changed; and potatoes and apples sold, average, at 25 cents per bushel. While the decimal system of currency had been adopted some time before this period, values were almost universally slated in pounds, shillings and pence. In New York state the pound was reckoned at $2.50, the shilling at 12½ cents, pence and cents being the same thing. Even as late as 1830 some books were still kept in the old style.

Sugars were high in 1800. Brown sugar sold at 11 to 17 cents per pound, "sugar," 19 cents; loaf sugar (loaves of 12 pounds or more), about 30 cents a pound. It should be noted that while meats today cost from four to 15 times the values of 1800, sugars have decreased in the ratio of 3 and 4 to 1.

Teas and coffees show a wider range of prices. "Tea" 29c a pound; Hyson tea, $1.63 a pound; green tea, $1.70 a pound; Bohea tea, 44c a pound; coffee, 17c to 19c a pound.

In 1830 tea averaged about 80 cents, and a good coffee 31c a pound, though cheaper grades were sold.

This store bought and sold wheat in considerable quantities, and at times the cereal soared in price almost to the limits of a twentieth century Chicago wheat corner—the range in price being from 75c to $1.30 per bushel. Rye cost about 70c; corn, 37½c to 44c; and oats, general price, 19c per bushel.

Of course, dry goods and wearing apparel of all kinds were quite expensive, a yard of calico costing 40 to 50 cents, linen, 50 cents and up; a bandana handkerchief or a pair of common stockings cost 87½ cents, and a pair of silk stockings, $1.50.

Day laborers received at this period 3 shillings or 37½ cents. Twenty to 25 years later, work by the day was sometimes credited as high as $1.25. Monthly wages, presumably with board, ranged from $4 to $24, although $7 and $8 was a common price. One account shows that a gardener was paid $5 a month. Yearly contracts appear at $50 and $100. Women in service received 6 to 7 shillings per week (75c to 87½c) and a seamstress working at the house, was paid 31 cents per day.

A boy's schooling was as cheap as veal, costing $1.50 per quarter. Board must have been very cheap, vide this memorandum entry: "Having this day agreed to board Henry Blank and lady, and wash for him, for $6 per month, or at that rate for the time he stops with me."

Further statements might be presented, but the foregoing will show that at least from 1790 to 1830 the food substantials were cheap.—Charles R. Dodge in Country Gentleman.

BOYCOTT STRIKE-BREAKERS.

How Niagara Falls Merchants Are Supporting Brotherhoods.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 6.—That local merchants believe in ultimate victory for the G. T. R. strikers is evidenced by the refusal of many business men to sell goods to strike-breakers. In some store windows appear signs reading: "Strike-breakers not served here," "No goods sold to strike-breakers."

Barbers refuse to shave strike-breakers, and in a majority of the hotels they will not be served with drinks or cigars.

The local Y. M. C. A., where the strike-breakers are housed, is experiencing trouble in securing food for the men.

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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.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Meets in the Miners' Union Hall. A. Ward, Secretary.

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.

Other bodies are requested to send in their cards.

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According to the voice of Winnipeg to hand a large number of Socialists have seceded from the Socialist party of Canada and are forming a separate body under the title of Social Democratic Party claiming as their reason for so doing that it was the introduction of a Socialist candidate at the last minute that caused the defeat of the labor candidate who polled only a few votes less than the Conservative elected. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," therefore why object if one who is merely labeled labor, but in reality is a lib-Lab is deprived of the pleasures of office?

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A Page For Our Foreign Brethren

LE DROIT CRIMINEL.

128. La Peine de Mort

Mais dans la societe transformee, il est possible qu'il y ait encore des crimes. Physiologiquement le type du criminel pourra se presenter de nouveau. Que ferons-nous alors? Tuerons-nous le criminel? Non, certes. Celui chez lequel le crime provient de la folie, nous le soignerons, comme nous soignons les fous ou les malades, en nous garant de leurs menaces. Quant aux hommes devenus criminels par la fouge du temperament ou l'ardeur du sang, il leur serait des maintenant possible de leur proposer la rehabilitation par l'heroisme. On l'a vu cent fois: des galeriens se jettent dans les flammes ou dans les eaux pour sauver des malheureux et se sentir renaitre ainsi dans l'estime des autres hommes. Les forcats que la commune de Carthagene rendit libres et que la France a refaits esclaves, ont ete sublimes d'heroisme pendant leur courte liberte de quelques mois. Obeissez disait les christianisme, et le peuple s'est avili. Enrichissezvous disent les bourgeois a leurs fils, et ceux-ci cherchent a s'enrichir de toutes les manieres, soit en violant, soit avec plus d'habilete, en tournant la loi. Devenez des heros, disent les socialistes revolutionnaires, et des brigands meme pourront se relever par l'heroisme.

129. SOCIALISME ET CRIMINALITE

Dans aucune branche du savoir humain plus que dans la science criminelle, la critique socialiste a ete feconde de modifications heureuses. Ciceron a dit: C'est de la nature de l'homme que nous devons apprendre la loi. Lombroso a donne une forme definie au cote pathologique de la criminalite. Sur cette base, Enrico Ferri a verse la lumiere feconde du determinisme economique et cree cette union intime de la psycheatrie comparee et du droit penal qui a etabli les principes rationels de la loi criminelle.

La premiere periode du developpement de la loi criminelle etait caracterisee par l'emploi de la torture comme moyen d'enquete. Elle s'etend jusqu'au jour de la publication du traite des delits et des peines de Cesare Beccaria. Pour son ecole, classique et capitaliste du droit criminel, le crime etait le fait le plus important. Le libre arbitre etait admis et servait de base a la responsabilite. La tache principale du juge etait de determiner la nature du crime. La loi criminelle etait une sorte de prix courant de crimes et de delits avec la peine correspondante et la seule tache du juge etait de definir le crime particulier sans se tromper et de se reporter ensuite vers son prix courant dans le but de prononcer une juste sentence.

Avec la modification du systeme economique vinrent les doutes au sujet de l'efficacite du systeme penal. Les derniers disciples de la criminologie classique, et parmi eux surtout Bentham montrent le caractere illusoire de la punition. Ils remarquent avec raison que chaque fois que le juge prononce une sentence, il avoue que la punition prescrite par la loi n a' pas ete suffisante pour arreter l'action du coupable. L'insistance de Bentham sur la necessite de la prevention etablit la transition entre l'ecole classique capitaliste et l'ecole deterministe-socialiste. Le determinisme en matiere criminelle n'est autre chose qu'une sub-division du determinisme economique et social c'est a dire le Socialisme.

A la tete de la nouvelle ecole se trouve l'illustre Enrico Ferri professeur a l'universite de Rome et leader de la deputation socialiste a la chambre italienne. S'il a reussi a imposer aux universites du monde la theorie socialiste de la criminalite ce n'est que de l'avenement au pouvoir politique de la classe ouvriere organisee que nous devons attendre l'inscription des resultats de cette doctrine dans la loi ecrite des nations civilisees. Le crime est devenu un phenomene naturel qu'il faut etudier dans le criminel. La criminalite est produite par l'action et la reaction mutuelles des conditions anphropologiques et physiques au sein du domaine economique et social. Sa prevention est possible pour autant qu'un systeme social approprie peut modifier ses causes primordiales.

Dans sa partie pratique et constructive la criminologie socialiste declare, en ce qui concerne les penalites qu'elles doivent etre prononcees apres une etude approfondie du cas particulier juge, que l'abus de peines minimes pour les moindres offenses doit disparaitre, que les sentences suspendues ou indeterminees sont souvent d'un usage fecond, qu'en un grand nombre de cas la restitution sans punition sous la surveillance de la collectivite doit etre employee comme sanction penale et enfin qu'un grand nombre de personnes sont aujourd'hui internees pour crime dans des prisons, qui auraient du etre soignees dans des establissements de prevention.

En dernier lieu mais aussi comme remede fondamental, le socialisme se propose de transformer la societe capitaliste en une administration des choses ou l'activite humaine sera canalisee de facon a permettre a chaque initiative de se produire et de se developper librement dans des conditions telles qu'elle contribuera pour sa part au progres general de la collectivito.—H. Langerock, Union des T.

L'UNION DES T. CHARLEROI, PA.

Ailleurs dans ce numero nous publions un extrait du "District Ledger" de Fernie, au sujet d'un accident arrive dans une mine de Frank, Alta. Nos lecteurs pourront voir que la Justice (?) et les patrons se ressemblent beaucoup dans tous les pays. Ainsi voila un pauvre ouvrier belge, Decoux qui cause accidentellement la mort d'un autre ouvrier belge Lobert, parce que la compagnie, d'apres le verdict du jury, neglige les precautions necessaires, et, pour s'eviter des desagrements les officers de la compagnie, les vrais coupables, font arreter, emprisonner et poursuivre Decoux pour meurtre.

Quand donc les ouvriers se decideront-ils a se debarrasser d'un regime qui les traite toujours si injustement?

MORAVA: PRO SAMOSTATNOST CESKEHO SOCIALNE DEMOKRATICKEHO HNUTI.

Udalosti moravske o nichz jsme v minulych cis ech naseho listu referovali, dosahly uplynule nedele sveho vrchole. Na konferenci odborovych organisaci z cele Moravy bylo jednomyslne a za vseobechneho nadseni usneseno, pociti ihned s budovanim samostatnych odborovych organisaci, resp. ku zakladani skupin ceskych svazu autonomnich. Pro Moravu zrizena zemska odborova komise, ktera jako soucastka odborove komise prazske bude zcela samostatne obstaravati potreby ceskeno odboroveho hnuti na Morave.

Takove jsou konce sporu nejen o formu odborovych organisaci, ale i o samostatnost cele nasi strany a jinam take se dojiti nemohlo. Charakteristickym je, ze prave Morava je to, ktera prvni od slov prichazi k cinum, ac drive vzdycky tahla s Vidni a delala berana proti cesky delnikum z Cech. Kdyz v roce 1896 na sjezdu odborovych organisaci ve Vidni, byly zamitnuty pozadavky ceskych delniku, aby odbor. komise byla slozena dle pomeru sily jednotlivych narodnosti a aby vedle nemeckeho byl zrizen cesky sekretariat a kdyz v dusledcich toho utvoreno bylo samostatne ceskoslo vanske odborove sdruzeni, byla to Morava, ktera zachovala uplnou passivitu a pozdeji pridala se k Vidni. Za to mela nyni nejlepsi prilezitost presvedcit se o blahodarnosti viden keho centralismu a prave proto je take jeji odpor tak prudky a rozhodny.

Pro vyvoj ceskeho hnuti delnickeho bude rozhodnuti Moravy miti nasledku dalekosahlych a dle naseho nazoru nejvys prospesnych. Nejen, ze rozhodnutim moravske konference priblizili jsme se o znacny kus blize ku konecnemu rozresenl sporu o formu odbor. organisaci, abychom opetne mohli pracovati dale, ale nedelni konference je take nejvetsim projevem pro jednotnost hnuti veskeho ceskeho delnictva, jakoho jsme kdy byli svedky. To pokladame za okolnost velmi dulezitou. Podari-li se nam sjednotit veskere delnictvo v jednotnych a samostatnych organisace jichz by pak tvorily v celku ceskou socialne demokratickou stranu, pak je zde vyplnen jeden z ukolu, ktery bude mit sveho vyznamu nejeu pokud jde o hospodarskou stranku uspechu pro delnictvo dosazitelnych, ale budou take polozeny zaklady ku reseni onoho tezkeho problemu jaky v Rakousku tvori otazka narodnostni vubec. Pakli v programu socialne demokraticke strany spravne vyslovujeme se pro samostatnost narodu, pak sme povinni take do dusledku tento dodrzovati a hajiti. Proto usneseni konference moravske vitame v tom presvedceni, ze ve nem spocivaji jedine spravne cesty na nichz dle sil svych a schopnosti muzeme se uplatniti.

* *

Konference navstivena byla 150 delegaty, kteri zastupovali 112 skupin. Vedle toho bylo pritomno 50 duverniku skupin jichz predstavenstva bez vedomi clenu obeslali konferenci centralistu svolanou na tyz den. V konferenci byli pritomni dale rissti poslanci soudr. Nemec a Jaros, dale soudr. Tayerle, redaktor, Zajmu kovodelniku" a soudr. Pitak zastupce ceskeho „Svazu delniku pomocnych. Dale pritomni rissky poslanec Prokes a redaktor "Hlasu Lidu" soudruh Bechyne. K programu promluvil soudr Nemec, jemuz dostalo se bourliveho uvitani a zemsky poslanec soudr. Vanek. Vyvody jejich, jez osvetlily priciny, ktere ku konferenci vedly a vrcholily v uplnem osamotneni se ceskeho hnuti delnickeho, byly opetne prerusovany projevy souhlasu.

Jednohlasne byla pak prijata nasledujici resoluce:

Zemska odborova konference na Morave, prihlizejic k usneseni zatupitelstva strany ceskoslovanski o jednotnem postupu orpanisaci odborovych s politickymi za povzneseni zivotni urovne ceskeho delnictva a vedeni jeho mzdovych a politickych boju, prohlasuje, ze v teto vzajemne soucinnosti spatruje jedinou moznost plniti prikazy socialisticke Internationaly.

Trvame na jednotnych samostatnych organisacich ceskych, jejichz vrcholnou insituci jest Odborove sdruzeni ceskoslovanske a jeho sjezdy jako soucast tridniho delnickeho hnuti ceskeho, jez neochvejne postupuje solidarne s delnictvem mezinarodne sorganisovanym na vitezstvi socialni demokracie.

Dosavadni centralni rakouske organisace, pokud poskytuji ceskemu clenstvu samospravu vymezenou pozadavky Odborove sdruzeni ze dne 15. rijna 1905, uzna vame za stejne cenne a rovnopravne.

Konference moravskych odborovych organisaci usnasi se na zrizeni Moravskeho odboroveho sdruzeni jako zemske komise, ktera bude tvoriti soucastku Ceskoslovanskeho Odboroveho Sdruzeni.

Moravske odborove sdruzeni chceme, aby se stalo strediskem a ohniskem odborove prace mezi ceskym proletariatem na Morave.

Konference zvoli 12 soudruhu jako cleny moravskeho odboroveho sdruzeni.

Konecnou upravu pomeru mezi Ceskoslovanskym Odborovym Sdruzenim v Praze a Moravskym odborovym sdruzenim ponechavame pristimu risskemu sjezdu ceskych odborovych skupin a spolku.

Pak referoval k bodu „Tisk" soudr. Tusar, ktery zejmena nabada k odberu „Rovnosti" jiz sekretari vyhlasili bojkot a prikroceno ku volbe odborove komise, nacez vyznamna konference tato skoncena.

* *

Tyz den konana byla v Brne konference centralistu svolana brnenskou filialkou videnske odborove komise. Na konferenci teto zastoupeni byli na utraty centralnich svazu zastupci skupin mejen z Moravy, ale i mnozi Cech a Dol. Rakous. Referovali zde soudr. Jura sekretar videnske komise z Brna a soudr. Stein v Vidne. Prijata byla resoluce v niz trva se na centralnich organisacich a odsuzje se zakladani tak zv. „seperatistickych" (roz. samostatnych) odborovych organisaci. Dale usneseno bylo vydavati proti denniku „Rovnosti" vzlastni list, v nemz by jednani centralistu bylo obhajovano. List tento prirozene bude vydavan za ponizo svazu a videnske odborove komise, ktera centralistum slibila moralni i materialni pomoc. Jsme presvedceni, ze polovina onech soudruhu, kteri na konferenci teto byli zastupovani sotva a ucinnymi na ni usnesenimi souhlasili.

GEARING.

By George Cook.

Worm-gearing as a speed reducing agent has been tried, and in some cases been found wanting, in others fairly satisfactory. Compared with spur-gearing, generally speaking, it has the following disadvantaes:

Unless duplicate gears, i. e., two worms on one shaft, with the two pitches in opposite directions and each carrying its own share of the total load, are used, it is necessary to provide a *thrust block, for it will* be apparent from a momentary consideration that in rotating the worm will set up a powerful line of force parallel to the axis of the shaft (worm shaft). This is required to be balanced, but whatever means may be employed friction is set up, and the degree of success attending the method adopted influences the efficiency of the whole plant considerably.

Various devices have been suggested to reduce this inevitable friction, such as roller bearings and hydraulic bearings, in which the end of the shaft acts like a piston or plunger in a barrel, which contains water, the end of the shaft, which thereby compresses the water. Thus instead of solid friction we are dealing with fluid friction only, which is considerably less along with the friction set up by the water packing in addition to the former friction.

Another difficulty lies in the manufacture in respect to first cost, design, and upkeep.

The general properties of phosphor bronze are such as to make it practically the best material for this class of machinery. Phosphor bronze is costly as raw material, costly to manufacture, and as a consequence detrimental when considering the cost of upkeep of the machinery. To reduce this cost it has been suggested that the worm should consist of two parts, first the worm of a hollow cylinder form, and a body to key to the shaft of some cheaper material, so that when breakage of the worm threads or wear necessitates a new worm the worm proper may be removed and a new one fitted on the old body. This gives rise to another difficulty, that is, the difference of the coefficient of expansion of the two different metals may cause the keying of the worm to the body to become loose with its attendant dangers, so that it seems probable that the most likely design will be that of a solid homogeneous nature respecting design. The above throws, I think, sufficient light upon it to enable us to see what the difficulties are in this direction.

Respecting upkeep, this is also a difficult matter to contend with. Replacement as shown above is not only costly, but troublesome, and in this particular we must also recognize the fact that lubrication costs money, and to obtain the best results lubrication must be of the most liberal quantity and constant in application. The friction set up by the contact of the worm and wheel is also great, inasmuch as it is sliding in nature and operates through a much greater distance than that of spur gears, so we have a greater area in contact with great friction set up compared with that of spur gears.

Its advantages compared with spur gears are:

Convenience.—The room required to accommodate worm gears is much less than that required for spur gears for the same reduction of speed.

A train of wheels is not required, which by reason of the amount of friction set up may in some cases amount to that resulting from the worm and wheel, along with the possible agreement of first cost in both cases. These only are the advantages that may be expected from the substitution of worm for spur gears, but at a cost which experience only can show.

My belief is that for all-around practice, taking everything into consideration, for speed reduction, the chief methods are: (1 Spur gears; (2) worm; (3) morse chain.

Concerning reliability, efficiency and simplicity, not to mention first cost or safety, the latter or "Morse Chain" drive is much to be preferred. But that is another question.—Science and Art of Mining.

Lloyd's report shows that ship building is on the increase in Great Britain. Another evidence that the country is going to ruin under the Lloyd-George budget.

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to May 1st, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	N. McDonnell, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Wm. Ashton, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Nell, Canmore, Alta.
69	Coal City	T. Dernley, Coal City Taber, Alta.
2699	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	J. Aplin, Cardiff, Alta.
279	Cardiff	F. K. St. Amant, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Jas. Davis, Corbin, B. C.
2476	Diamond City	Geo. Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
1329	Edmonton	Richard Thompson, Frazer Flats, Edmonton
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne St. Norwood, Edmonton
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
2850	Kenmare	R. Evans, Kenmare, N. D.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. 113, Lethbridge, Alta
1283	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	Oscar Carlson, Passburg, Alta.
2539	Royal Collieries	Chas. Smith, Royal Coll., Lethbridge, Alta.
2155	Strathcona	A. Shaw, Strathcona, Alta.
102	Taber	Wm. Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown Taber, Alta.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000 Reserve, $6,000,000
DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries:

Austria-Hungary	Finland	Ireland	Russia
Belgium	Formosa	Italy	Servia
Brazil	France	Japan	Siam
Bulgaria	Fr'ch Cochin-China	Java	South Africa
Ceylon	Germany	Manchuria	Straits Settlements
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Sweden
Crete	Greece	Norway	Switzerland
Denmark	Holland	Persia	Turkey
Egypt	Iceland	Phillipine Islands	West Indies
Faroe Islands	India	Roumania	and elsewhere

NO DELAY IN ISSUING. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION
L. A. S. DACK, Manager, Fernie.

BANK OF HAMILTON
Do you save?
A time will come when your financial resources will be strained to meet some unexpected demand. Will you have to suffer for the consequences, or will you be in a position to turn to your bank account for aid?
Deposit your savings in the Bank of Hamilton now, and when the day of emergency comes you will be prepared.

J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE
HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

Imperial Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Capital Authorised ....$10,000,000.00 Capital Subscribed $5,575,000
Capital Paid Up .....$5,330,000.00 Reserve Fund $5,330,000
D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

The Home Bank of Canada
Head Office 8 King St. TORONTO West
The Home Bank will carry an account in the names of two or more persons, each having the privilege of withdrawing or depositing money over their own signatures.
These are termed "Joint Accounts" and are a great convenience when one person does not find it handy to go to the bank personally at all times, as for instance a traveling man who may be away from the city over a week end, or a farmer who is too busy to leave his work—in such cases the wife, son or daughter may be a party to the Joint Account and transact the necessary banking business.
In case of the death of one of the parties to the Joint Account the balance remaining to the credit of the account with the Home Bank is payable to the other participants on demand, and without delay.
JOHN ADAIR, Manager Fernie, Branch.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE UNDER THE COAL MINES' ACT

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I, John Pigeon, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted three miles and fifty chains South, and East one mile from the S. E. corner of lot 8363, being thirty chains North of the Eva Joss, S. E. corner post, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains South, thence eighty chains West, thence eighty chains North to place of commencement containing 640 acres more or less, located this 25th day of June, 1910.

JOHN PIGEON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that I, Minn Joss, thirty days after date intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the John Pigeon claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eight chains, thence South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

MINN JOSS, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Herbert Joss, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted eighty chains North and eighty chains East of the northwest corner of the Minn Joss claim, thence North eighty chains, thence West eighty chains, thence South eighty chains, thence East eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

HERBERT JOSS, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Ellen Haley, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Herb Joss claim, thence eighty chains West, thence eighty chains South, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains North to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

ELLEN HALEY, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Frank Haley, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of the Ellen Haley claim, thence South eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence North eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

FRANK HALEY, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Agnes Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the Frank Haley claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

AGNES ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Thomas Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at southeast corner of the Agnes Anderson claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, Adam Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of the Thomas Anderson claim thence South eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence North eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June 1910.

ADAM ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I, William McKechine, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at or about 200 feet North of the northwest corner of lot 1663, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence South eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement. Located this 27th day of June, 1910.

WILLIAM M'KECHINE, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

FOR THE MINTO CUP.

The Nationals of Montreal, winners in the N. L. U. are coming west in September to have a try with the "Salmon Bellies" for the coveted silverware.

LOCAL ITEMS

W. B. Powell has been confined to his room at the Waldorf during the present week and under the doctor's care.

The baby boy of Mr and Mrs. A. Pizzocolo died on Thursday and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

Mrs. Harry Bugbee was a visitor from Hosmer to her friends in Fernie and was the guest of Mrs. H. Gregory.

The Civilian Rifle Corps and the Kootenay Rifle Association will hold their annual joint meeting in the office of Lawe & Fisher, Imperial Bank Block, on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Tom Burbick from Nevada, the state made famous by containing the town of Reno within its borders where the fight mill took place and the divorce mill grinds on continuously, is in town on a visit to his friend, Leslie Mills of the Waldorf.

Although they had decided to take their honeymoon in an automobile there are two local lights, Yorky and Teddy, this week who snatched themselves from the brink of double blessedness and two blushing young damsels will have to fish in other waters.

Jep Scott, who made a host of friends while in town, having disposed of his business to Messrs. McConkey and Ford, left this week to look after his lead mining interests in Idaho from which it is hoped he will extract both gold and silver with an occasional greenback or two.

A copy of the Slavok Canadie has fallen into our hands and no doubt will fill a long felt want among those to whom it is intended to supply news. We notice that it is lacking the union label, but possibly owing to the reported faulty mail service this has been lost between New Michel and Coleman.

Reports from Europe state that an uprising is momentarily expected there and Don Jaime has threatened to raise aloft the standard of the Carlists. This would be an excellent opportunity for Joseph Martin and Colonel Denison to "insurge" where their peculiar talents would not lack an appreciative audience.

Miss Kidd, who has for some time past officiated as a matron at the hospital, has left for Vancouver, where it is believed she will assume similar duties before many moons go by, but not in a hospital. We are not quite sure of the name of the other partner to be but the initial does not come after Z, but comes after "T."

Tom B. Howden, the light juice dispenser, is opening up business on the 16th and will occupy a part of Andy Hamilton's shop on Pellatt avenue. He will make a specialty of electric signs and if you believe in signs, call upon Mr. Howden and he will furnish same. For further "light" on the subject see his advertisement on page eight.

We have just received a copy of an old favorite with a new name. Man to Man is the title of the former Westward Ho, and if the quality of this number is an index of its future copies we bespeak for it a cordial reception, and as a consequence, the greatest desideratum of the publisher, a greatly increased circulation with its concomitant of more funds.

Mr. Andrew Baxter, whose efforts in the formation of classes to teach the various subjects incident to coal mining who had met with considerable success, has been ill for some time past and in addition thereto has had sickness in the family. He is now recovered sufficiently to again undertake his labors. At present he is in town, where he hopes to meet all interested in the work.

The bravery of some individuals is certainly worthy of the highest commendation and **surely is** entitled to receive due recognition. What mental ingenuity it must have demanded to suggest to a child, and a girl of tender years too, that she play a prank on another which the suggester himself should have felt called upon to frown down upon if he did his duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dickon and Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Graystone, brother and brother-in-law respectively of our townsman, Wm. Dickon, landed in Fernie on Wednesday morning with to intention of staying in our midst This party were on the Laurentic and made the trip across the Atlantic in such rapid time that only eleven days have elapsed since they left the home town in Sunderland, England.

Joseph Martin claims that in Great Britain there is no graft. Wonder if he ever heard that "Opportunity makes the thief"? There is no more land grabbing of any extent possible simply because it was grabbed long ago; railway steals are not practicable because there are so many divergent interests and on the plan of "a thief to catch a thief" a deal could hardly be consummated with the same facility that obtains on this continent.

Our friend of the Michel Reporter refers to the member for the Rocky Mountain constituency as Charley O'Brine; wonder if it is because it leaves a brackish taste in the mouth of his opponent when he has peppered them with oratory. Maybe he is beginning to look upon him as one of the salt of earth or else that inasmuch as brine is useful for pickling purposes Charles will do this to some of the gentlemen at Edmonton as soon as the next house convenes.

Sunday evening word was received by the city police that Albin Erickson had been drowned at Danesville, Wash., and inquiries were made for his relatives. The unfortunate young man is 17 years of age and left Fernie to work for a lumber company at the place named 10 weeks ago. He has three brothers and two sisters residing in town. Oscar, the eldest, left on Tuesday morning for the scene of the sad fatality. He was a native of Kalax, Finland.

Mrs. P. Hughes is recovering and was able to sit up for a short time this week.

Miss Hamilton of Stratford, Ont., is in the city on a visit to her brother, A. T. Hamilton.

G. Bruce Brown, after a few years' absence, is back to town and is engaged with J. D. Quail.

Fred Adolph, of the Adolph Lumber company, has been a visitor during the week in town.

Miss Euler has returned from a month's trip to Vancouver and Seattle on business and pleasure combined.

The case of Joseph Evans for injuries received while at work in No. 4 of the Michel colliery, was satisfactorily settled out of court on Wednesday in Fernie.

Now that the bandstand has been centrally located the citizens may have an opportunity of listening to the band play some selections before the summer is over.

G. N. Gilchrist of Nelson, one of the general superintendents of the Singer Sewing Machine company for the province of British Columbia is on a business visit to the local representative, Mr. William Barton.

The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday school will take place next Tuesday afternoon at the new City Park. Children's refreshments will be provided free, adults to be charged 25 cents.

Mr. Maurice Burrell, the secretary of Michel local of the U. M. W. A., has signified his intention to resign his position, consequently we may expect an election caused by this vacancy to take place shortly.

L. A. S. Dack, manager of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is building a fine residence on McPherson avenue, the excavation for which is well under way and the contract for construction let to A. McLean.

Charles Gerioux, who inflicted serious bodily injuries upon Z. Kerr, a bookkeeper at a local lumber camp, was also brought up in the Provincial Court and comes up for trial today (Friday) before Judge P. E. Wilson at the Session of the County Court.

We are pleased to be able to report that the tickets for the benefit of enabling Mrs. Harry Kingwood to purchase an artificial limb are being quite freely bought. The drawing will take place at the Miners' Union Hall on Monday, the 22nd of August, and the announcement of who is the lucky one to get the horse will be published in the District Ledger of August 25th.

A copy of the regulations under the Game Act for the open and closed seasons during 1910 has been received and we notice the following that affects this locality.

Grouse of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook electoral districts may be shot only during the month of October, prairie chicken may be shot throughout the province during the month of October; deer may be shot throughout the mainland of the province between September 1st and December 15th, both days inclusive; ducks, geese and snipe may be sold throughout the province during the months of October and November only.

We are in receipt of a communication from C. O. Demaurez enclosing a clipping from "The Arugs" of Black Diamond, Contra Costa County, California, in which this marvelous propeller is described at length and comparison made with a man on a raft pouring water out of one bucket into another or expecting to move forward by pulling the skirts of a coat. No doubt many of those who have purchased stock in Fernie, Michel, Cranbrook and other places will be pleased to learn of the whereabouts of C. O. D. and looked forward with varying degrees of pleasure to the possibility of a realization of the hopes he entertains of its ultimate success.

BUSINESS LOCALS

WANTED CARPENTERS — Good carpenters wanted at Hillcrest Mines, Alta. Apply W. D. Maclean. $4.00 per day; 9 hours. 1t p

One or two furnished rooms. Apply Ledger Office. V. A. 52 3t

Picture framing done neatly and cheap at the Trites-Wood Co.

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

Cottage for rent. Low rent. Close to Methodist church. Apply to W. Hunnable. 52 3t

Small shack for rent furnished or furniture for sale cheap. Apply to George Luxton. np51

FOR SALE—Handsome new piano; rich tone, high grade walnut finish. $250 cash. A snap. Apply Box 165. 1—np.

Small house of furniture for sale. Suit couple. Very reasonable. Apply H. M. West Fernie. p

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

The Flies are coming. Get your screen doors, window screens and refrigerators at the Trites-Wood Company. The cheapest in the city.

House for Sale with 2 lots in West Fernie; 5 roomed house, water. Enquire of E. Harper, McPherson avenue.

Sloan-Duployan Shorthand can be taught in 12 lessons. Send for specimen lesson to Thomas Bradshaw, I. S. D.D.M. Frank, Alta.

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

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.

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.

Letters To The Editor

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

To the Editor of the District Ledger:

Dear Sir—I would like a little space in your valuable paper to say a few words re the Fernie Fire Relief Fund.

What strikes me as the most peculiar part of the affair is the diversity of opinions that are put forward as to what should and what should not be done. From the commencement there have been all kinds of meetings, executive committees, general committees, sub-committees, mass meeting, indignation meeting and meeting called by separate factions and all of them believing they were going to do some good, still we are as far from reaching a satisfactory conclusion as ever. To my mind, and I should venture to say to the mind of any man who wished for peace and an early windup of the fund, the meeting held in Bruce's Hall some time ago, which was well advertised, with J. D. Harrington in the chair. Amongst others who took active part in the relief fund business present that night were the Rev. Lashley Hall, James Lancaster, Mr. Ambrey, then secretary, and many others.

Several speakers aired their views, both for and against paying back finally as those present will remember. The chairman selected a committee having representatives of both factions to draw up a resolution to submit to that meeting. This was done and the resolution in short was that every man that had received relief would pay back a certain portion to make sufficient to give those who had not had relief, lumber, etc., and put them on the same footing as the majority. This was carried unanimously.

Now why all these law cases and why the cost of so many lawyers' letters? Mr. Ambrey made a statement in said meeting that he had not received any salary for a certain period. I don't think Mr. H. Herchmer has made the statement that he is not receiving any remuneration for writing these threatenting letters, etc. What I, Mr. Editor, would like to see is the people of Fernie do their best to agree on some definite plan that would be satisfactory to the majority of the fire sufferers, even if some proposition was balloted on by referendum vote. To my mind it is ridiculous if any man who has to toil at the mines or get livelihood by working daily for a boss to put any of that hard-earned money into the hands of lawyers to fight any case. The lawyer, like any other man, is looking after his living, and the easier he gets it the better he likes it. It would be folly on his part to advise his clients to keep their money in their pockets and you cannot expect him to do so, but in my humble opinion it is up to us as citizens of Fernie to try and settle this relief affair satisfactorily amongst ourselves and if we would only throw off any little selfishness we may possess and also any hard feeling about not wanting to be beat, etc., I feel fully convinced that we could do so. If you will excuse me rambling, Mr. Editor, I would like to point out one or two items worth noticing. To my mind it seems very plain that the Relief Committee were very active to get the working men of Fernie one fighting against the other. Rumor hath it that some of these who are down to receive lumber now, were blankly refused in the first place. Then you will notice that the Relief Committee distributed hand bills calling on every fire sufferer who was entitled to relief to send his claim in by a certain date. If the Relief Committee didn't want Fernieites quarreling amongst themselves, then I wonder why the date for the names to be in was extended two or three times. Then again rumor hath it that the Relief Committee refused to entertain the idea of winding up the fund as suggested in the meeting at Bruce's Hall. There are scores of other rumors in circulation re the relief fund in general, some ugly, some otherwise.

You will notice that the relief question is very curious in this respect. A man can make certain inquiries from each man who has had anything to do with this fund and each of them will either give him a different story or tell them to go to some other party as he knows all about it. It looks to me as if everybody knows something, but in the end there are practically none that know anything so that you will note it is impossible for the public to get a proper idea as to what to do for the best.

What I am most anxious about Mr. Editor and my chief reason for writing is so that some sober minded individual in or out of Fernie would make a suitable suggestion whereby all thought of law would be quashed. Let the fund be distributed or at least let it be closed in the same good feeling as the fund was given. If we continue to quarrel amongst ourselves without trying to make a bargain as it were, then I say we are only insulting those who donated so handsomely towards us. I fancy that the majority of the donators would say "poor people, they will need all the help we can give them," but they never said "well we will send in $100 or $1,000, as the case may be to Fernie for a relief committee to have law cases pending and lawyers writing letters hinting at prosecuting, etc.," nor did the donators send their money in for a it to be used here, there and everywhere and no proper records kept.

Now friends I fancy I have enough jumbled remarks here to show you the folly of continuing with this strained feeling against one another. In the name of common sense let us all work in the same line determined to fight against each other no longer.

Even though there may have been things done which were not right let us now decide that what ever we do we will all disarm ourselves, bury disruption and join hand in hand in bringing about an ending to the relief fund that will be a credit to everyone and what is more an ending such as the donators will be satisfied and pleased with.

Sincerely trusting these humble remarks will be accepted by all readers in the spirit as they are written, and trusting they may do some good. If it escapes the waste paper basket I will thank you for its insertion.

Yours for harmony,

FIRE SUFFERER.

P. S.—Can we find out the bill of expenses incurred for legal work and other incidental expenses?

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Saturday, the last day of our Great Remodelling Sale will be your final opportunity to share in this money saving event. Limited space will only allow us to enumerate a few of the many money saving values offered—we invite yovr inspection. Perhaps you require a piece of Furniture or a Carpet for the home, but are not in a position to immediately pay for it. Come in and make your selection, pay a deposit and we will hold it till pay day for you.

MEN'S "GOLD BOND" FINE SHOES

Regular $5.00 and $6.00 values for $3.65

Even though you do not immediately require them it will surely pay you to invest in a pair at the exceptionally low price at which this line is being hurried out at. Made up in all the different leathers and in the newest season's lasts.
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Saturday the last day of our Remodeling Sale in the Furniture Department. Every piece of furniture under the roof specially reduced in price for the last day's selling. Examine the values now within your reach and make an early selection, for your dollars at this time have increased purchasing power.

Just placed in stock Twenty Bales of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets. All to be sold at the Special Remodeling Sale Price.

MILL ENDS OF PRINTS.

Suitable for street and house dresses, waists and aprons. They are fast colors. A very heavy print; good clear patterns, put up in ends ranging from seven to ten yards. We cut no ends.
Saturday, per yard 11c

MEN'S FIT-REFORM SUITS.

Regular $25, $26.50 and $28, Store Remodeling price $19.65

You will make no mistake in anticipating your wants and stocking your wardrobe to its full capacity. Fit-Reform Clothing embodies all the best ideas of the most highly skilled tailors America has ever produced. It is the one brand of clothing in which every detail, no matter how small, has been carried out to perfection. Our offering comprises the best of Fit-Reform tailored excellence, and at the special price should interest you. We are prepared to hold suits until payday provided a deposit is made and selection made not later than Saturday.

STOCKINGS.

Ladies' plain and ribbed Cashmere Stockings. These are all wool with shaped ankle and leg—seamless feet. A splendid stocking for this season of the year. Good value at the regular selling price of 35c.
Remodeling price, per pair 25c

LADIES' LISLE STOCKINGS.

Ladies' Plain and Fancy Stockings, in Polka Dots, Embroidered Spots and plain in Gray, Copenhagen, Reseda, Wisteria, Tans and Browns.
Regular price 35c, special sale price, per pair 25c

SPECIAL CLEARING OF LADIES' LACE AND BUTTON TAN OXFORDS

All new and snappy up-to-date styles; Goodyear welt and Cuban heel.
Regular $4.50, special sale price .. $3.45
Regular $4.00, special sale price .. $3.15
Regular $3.50, special sale price .. $2.75

Our Grocery Department leads in both high quality and low price. We supply the highest quality of table supplies at prices that save you money.
Royal Household Flour, 50-lb. sacks for $1.80
100-pound sacks $3.50
2-pound Tins Christies Sodas 30c
For your preserving you require "Pure Cane Sugar." No other will thoroughly preserve and give satisfactory results.
20-pound Cotton Sacks, each $1.30
Canada First Cream, the best by test. Medium Size Tins, each 10c
Alberta Government Creamery Butter, per pound 30c
White Swan Laundry Soap, carton of six bars 20c
Table and Gloss Starches, 3 packages for 25c
Reindeer Condensed Milk, 2 tins for 25c

SATURDAY GROCERY SPECIALS

Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs. ... 25c
Staon Shoe Polish, 4 tins 25c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkgs. .. 25c
3-pound Tins Preserved Apples, .. 10c

Electric Lighted Steam Heated

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The Waldorf Hotel

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This is no mere figure of speech. The stranger flees the unlighted town as he would the graveyard and for much the same reason

Hang Out One of My

ELECTRIC SIGNS

Every one of my signs will help your business and add to the prestige of the town

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MARTIN WILL SPEND LIFE IN LONDON

No Graft in England, He Says—Contrasts Political Life in Two Countries.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—Joseph Martin, M. P., in an address before the Society of Londoners here tonight made striking comparisons between political life in Canada and the old country.

"In Canada," he said, "if a man is elected to the Dominion house and tries to do his duty, the big railway corporations say 'here is a man we must get rid of,' and out he goes. There is nothing like that in the old country. There is something else in Canada of which the old country is free and that is graft. There is no graft in the old country."

A Voice—They call it stealing there.

Mr. Martin—Yes; and they treat it as stealing, too.

Continuing Mr. Martin said: "I don't want to run down my own country but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that Canadians are too anxious to make money and they don't take the same interest in political matters as the people in the old land. There is graft in Canada because Canadians like that sort of thing. There are lots of people in Canada who admire a man who goes into politics comparatively poor and comes out a few years later enriched by dubious methods. In the British house I feel that if I do my duty I have nothing to fear except my constitutents and I need not fear them if I live up to the pledges I gave. If I were elected, say for Vancouver, to the Dominion house and tried to keep my pledges I would feel very certain that before long I would cease to represent Vancouver. The people might not wish it but the the big corporations would pour such a flood of money into this town that I would cease representing it."

Mr. Martin stated positively that he intended to spend the rest of his life in London. He thought, however, that there was no place like Canada for young men and that British Columbia was the best province of the Dominion for prospects. He believed there was a place for good Englishmen here but he did not want the kind who were no good at home.

"We have in St. Louis a group of 20 millionaires who hold most of the wealth of the city. We have also 700,000 working people slaves, who are herded in squalid, unsanitary tenements. They are able to give those dependent on them a bare living. These civic conditions have driven the poor of the cities to desperation. The situation portends a revolution ,a bloody revolt against such a state of affairs. Steps must be taken to anticipate such a crisis."—Archbishop Glennon.

Parkview MACLEOD

MacLeod is to be the great railroad center of Southern Alberta. Four railroads into the city in the very near future warrant us in guaranteeing you a profit within the next year of 50 per cent on your investment. Parkview is fronting on the river. All lots are guaranteed to be high and dry, and at no time affected by high water.

Who are the ones who have made the big fortunes in the past? It was not the pessimists, they stood back and scoffed at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge and many other places, and yet were unable to stem the current of prosperity, and the upward, onward march of progress continues. History repeats itself today at MacLeod. Prices will advance shortly.

Alberta-Kootenay Investment Company, Ltd.