The District Ledger

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Suicide Confessed to Dynamite Plot

Says "Planting" at Lawrence Concocted by Three Mill Owners

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Following a conference with District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, police officials who are investigating the suicide of Ernest W. Pitman, late head of the E. W. Pitman Company, one of the largest mill construction companies of New England, admitted today that Pitman had made a complete confession of the details of the conspiracy of New England mill owners to discredit the strikers in the recent successful textile strike at Lawrence, by "planting" dynamite. The police admit that they are now verifying the confession of Pitman.

According to them the mill man killed himself after the District Attorney had refused to heed his prayer to call off the probe.

Three big mill men, Pitman is said to have confessed to the prosecutor, met in Boston and decided that the "planting" of dynamite would turn the public against the strikers. Joseph J. Breen, School Commissioner of Lawrence, and a shining light in Suffolk County capitalist politics, was decided on to make the "plant." Breen was fined $500 after being nabbed for the dirty job. Pitman himself bought the explosive from the Saugus firm from which he had previously purchased dynamite to use in excavation work. He brought it to Boston and turned it over to Breen who took it to Lawrence.

The special grand jury which is investigating the conspiracy, adjourned at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon until 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon so that it may be able to hear the testimony of another witness.

Three Indictments Expected

The rumor about the courthouse today were that indictment would be found probably against three Boston men, two of whom are mill owners, and one a dealer in mill supplies. It is expected the report of the Grand Jury will be made to-morrow.

Dennis J. Collins, a Cambridge dog fancier, was brought to the courthouse today by Inspector Thomas Lynes and was closeted for half an hour with the District Attorney. It is believed that Collins had some information relative to the actual "planting" of the dynamite where it was found in Lawrence. Collins was not a witness before the Grand Jury and it was said he would not be.

The real reason for Pitman's suicide and the inside facts that led to the Grand Jury investigation which has caused consternation in the textile mill circles of New England became known today.

Pitman met District Attorney Pelletier recently in Young's Hotel. The two men had a chat, in the course of which the matter of the dynamite found in Lawrence came up for discusson.

Not clearly realizing what he was doing, apparently, he told the District Attorney the whole story of the plot, the procuring of the explosive and the "planting" of it where it was found.

SAY THE MILL OWNERS PLANTED DYNAMITE DURING THE STRIKE

Millionaire Summoned to Give Evidence on Charge Commits Suicide

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—An alleged conspiracy on the part of a number of Boston men who are officers of the mills in Lawrence, to secrete dynamite during the general strike in the later city last winter, is the subject of an investigation begun by the Suffolk County Grand Jury Tuesday. District Attorney Pelletier had a number of mill officials appear before that body.

The district attorney directed his assistants to go to Lawrence some time ago and ascertain if dynamite found there during the strike was purchased in Boston. At the time of prosecution in Lawrence, Jno. Breen, a politician of that city, was convicted of storing the explosive and fined $500.

Among those summoned to give evidence before the grand jury was Ernest P. Pittman, of Andover, a prominent millionaire contractor, who shot and killed himself Tuesday morning. The suicide of Pittman was ascribed to worry over finance.

When the dynamite was found secreted in several places in Lawrence the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were conducting the strike, declared that they were not responsible. They charged that the dynamite was "placed" for the purpose of leading the public to believe that the unions were plotting to blow up the mills.

Predicts Repetition of Frank Slide

Mind Reader Who Claims to Have Foreseen Titantic Disaster

COLEMAN, Sept. 2.—Madame Reynolds, a mind reader who appeared at Dreamland theatre last week, has predicted another mountain slide at Frank and some of the timid ones in that town are making preparations to stand from under. Madame Reynolds claims to have predicted the Titanic disaster.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE EXECUTED IN MONTH

CANTON, China, Sept. 3.—More than five hundred executions have occurred in the past month, including another big batch today. Police, military commanders, naval authorities and courts all claim and exercise the right to impose and execute capital sentences. Death is the penalty for gambling, false representation, piracy, theft, extortion, selling arms without license, joining anti-government organizations, treason, murder and harboring criminals.

COAL STORED FOR WEST

Port Arthur to Handle Million Tons For Prairies

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 2.—If there is any shortage in the West this coming season it will not be the result of any slackening of efforts on the part of officials in charge of the C. N. Coal and Ore Dock Co. at Port Arthur, though it may to a certain extent be charged to their failure to keep pace in adding to the capacity of their plants in conformity with the enormous increase in the population and consequent demand of the West.

The plant at Port Arthur with the exception of a strike of less than a week ago, has been operating at full capacity all season. This will continue until the end of navigation.

The docks which are now filled up will hold about 300,000 tons. The handling plants move on the average about 700 tons a day, and will do this up to December 5 or 6, or perhaps a week or so later. Therefore the coal to be unloaded here before the season closes added to that in stock and that which may be held in storage by boats which will come to winter here can now be estimated at approximately one million tons.

Objects to Shorter Hours

Cobalt Mine Managers Enter Protest Against the Whitney Proposal--Wm. Davidson on the Scene.

TORONTO, Sept. 3. The Cobalt Managers' Association, presenting their opposition to Ontario's proposed 8 hour day for miners before the mining commission. It is claimed that like legislation had had a disastrous effect in British Columbia and many mining districts of the United States and it would drive capital away from Canada. The case for the 8 hour day was set forth by the members and officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Wm. Davidson said that in British Columbia after an eight hour day had been passed the mining industry had expanded and there was more capital in the country than ever.

Mr. Price will hold further sittings at Sudbury and Michipicoton and will probably go to British Columbia to see the 8 hour day act in operation.

...G WINTER STRIKE

Railway Contractors Say I. W. W. Will Quit Work Just Before Christmas in B. C.

VANCOUVER Sept. 3.—Contractors who have been carefully investigating the situation are looking for another big strike of the Industrial Workers of the World to occur just before Christmas. The Great Northern, Canadian Northern Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railway all have large numbers of workmen engaged in construction in various parts of British Columbia and the plan is to let loose 7000 or 8000 of these during the cold months.

President Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk Pacific was in Vancouver today complaining bitterly of the lack of labor in this province. He said that his company could use 2000 more men at once and added that if they could not get more there would be a long delay in the completion of his line.

INSURANCE ACT SUMMONS

Prominent Liberal In South London is Fined $100 for Refusing to Obey New Injunctions

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The first prosecution under the Insurance Act took place at the Lambeth Police Court yesterday, when Mr. Wm. Hurlock, 70 years of age, a prominent Liberal who has been in business as a draper in Walworth Road, South London, for more than 50 years and who employs about a hundred persons, was arraigned.

He had openly announced his intention to disobey the Act and was fined $25 on each of three summons for refusing to "lick stamps" and $25 cost on the first summons. Permission was given to state a case for appeal. A number of other cases are awaiting trial.

Paint Creek Strike up Before Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Chairman Wilson (Mem., Penna.), of the House Labor Committee, stated today that he hopes to have a Congressional investigation of the coal strike at Paint Creek, W. Va., authorized before Congress adjourns.

"My resolution authorizing the inquiry was referred to he Rules Committee, and I hope to have it reported to the House this week," said Representative Wilson. "The conditions of the strike are terrible. Something should be done immediately for the strikers. If a House Committee is appointed under my resolution, the members may go to West Virginia immediately after Congress adjourns."

WILL TRY TO PREVENT STRIKE IN COLLIERIES.

A member of the International Board of Mine Workers of Indianapolis has been sent over to Vancouver Island to meet the executive of the Local Association with a view to bringing about a settlement of the grievances that are now existing between miners and mine-owners, and thus avoid a general strike.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE AFFECTS 4,000 MEN

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 3.—All the collieries of G. B. Markle and Co., the largest individual coal operators in the anthracite field, were tied up today by a strike of the hoisting engineers, who quit because of a disagreement over wages.

About 4,000 men are idle as a result. In compliance with a new State law, the engineers were put on an eight-hour day basis last spring. They say their wages have been reduced through this change, and efforts to reach an understanding with the company failed.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS ARE VERY BUSY

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The miners of Northumberland have been granted an increase of two and a half per cent in wages by the minimum wage board of that district.

The apprentices working in the shipbuilding yards at Tyneside have gone on strike for an increase in wages. They complain that under the National Insurance Act their weekly wage is considerably reduced by the additional tax laid upon them.

MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN PERISH

RUTHERFORD, N.J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Emilio Debaro and six of her seven children, ranging from five months to twelve years of age, met death early today in a fire which destroyed their home. Debaro, the husband and father of the seventh child, a boy of 13, escaped by jumping from a second-storey window.

HEAVY FLOOD INUNDATES COUNTRY

Towns Swept Away--Fatalities Forty Lives--Millions in Property Loss

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—The task of clearing away the wreckage caused by the storm Sunday night and early yesterday progressed fairly well today at hundreds of points throughout Western and Northern Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and portions of Ohio. The list of fatalities reached 40 today. Others met death, but will not be known definitely before more headway is made with great piles of debris deposited by the raging water over wide stretches of territory.

The loss is conservatively placed at $2,000,000. The principal sufferers are farmers and railroads, although manufacturing plants sustained heavy damage to machinery and many houses were wrecked. Communication was re-established with Salineville, Ohio, late today.

The town was almost wiped out by the flood, causing an estimated loss of over $200,000. Scores of persons were compelled to flee from their homes, but no deaths occurred. A number of houses were washed away, electric light plant put out of commission, and the waterworks ruined. The natural gas system was flooded, depriving the town of fuel until a supply of coal could be brought in from nearby mines. The Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania lines between Salineville and New Salisbury suffered heavily.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN TYPHOON

AMOY, Sept. 2.—A violent typhoon swept through Fuchow the other day and caused great loss of life and damage to property. Steamers from the North report the sea off the mouth of Min river strewn with hundreds of bodies.

TRAIN WRECK IN ONTARIO

NORTH BAY, Sept 1. — Five dead and ten severely injured was the toll taken by an accident on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Mattawa on Saturday morning, when a work train engaged in ballasting the track, while running caboose first collided with a fast through freight train.

REPORT FAVORS THE WORKMEN

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 3.—Sir William Meredith's interim report as commissioner to report on legislation providing compensation for workmen for injuries in part says: "Sufficient progress has been made to warrant the statement that the law of Ontario is entirely inadequate to meet the conditions under which industries are now carried on or to provide just compensation for those employed in them who meet with injuries or suffer from occupational diseases contracted in the course of their employment." There is practical unanimity of this point and those who speak for the employers concede the justice of the claim made on behalf of the employees that the industries would bear the burden of making compensation."

The Unexpected Sometimes Happens

Company's Representatives' Is Minority Report

VANCOUVER, Aug. 28.—Owing to the arbitrators in the Britannia Mines labor dispute being unable to agree upon a unanimous report, it has been decided that a majority and minority report will be rendered to Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor. The majority report will be signed by Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C., chairman of the conciliation board, and Mr. George Heatherton, the men's representative, and will favor the demands of the men. The minority report, which will be submitted by Mr. W. E. Burns, representing the Britannia Mines Company, will be adverse to the men's demands.

It is understood that agreement has been reached on all points in dispute except the question of allowing the union secretary to visit the men in their bunk houses at the mine property for the purpose of collecting dues and holding meetings. Under the majority report this point is understood to be conceded to the men. The reports will probably be ready for submission next week.

WANT MINING LAW AMENDED

Council of Workmen's Association Will Discuss Important Questions

HALIFAX, Sept. 3. — The annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association, opened this morning.

Among the matters to be considered are: Weekly pay day or the mine to stop at 12 o'clock on Saturdays; collecting poll tax from boys not of legal age to be discontinued; the local government to be asked to amend the mining law, "that damages be collected from coal companies when accidents occu ron travelling roads, damages to be graded according to injury."

Federal government to be asked to institute an inquiry into the high cost of living.

Colliery weigh scales to be inspected each month.

Boys to be kept out of the mines until 18 years of age.

Charge Union Men With Conspiracy

American Federation of Labor "Unfair List" Is Introduced Into Case at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor arrived today to testify in the suit against members of the United Hatters of North America, brought by D. E. Loew and others for damages of $80,000 because of an alleged conspiracy by labor unions to injure the business of the plaintiffs. Thus far all the witnesses in the cases have been summoned by the plaintiff.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor was on the stand the greater part of the afternoon. He identified a number of volumes of the American Federationist. He said that while the latter publication was officially recognized by the federation many of the articles of a new nature were not necessarily official. He stated, however, that he regarded as official the printed lists of "unfair" shops.

Mr. Morrison said that at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1901 a resolution was offered that members should not patronize hat makers that did not use the union label. He did not consider this as a boycott for the reason that the resolution was not adopted by the federation but was referred to the executive committee. The action of that body was not stated today.

Mr. Morrison will go on the stand again tomorrow morning and it was expected tonight that he will be followed by President Gompers. Attorneys tonight agreed to let Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison go on the stand tomorrow as witnesses for the defendants although they have been subpoenaed by the plaintiffs. This is to allow them to return to Washington at once instead of waiting to be called in rebuttal.

DARROW TRIAL IS SET FOR OCTOBER 21

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—The trial of Clarence Darrow, on a charge of bribing Robert F. Bain, a McNamara juror, was set today by Judge Willis, presiding judge of the Los Angeles county superior court, for October 21. Judge Willis announced that within the next few days he will name the judge who will sit on the case.

A LABOR PROBE

Allegations are made that Contractors Are Not Observing Fair Wage Clause.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 28.—The Trades and Labor Council will send a representative to the meeting called for Friday afternoon of the joint hospital and city council comittee, to consider the question of whether the contractor for the new hospital is observing the conditions of his contract as far as the labor is concerned.

It was stated at this evening's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council that on the hospital, horse show and high school buildings, the contractors were not observing strictly the fair wage clause.

A heated discussion arose over the action of a committee of drawing a cheque for the expenses of the delegate to the National Convention at Guelph without first going to the council.

WINNIPEG IS NOW A HUNDRED YEARS OLD

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—August 30, 1912, is the centenary of Winnipeg's real natal day. One hundred years ago today the intrepid band of adventurerers and pioneers known as Lord Selkirk's Orkney colonists reached the banks of the Red River and founded a settlement.

Young Man Killed at Coal Creek

Ralph Gash Run Over by Trip Car--Died in Hospital This Morning

A very sad accident occurred last (Thursday) night about 8 o'clock on the coal tipple of the C. N. P. Coal Co. at Coal Creek. Ralph Gash, a young English lad of 17 years, who was recently promoted to the position of electric motor conductor at No. 1 South Mine, while following the ordinary course of his duties was run over by the trip cars, receiving a number of injuries. A special train conveyed the unfortunate lad to town, and although he was given all possible medical ministrations, remained unconscious until death supervened about 8 a.m. this (Friday) morning.

So far as we have been able to learn the deceased was about to uncouple the cars, and losing his balance fell beneath them with the sad ending as above stated. Great sympathy is felt for the grief stricken parents, as the lad was one that evinced a cheerful readiness at all times to lend a helping hand, and all of his fellow workers speak highly of his kindly disposition.

EXPERTS TO EXAMINE ALASKA COAL AREAS

SEATTLE, Sept. 3.—With sufficient equipment to make a dash for the pole or explore hidden Tibet, a party of thirty-eight experts, engineers, superintendents and miners will invade Alaska next month for the unromantic purpose of mining coal back of Katalla. The expedition is sent by the bureau of mines, and its movements are shrouded in governmental red tape mystery. For the last few weeks advance guards of the expedition have been collecting an $18,000 outfit in Seattle. The party will leave for the north on Sunday.

The real purpose of the expedition, which is headed by no less a person than Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines is to mine it and how it can most easily be learn whether the coal of Alaska can be mined, how much it will cost to mine it and how it can mots easily be handled.

STRIKE OF N. Y. TEAMSTERS SPREADS—INVOLVES 20,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The strike of sand and excavation drivers, which started on the new Lexington Avenue Subway, Wednesday, spread to other jobs the other day and now the entire delivery of sand and work of excavation was at a standstill. It was reported at the union headquarters late yesterday that about 1,500 were out on strike and that the walkout had extended to the Fourth Avenue Subway.

As a result of the walkout about 500 bricklayers, who were at work building the cellars, were thrown out of work, and a number of helpers will also have to quit. The strike tied up work on a number of buildings and it is expected that within a couple of days other buildings will be crippled.

The demands of the strikers are for a nine-hour day, an increase in wages and recognition of their union.

The strike is conducted by Local 506 of the Teamsters and the strike leaders say that unless an early settlement is reached they will also call asphalt and coal drivers out in sympathy.

It is stated that 20,000 men may be affected.

G. T. P. TO USE OIL IN MOUNTAIN SECTION

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 3.—President E. J. Chamberlain, of the G. T. P., announces that his company has definitely decided to use oil as locomotive fuel on the mountain section. The company is in possession of large areas of oil lands which will give it a perpetual supply. Eventually it is hoped to use oil on the National Transcontinental section of the road.

STRIKERS THREATEN TO START A STRIKE; PECULIAR PROBLEM.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The curious position of strikers going on strike is now thought probable here.

Numbers of railway men who were dismissed for participating in recent railway strikes, have now been engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in order to assist on the clerical staff dealing with the great amount of extra work which has been occasioned by the introduction of the National Insurance Act.

These men are being paid $7.50 per week for their services, and they contend that the minimum wage recognized by the National Clerks Union is $8.75.

The clerks therefore threaten to strike unless granted a raise to the minimum clerks wage.

LABORERS BOARD WITH CONTRACTORS, IS CHARGE MADE

SOUTH VANCOUVER, Sept. 3.—At Cedar Cottage last evening the ratepayers held a meeting at which the principal subject discussed was that contractors in this municipality require their laborers to board with them at seven dollars a week and also that they have tickets from a labor agency in the city. Ex-councillor Dickinson was appointed to wait on the council at its next meeting to enter a protest against this state of things.

REACHED AGE OF DISCRETION

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—A Sofia dispatch reports the death at Tirnova, Bulgaria, of a peasant woman named Marie Palanloff, at the age of 188 years. She has been a widow for 79 years, and all her fourteen children died long ago. She left nearly 100 living descendants.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP KILLS MANY MINERS

Terrible Tragedy in French Colliery--Entombs Over Seventy Men-- Collapsing Walls and Dense Vapor Seriously Impede Work of Rescue.

LENS, France, Sept. 3. — Thirty seven coal miners are believed to have been killed by an explosion of fire damp this afternoon in the Clarence Coal Mine near Bruya, in the department of Nord.

The explosion was a severe one and badly wrecked the mine. Seventy-threemen were working in the pit at the time. The work of rescue was started without delay, but it proved mist difficult as the passages of the mine were filled with a dense black vapor and the walls were continuously collapsing.

Up to nightfall the rescuers had taken out three dead bodies, and 23 living miners. All those rescued alive were fearfully burned. Only ten miners who were working near the mouth of the shaft escaped uninjured. To-night crowds of relatives and friends of the men entombed in the mine are pressing about the gates of the colliery hoping against hope that they will be rescued unharmed. Although the rescurers have not relinquished their task of getting into the mine, the farther they penetrate it the more choked up they find the passage showing that the explosion was a terrific one. The entombed men were working in a remote part of the pit and officials of the mine believe that it will be impossible to save any of them.

LATER.—Fatality list now over 60.

FIVE MINERS KILLED

GELSENKRICHSEN, Prussia, Sept. 2.—Five coal miners were killed and another dangerously injured by falling down one of the shafts here this morning. The accident was caused by the collapse of a wooden platform.

Articles of Interest to Coal Miners

WASTE IN COKE MAKING

If the 27,703,644 short tons of coke manufactured in 1911 in ovens of beehive type had been made in by-product ovens value of by-products thus recovered, which were wasted in the beehive ovens, would have been between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. This interesting statement is made by Edward W. Parker, of the U. S. Geologcal Survey, in an advance chapter on coke from the volume "Mineral Resources" for 1911. This estimate is based on value of by-products resulting from the 7,847,845 tons of coke made in by-product ovens in 1911. Value of these by-products recovered in 1911 was equal to value at mines of coal used in making the by-product coke. Of course there is ever the question of the probable status of the tar and ammonia markets should all ovens recover by-products and quadruple the output thereof.

From information received by the Survey from the superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Mr. Parker estimates that the quantity of power which might be obtained from the coking operations in the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts by substituting nonrecovery retort ovens for beehive ovens and using the heat which is now wasted would be more than twice the quantity of power necessary to move every train on the Pennsylvania between Pittsburg and Harrisburg. The amount of boiler horsepower obtainable from these coking districts is estimated by Mr. Parker at about 400,000 horsepower per hour for every day in the year.

(The foreging statement is of peculiar interest to those who are more or less directly affected by the chief industry along the line of the Crow. Great emphasis has been placed upon the question of loss of profit or the small percentage thereof obtained as a factor in support of opposition to an increased wage scale. Laymen travelling between Fernie and Coleman have remarked that great losses must result on account of the waste that is so evident when the bee hive coke ovens are belching forth their gases. In corroboration thereof we now have an accepted authority calling attention to the matter. The initial cost of installation would be very heavy, it is true, the amount to charge off by the discarding of the plant not worn out might seriously affect the declaration or non-declaration of a dividend. Still, in order to have a valid excuse for the small profits derived from coal mining the operating companies can no longer ignore the by-product factor and endeavor to place the bulk of responsibility on the labor cost. We are quite alive to the fact that coal mining companies will continue to operate their concerns as best appears to them, suitable, regardless of criticisms whether scientific or otherwise, but our reason for drawing attention to the circumstances is more in the sense of a rebuttal to the agreement that the principal point of attack should be the wage earner's pittance, our contention being that more effective economies can be obtained by the adoption of waste eliminating methods than by cheese paring tactics. We realize that should more profitable returns be obtained from coal mining and its adjuncts, or for that matter, in any other enterprise, the wages of the workers are not governed by the profits obtained on the moneys invested but, on the average, what it costs to produce his particular brand of the commodity—labor power. Supply and demand operating as factors of influence regarding the fluctuations above or below average value.—Editor.)

ANTHRACITE MINERS COMING IN AND SWELLING U. M. W. OF A.

Sixty thousand men and boys, every one of them paid up to August 1, are in district of the mine workers' union. Never before, not even in 1900 and 1902, were so many actually paid-up men in the district union; no less than 15,000 new members have enrolled since President John P. White began to tour the district three weeks ago.

John T. Dempsey, the district president and his colleagues, with the aid of organizers President White sent into the district enlisted about 45,000 into the union up to the time President White came into the district, which was an extraordinary membership under the circumstances. The additional 15,000 is due to the aggressive campaign that has been waged by the district and the assistance coming from President White in person.

Wherever President White has spoken there has followed a revival of interest and the local unions have more funds today than they ever had in the history of the anthracite union. It is estimated that there are 70,000 men in the anthracite mines in Lackawanna and Luzerne county. With 60,000 in the union there are 10,000 still out. If the increase continues December will witness a membership in District 1 which means practically that every mine is a union shop.

In view of the fact that the agreement is for four years and that it applies equally to union and non-union men, the revival is one of the most extraordinary developments in the entire history of the national union. The success of the membership campaign is directly attributed to the fact that the agreement contains many features that mean thousands of dollars more in the earnings for the next four years and the regulation of working conditions to such an extent that there will be more equality in the distribution of work and prices to the individual worker.

Position of the Operators

The anthracite operators in some parts of the region view with alarm the great increase in the membership of the union, but as a general proposition, the operators have accepted the belief that it is better for the United Mine Workers of America to have control of labor in the mines than the Industrial Workers of the World. The reason for this is that the campaigns of the latter organization have been characterized frequently with violence, bloodshed and destruction of property, while the United Mine Workers of America have respected contracts and produced men whose integrity and ability has been one of the most brilliant pages of the world's labor history.

The reversal of opinion among the big operators was largely brought about by the realization of the practical superintendents on the ground that a continuation of the old practices and hostility would only tend to interrupt operations and renew the troubles that were so manifest before John Mitchell's organization came into the region. For this reason the mine superintendents are under orders not to interfere with the organization of men. They are not encouraged to help it, but told to keep their hands off and live up to the contract, at the same time enforcing proper discipline—Fuel.

BIG COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY

A receiver was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Great Lakes Coal Company, following the filing of a bill in equity against the company by George S. Goodwin, creditor and stockholder of the company. The defendant is a $5,000,000 corporation with offices in Pittsburgh. Van Horne Ely was appointed receiver by the court after an answer was filed by George K. Smith, vice president of the company. The bill of complaint states that the Great Lakes Coal Company is a corporation organized and incorporated March 31, 1902, and has outstanding a capital stock of $5,000,000. The corporation is the owner of 22,000 acres of coal in Armstrong and Butler counties and has four mines fully equipped. Goodwin, the plaintiff, states that he is a creditor of the company in the amount of $880, and is a stockholder owning 220 shares of capital stock of the corporation, a part of which he had held since the incorporation. The Great Lakes Coal Company also owes various creditors on notes and accounts, $527,591.96, all dues and payable, and some creditors are demanding payment of the accounts and threatening to proceed against the corporation. The assets of the corporation are worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 it is stated. Because of a difference with their employes in April the company was compelled to close down its mines, the bill states, and the equipment and mines if not in use will fall into rapid decline. The receiver is authorized to take over the assets of the company and conserve them and to report to the court an inventory of the assets. The court also issued an injunction requiring all officers of the company to turn over to the receiver the books and affairs of the corporation, and restraining them from interfering with the receiver in the conduct of the business.

U. S. PRODUCE TWO-FIFTHS OF WORLD'S COAL

The United States has held first place among the coal-producing countries of the world since 1899, when this country supplanted Great Britain.

In 1911 the total world's production of coal amounted to approximately 1,302,500,000 short tons, of which the United States contributed 496,221,168 tons, or 38.1 per cent, according to the United States Geological Survey.

In the 12 years from 1899 to 1911 the production of the United States has increased over 100 per cent; from 1899 to 1911 Great Britain increased its out put about 50 per cent., from 198,146,731 to 304,521,195 tons.

The United States in 1911 produced almost 500,000,000 tons, or 63 per cent more than Great Britain in 1911; Germany's production of coal and lignite in 1899 was 93,640,500 short tons; in 1911 it was 258,223,763 tons, an increase of over 175 per cent.

The combined production of Great Britain and Germany in 1911 was 562,744,958 short tons, which exceeded the output of the Uinted States by only 66,500,000 tons, or 13.2 per cent.

These three countries, United States, Great Britain and Germany, produce more than 80 per cent of the world's total supply of coal.

ONLY UNION-MINED COAL WANTED TO BE BURNED

A bill providing that all public institutions of the State of Indiana shall be required to burn coal mined with eight-hour labor will be introduced in the next session of the Indiana Legislature. George A. Lutz, International Organizer of the U. M. W. of A., has spent the past ten days interviewing influential labor leaders and coal mine operators, and all over the Indiana coal region and reports that he finds unanimous approval. The matter has been taken up by the home office of the International Mine Workers and a similar bill as outlined by Organizer Lutz will be submitted to the Legislature of every State mining coal.

W. H. Raney, of Princeton, Ind., an official of the United Mine Workers' Organization, is in entire sympathy with the bill and will work for its enactment in the next session of the Indiana Legislature. All operators on the Boonville track are reported to favor the bill and to have assured Lutz that they will support the bill and use their influence with other operators of the State, from whom they expect no opposition. Among the operators favoring the bill are George P. Nester, John Kelly, John F. Heinzle and Dr. T. D. Scales.

The bill will be broad enough in its scope to include all the coal burned by all penal, benevolent and educational institutions of the State. It will include the coal burned by the public schools of the State. The bill will be included in a questionaire to be addressed by the Legislative Committee of the United Mine Workers of America to every candidate on the Legislative ticket in the State. The Legislative Committee will not give any candidate the endorsement of union labor unless he answers the question satisfactorily, whether the candidate be running on the Democratic, Republican or Progressive ticket.

The bill, if passed, will mean that contracts now let to coal companies outside of the State using non-union labor will be let to Indiana coal companies. It promises to be bitterly fought by outside corporations, who have been underbidding Indiana coal companies.

The bill is now being framed by a firm of Boonville lawyers, who will model it after a bill now being considered in Congress providing that all materials used by the Navy Department be manufactured with eight-hour labor. According to lawyers, who have been consulted, by the Mine Workers' organization, there will be no doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill.

RESCUE WORK IN MINES

An interesting demonstration was given at Canklow of rescue work in coal mines, and an opportunity was provided for the public inspection of modern appliances for saving life in case of explosion. For the purpose of demonstration a special chamber, filled with poisonous fumes, was fixed in the central hall, and through the windows the people gathered outside were able to see the movements of the supposed rescuers, wearing the apparatus designed for rescue work after an explosion in a coal mine, and penetrating workings charged with poisonous gases. Mr. Hoskin said the various appliances on view would be found to be a great improvement on the early methods adopted some years ago. It was his intention to put the "Meco" apparatus on one of his hearers, and let him enter the chamber filled with poisonous fumes, and at the same time air tight. This appliance, when charged, would last two hours, and then could be easily recharged. It had two cylinders at the back for oxygen, also a generator charged with caustic potash and caustic soda to purify the bad air that had been thrown off by the user of the apparatus. The lecturer showed the advantages of the helmet, and explained the various tubes and valves. The weight was 37½ lb. complete. He produced a very ingenious safety-lamp which was lighted and put out again in a moment. The lecturer went on to say that the Mines Act had made it incumbent to have brigades. Five men would constitute a brigade, and there would be one brigade for every 250 to 700 men, and two brigades for 700 to 1,000 men.

MINERS STRIKE IS THREATENED IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

The situation with the union miners of District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, comprising East Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky, has become acute. The annual convention was adjourned last Thursday, when it was found that none of the operators had appeared in response to the union's invitation to have a conference on that day and fix a wage scale to supplant that now in effect, which expires Aug. 31. The district officers have referred the situation to international headquarters, and unless these officers can bring about an adjustment it is said a strike will be ordered. The operators made no reply whatever to the invitation for a conference on the wage question.

A canvass of the ballots showed the following officers for the coming year chosen by referendum vote: John F. Bowden, Knoxville, was re-elected president; Thomas McGann, Knoxville, secretary and treasurer, and John Jefferies, Pittsburgh, Ky., member of the National Board to represent District No. 19.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WHITE

After His Tour in the Anthracite Region

To the Officers and Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of District Nos. 1, 7 and 9:

I take this means of returning to you my sincere thanks for the courtesies extended during my sojourn in your midst, and I shall long remember the many evidences of your confidence and esteem.

We have concluded the most extensive campaign for membership ever waged in the anthracite coal fields, and I am especially gratified to be able to state to the mine workers of the country that the anthracite mine worker realizes more than ever before that his present and future success rests in a strong, united organization. The existing contract, while it does not reflect all you desired or all you are entitled to, is such a marked improvement over all other contracts that it has enabled the mine workers of the anthracite fields in the space of a few months' time to enroll nearly every man and boy in the three districts, working in and around the mines, in the membership of our organization.

The great welcome extended to us wherever we went is greatly appreciated by each and every one of us. The district and local officials and the membership everywhere are entitled to great credit for the manner and way these demonstrations were carried out. It has been our pleasure to address fifty-eight meetings of the three districts, and it is estimated that upwards of 500,000 people participated in these large demonstrations, which were the greatest success of any ever held in the anthracite regions.

The manner in which the anthracite mine workers came back into the fold of his organization under the present contract completely refutes the statements of those who opposed the recent settlement, and instead of the organizaton dissolving as was predicted by them, never in its history has it reached such proportions as at the present time.

The mine workers of the anthracite coal fields seem to be imbued with the right spirit and they understand that if they would have improved conditions of employment and be able to maintain the progress already made, it is highly essential that each and every one of them be an active member of the organization. The personalities and prejudices that have proved so harmful in the past to the miners' interests must now be eliminated and every representative of the organization in all of its branches should work for the ultimate good and success of our great membership.

In taking leave of the mine workers of the anthracite field, I want to thank them for the privilege they accorded me in speaking to the men and explaining to them my position as their president. I am satisfied that I have been accorded the highest privilege and all that any honest man should desire, and the future I shall leave to you, and express the hope that time will fully demonstrate the soundness of the course we pursued.

I wish also to thank the public and the press for the support they have given us in this work.

JOHN P. WHITE,
President.

CLAIM THAT UNION THREATENS BOYCOTT POLICE COURT CASE

J. A. Soderberg, manager of the West Coast Granite Company, was committed for trial in the Vancouver police court on a charge of conspiracy against W. N. Bertrim. The case is a most important one, and is closely watched by union men and employers of labor.

According to the evidence given at the preliminary hearing, Soderberg refused to Bertrim graved and sand because of threats made to him by the Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Bertrim had been placed on the unfair list by the association on account of not recognizing, in his business dealings, that organization. Representations were made to Soderberg that if he sold to Bertrim, he, too, would be boycotted by the Granite Cutters' Union, and being intimidated when Bertrim applied for materials, he was refused.

Mr. Bertrim, through his counsel, brought criminal action against Soderberg under the provisions of the criminal code.

At a recent meeting of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage League, it was decided to maintain a booth at the state fair and invite all men to bring their socks to be darned to prove that suffrage workers are not incapacitated for housework.

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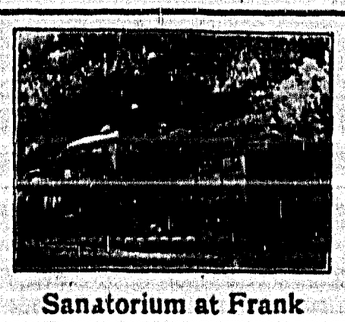
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LIBERTY vs. SLAVERY

By Eugene V. Debs

Liberty, divinest word ever coined by human brain or uttered by human tongue, is the issue in this campaign.

It is the spirit of liberty that today undermines the empires of the old world, sets crowns and miters askew, and in its onward elemental sweep is shaking the institutions of capitalism in this nation, as frail reeds are shaken in its place had established the reign

It was Caryle who said of the results of the French Revolution that "democracy had destroyed the reign of the aristocracy of parchment, and in its place had established the regn of the aristocracy of the money bags, the only compensating feature of which was that the reign of the latter would be of infinitely briefer duration than the former."

Truer words ne'er fell from human lips. Kingdoms and dynasties founded upon parchment have endured for a thousand years, but after a reign of less than half a century the kingdom of capitalism, the reign of the money bags in America, totters upon its throne and needs but the breath of a united proletariat to plunge it into that oblivion to which liberty has consigned the oppressors of mankind in every age of the race.

Upon a million hearthstones in America the newly lighted fires of liberty burn today.

With an inspiration born of necessity the toilers of America are uniting under the crimson banner of Socailsm for the final struggle of human emancipation.

From factory and mine, from field and farm the gladsome cry of freedom echoes on and ever on.

Faster and ever faster the battalions of labor's hosts are wheeling into action; with the irresistible onward sweep of the ocean's tide the workers of the world march upon the political citadels of capitalism, the defiant cry of unconditional surrender upon their lips, the unquenchable light of liberty in their eyes.

No longer divided by the false political prophets of capitalism, united as they have never been before, the slaves of factory, mill and farm are bent on victory on every political battlefield.

For the first time in the political history of this nation the workers of every occupation are realizing the oneness of their interests and their cause, and they are recognizing as never before the common cause of their common impoverishment and oppression.

Capitalism stands revealed to the workers of the world as the incarnation of human greed, of human avarice, the incarnate enemy of the further progress of the human race.

The issue is not Wilson and the Democratic party, but CAPITALISM, the father of the Democratc party and its politicians.

The issue is not Taft and the Republican Party, but CAPITALISM, the father of the Republican party and its politicians.

The issue is not Roosevelt and his so-called Progressive party, but CAPITALISM, which spawns politicians and reformers of the Roosevelt type.

The issue is not the tariff, but CAPITALISM, the father of tariffs.

The issue is not regulation o corporations, but CAPITALISM, the father of all corporations.

The issue is not the punishment of malefactors of great wealth, but CAPITALISM, the father of all malefactors of whatever grade of wealth.

The issue is not child labor, but CAPITALISM, which is the father of child slavery.

The issue is not regulation of cor the mothers, wives and daughters of the workers but CAPITALISM, which necessitates that prostitution.

The issue is not poverty, but CAPITALISM, which demands the pauperization of the workers of the world in order that capitalism may flower and flourish.

The issue is not Morgan and Rockefeller, and the ten thousand other millionaires who plunder the workers of the world, but CAPITALISM, which enables the Morgans and the millionaires to plunder the workers.

In plain, Socialism groups all the so-called "issues" of all the corrupt capitalist political parties of whatever brand or name under the head of CAPITALISM, and it damns them to eternal political perdition for their hypocrisy, their gross political immorality and for their base betrayal of the world's workers.

The political harlots of capitalism have raised a thousand false issues, and they have captured and led opposing armies of the world's workers upon a hundred thousand political battlefields where the only possible issue of the battle would be the defeat of the workers and the political and economic victory of the masters.

The workers were simply entangled in the miasmatic swamps of capitalistic politics, and no matter how the battle went the workers lost.

But that day in American politics is gone forevermore. Socialism, full panoplied and full armed, has entered upon the field of battle. It declares the issue to be Liberty vs. Slavery, Socialism vs Capitalism, Man vs Mammon.

Under the calcium light of the political and economic truths of Socialism the warring elements in American politics are segregating.

In the presence of the one supreme issue of half a century they are lost and impotent

On the other side are rapidly gathering hosts of Socalism, marshalling their legions in the orderly ranks of the Socialist party, with its chosen captains from its own class, serene and confident, awaiting the hour to strike that final flow for liberty which shall terminate the brutal rule of the capitalist class, for the battle of the ages is at hand! Harken to the trumpet voice of and usher in the reign of human brotherhood.

STRENUOUS LIFE OF A STRIKEBREAKER

It's a Dangerous Business When a Man Crosses the Dead-Line With Trouble on

I have been a strikebreaker for the last six years. In that time I have worked at a good many different trades. I have been a blacksmith, a pie baker, a machinist, a switchman, a miner, a steamfitter, a common laborer, and in the last two months I have been a waiter at the Waldorf Astoria, a car conductor in Boston, a fireman on a coast steamer, and just now am a longshoreman on one of the big piers on the North River. What my next job will be I don't know, but perhaps a civil engineer or a mechanical draughtsman, or perhaps chauffeur of a flying machine.

Strikebreaking is not what it used to be. There was a time when we were treated well by our agent and the company that employed us. We used to get big money, good board, with a big bonus thrown in after the job was finished, and had not much to do but make a noise. When Jim Farley had a monopoly of the strikebreaking business there was good money in it for everybody, and he retired a millionaire. Now there are perhaps sixty or seventy different firms and special agents. Some of these spring up as soon as there is a big job on, hire a lot of help, collect the money from the company, and disappear.

Aside from the money consideration, strikebreaking is a dangerous profession. While we are housed and fed by the company, some men, especially those who have families, will brave the danger and cross the deadline to go to their homes at night. This is a difficult feat, and fraught with great danger to one's health. I have seen a howling mob just outside the gates ready to devour any man that crossed the dead-line. I myself have faced it on a job at which I was employed for more than six months, and only slept on the company's premises three nights, although I have seen a good many brought back cut up and in a dying condition. Only three nights ago I saw a man brought back to the pier badly cut, and later watched the ambulance carry him to the hospital.

Some strikes are averted by the company intimidating and bluffing the strikers by what we call waiting time. For instance, five years ago, the trainmen and switchmen on the Great Northern Pacific talked for months about striking. J. J. Hill, president of the road, and strikebreakers all along his line housed in railroad cars ready for an emergency, and the result was that there was no strike. It was an expensive plan, keeping all these men there for months on full pay, but it served its purpose.

Ballot Box the Weapon

Arbitration does not do much good, as it is generally not primarily a question of wages but of recognition of the union. The wages would take care of themselves, but recognition of the union would be a whip over the company's head, and the company knows this. The laboring class has a more powerful weapon than the union, namely, concentrating its power at the ballot box. When laboring men shall have learned this lesson their employers will be at their mercy. What is the use of fighting and bulldozing a big, powerful company with bricks and knives and bombs? It is like a fly fighting an elephant.—Calgary Albertan.

"BEAT YOUR WIFE IF SHE NEEDS IT."

So Advises Physician Who Proffers Hints to Husbands on Family Relations.—Civilization But a Veneer or Varnish and Man is Still in Primitive State.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—When you find your mate, take her, she awaits it.

When you have her, live for her, she wants that.

When she arouses your jealousy, beat her; she needs it.

If she betrays you, kill her; she deserves it.

These are the maxims that govern a man in his relations with his wife says Dr. Waugh, of Chicago, in the current number of the Alienist and Neurologist, a St. Louis publication. Dr. Waugh, dean of the Bennet Medical college and chief physician of the Jefferson Park hospital in Chicago, is recognized as one of the foremost neurologists in the country.

"There is a constantly thickening coat of the varnish of civilization formed over the man and the woman, with the cave man and woman, unchanged at heart," writes Dr. Waugh.

"The simple maxims that ruled the cave dweller govern humanity today. Every woman sits and awaits the coming of her lord. She is ready to follow when he beckons. He is masterful. He worries not. He takes his own when he finds it; he commands, knowing he will be obeyed, and that is the sign for which she waits.

"His ancestor simply caught his woman, knocked her down if she resisted and dragged her, none too gently, to his lair. The nearer the modern approximates this type and method, the better it suits the woman."

Unemployed

As we grow in wealth and population and people of less fortunate countries seek our shores with the hope for better opportunity the question of the unemployed becomes more sericus. Compared with European countries we are as yet in an undeveloped state, yet many of our industries are of the greatest of their kind in the world. With so many millions of fertile acres either partially or entirely uncultivated why should we be confronted with an unemployed question of any magnitude? This question must be answered and to the wage-earner is the answer of greatest importance. From the soil must come the support of all. The uncultivated condition of our soil reduces the quantity of the necessities and without any combination to control the price paid the producer as well as that charged the consumer would necessarily increase the price to the consumer and thereby raise the cost of living to the wage-earner. The great majority of our immigrants are tillers of the soil. Yet how small a per cent do we find engaging in that occupation after their arrival in America. Met at the pier by the representatives of large industries they are shipped to the great industrial centers and captivated by what to them seems big wages, enter upon their new life ignorant of the wage necessary for their bare existence. Bouyed up by the hope and promise that conditions will become better they are induced to remain until there is but one avenue of escape. Unable to bear their burdens longer those who are fortunate enough to have no dependents start on the tramp with the hope of finding better employment, thus swelling the number of the unemployed, while other deluded immigrants take their places to again swell the tide of the unemployed. And all this time what is our government attempting to do to place these immigrants in a position where they might follow their natural vocation? Every tendency is to advertise our industrial establishments and little or no effort is put forth to prevent false representations by the owners of these establishments in order that they may secure cheap immigrant labor. The alluring life of the city beckons to the farmer lad, the unprotected immigrants swarm to the same center, while the soil remains uncultivated. Is it not time that more attention was paid to the distribution of our immigrants and those who in our congested centres desire to get away from those conditions but are unable to do so without assistance? Could it be classed as paternalism to turn our attention to the development of the nation's greatest asset, "agriculture?" The department of agriculture has done much during the last few years to demonstrate the value of scientific farming. Can not more be done to secure a greater farming population to make use of the knowledge gained through this department and thus relieve the congested conditions in our industrial centres? The consideration of this question embraces the consideration of many others. But still this one question stands out prominently above all others, "What is our government doing to encourage the development of our agriculture, relieve the congested condition of the labor market and solve to some degree the question of the unemployed?"

HOW TO TREAT MEN ON STRIKE

"What! give men fields to play in when they have laid your mines idle and are causing you endless expense and anxiety trying to keep places right for them when they do feel inclined to go back to work? Don't you realize that by thus giving them the means of amusing and enjoying themselves, you are just encouraging them to prolong the strike? Besides, they ought to be made understand that if they are going to deliberately and unjustifiably cause the colliery owners such loss, they are up against a stronger power than themselves—a power which will make them sit up for their foolishness."

That is what one manager said, but we thought otherwise. We decided it would pay us to show the friendliest and most generous spirit possible towards our employees; and we concluded that the men would be in better condition and much more able to go through a day's work after the strike was over, if during the stoppage they were spending their time in healthy sports in the green fields instead of hanging around the street corners and running up bills at the public house.

So we gave them fields to play in and let them have the horses and ponies for racing, and in addition subscribed prizes for the various sports. It was in this way that we solved the problem of the care of our horseflesh, for the animals were fed, groomed and exercised by the lads with all the care and attention that could be desired in order to get them into good racing condition. Incidentally, of course, when it came to taking them back to the pits they were in better shape than we had ever seen them.

We also made sure that our reserve stock of coal would not be raided by giving the usual allowances to all on strike. Our considered in this respect was rewarded by the men appointing from themselves, day and night watchmen, who saw that there was no pilfering done by outsiders.

We went further. We thought that if any bitterness did exist, our best policy was to dispel such feelings rather than to aggravate them, so we helped to feed the women and children and otherwise did what we could to show that our regard for our miners was one of helpful friendship.

What were the results? As soon as the British national strike was declared ended, our men went out of their way to call a mass meeting, at which a resolution was unanimously passed thanking the management for the generous considerate way in which everybody had been treated. Our men were among the earliest to return to work, and we loaded what were probably the very first cars to be shipped after the stoppage.

Since then, we have been getting record outputs, and with an entire absence of friction and in the most friendly maner we have been able to arrive at mutually satisfactory settlements in the hundred and one points which have arisen in working under the new Act.

Did our policy pay? Those who know the sort of prices which were obtainable in England after the resumption of work last spring don't ask the question. The far-seeing man who is out to make money knows that the smooth running of his machinery and his labor are equal essentials and he does not forget the human element in the latter.

(The above is reproduced from Coal Age and specially contributed by an English colliery manager, the facts being based on an actual experience in the recent coal strike, and entitles the company involved to be highly complimented on the astuteness displayed. They appreciate the value of the old maxim: "You can catch more flies with treacle than you can with vinegar" and govern themselves accordingly. The humane (!) man is kind to the four-legged beast of burden because it pays, therefore the application of like tactics to the bipedal burden bearer is equally profitable. There are some superficialists who think that a benevolent Commercialism might be instituted which would frustrate the aims and objects of the Collectivist, and we see spasmodic efforts to this end being attempted in the "profit sharing" bonus, etc., schemes that have been started, but they will have about the same effectiveness in staying the decadence of Capitalism as Loch Lomond would have to the extinguishing of the volcano of Vesuvius.—Ed.)

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GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Bread or Bullets

People who have assured incomes or steady jobs, who have never been without a meal, nor even had the chance to realize what it is to go for twenty-four hours without food, or to understand the hunted sensation of the man who does not know where the next meal is coming from for himself or his family, are saying very hard things just now about the labor leaders in England and the strikers there.

People on the spot who understand or may be have experienced the hunger-horror, have less difficulty in understanding the pre-revolutionary condition in which the large centres of industry and population in England are now to be found.

The situation is much more tense than any newspaper cable reports manage to portray. Ben Tillett and his prayers are but froth on the surface of a foaming tide. Lord Devonport is probably too near the centre of action to appreciate his own position. He represents moneyed interests, and it is his business to crush out all opposition to those interests, even the men, women and children perish in the process. "It is for their own good," he would argue in so many words, and the people who do not understand or believe that it is good for them and their children to starve, pray to the silent heavens for revenge on the figurehead of the system. The system is, of course, the crowning glory, in the eyes of those who operate it, of Christian civilization.

Probably not one in a thousand of those concerned in the present struggle in England have read Caryle's "French Revolution." Those who have shudder at the resemblances to be found between the London of to-day and the Paris of 150 years ago. The fatal factor in both cases is the apparently complete ignorance which the various classes of society seem to have of each other's aims and objects, intentions and aspirations. The sense of a common welfare and an interlinked destiny is foreign to them as a while. Individuals are to some extent imbued with the knowledge, but layer upon layer of the social strata overlie one another, twisted, contorted, torn by internal convulsions, and with as little knowledge of or sympathy with each other than if geologic ages separated them. The lords as a class wonder why "such vermin" as Ben Tillett are allowed to live. The starving strikers see the luxury and wealth of London all around them, and the motors of civilization cover them with mud and dust as they flash past.

Millions of people do not hang on the verge of starvation without some efforts towards an adjustment of equilibrium. The question for the moneyed interests is whether the adjustment is to take the form of bread or bullets. —Toronto World.

The Struggling Weekly

Eking out an existence by conducting a paper in a small coutnry town is ever becoming more difficult, and to us, who know the reason why, it is amusing to watch the antics of the supposed owners in their effort to hang on. When they buy the paper most of the columns are filled with frivolous stories and patent medicine ads., the price derived from the ads. enabling the dealer to sell the paper at a very low rate. The balance of the columns the country scribe fills up with local ads. and gossip, except for a small editorial, usually borrowed, often without acknowledging as much. Such editorials either denounce LARGE business concerns or tell of the strenuous lives of the local authorities who are usually LITTLE business men. All of which is but a polite modern method of inducing the local men of "importance" to dig up at least a part of the advertising bill, although this they can ill afford to do.

Their long experience as petty hawkers of wares, selling things below their value; stealing an ounce here, a quarter of a yard there, a few cents at every opportunity in order to break even, has made most of them mentally incapable of scientific reasoning, so they shut their eyes to Socialist literature and their ears to Socialist speakers and remain ignorant of the economic forces that is casting them among the wage slaves proper, who are already so numerous that they do not welcome any recruits, particularly from that source. Of course it is galling on the one-time prospective capitalist to be cast among wage-slaves whom they have always despised, but it is not what either likes best that they get most of.

For political services rendered to their real enemy—the Capitalist Class—some of the one-time petty bourgeois get a little of the campaign slush fund which enables them to keep the sheriff away and hold on to their little business. So we occasionally find in the editorial column of a struggling W-E-E-K-L-Y a clipping from one which slanders Socialist speakers and manipulates statistics to try to justify the rule of capital in exploiting from the only useful class in human society the product of their labor. —C. M. O'Brien.

IRISH COAL MINES TO BE DEVELOPED

Output Will Be Greatly Increased on Construction of Railway

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—When the proposal to build a light railway between Athy and the Gracefield collieries in Queen's County, was sanctioned by the Privy Council, some interesting information was given concerning the coalfields which would be served by it.

About 100 tons a day, it was said, is now the average output, but it is anticipated that this would be increased to at least 1000 when the cost of transportation was reduced. It now cost $1.08 a ton for carriage to the nearest railway, ten miles away.

Mining experts are of the opinion that sixty-six million tons exist in this particular seam of coal, which has been found to be of good quality suitable for household use and for suction gas. It is said to be a marine coal of an earlier geological date than the Kilkenny which is a fresh water coal. It is planned to build houses at the mine for the men employed.

There are also valuable limestone quarries in the same neighborhood, which would be benefitted. Experts report that they contain stone suitable for making calcium carbide, nitrate of lime and hydraulic cement.

The Rev. Samuel Smith, of Minnesota, speaking at the International Eugenics Congress, London, England, declared, "If I was to choose my own father I'd rather have a robust burglar than a consumptive bishop." Shows how modern scientific teaching is penetrating even the church.

The Bishop of New York says that clergymen should study Socialism more and condemn it less.

That Socialism must "break up the home" is apparently proven by the fact that things have reached such a pitch that in Austria there are forty-two women employed in trades and manufactures to every 100 men. In France it is 32 to 100; in Germany, 30 to 100; and in England, 24 to 100.

The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT

EUGENISTS have been busy of late and have seriously taken up the question of improving the human race. Their first international congress has been held, at which much scientific discussion indulged in. Whilst one or two of the speakers referred to the effect which environment had in such matters, the congress denoted its consideration chiefly to heredity. The question of heredity no doubt plays an important part, but it can hardly be separated from environment. Future generations can never be benefitted by improving their inborn qualities, if the environment in which they are brought up is unhealthy. So long as the worker is compelled to exist on the pittance which is doled out to him by his masters, so long will the race be as it is today. Pure air, healthy surroundings, proper nourishment for mother and babe are all counted today in what we call money, and this commodity in exchange for his labor he sees mighty little of. Certainly not sufficient with which to purchase the "luxuries" referred to. Once the present system is changed the necessary environment will follow, and as a consequence the inborn qualities of the child likewise benefit. As evidence of the important factor environment is we will give one or two illustrations. A Scottish poor law inspector has given it as his opinion that provided you take the children of dissolute parents early enough away from their slum surroundings, they cannot be said to suffer at all from their birth environment. He supports his views by figures which go to show that out of some 630 children sent by him to the country, and kept under close observation for years, only twenty-three turned out bad. One more. Dr.Eicholz, one of the British inspectors of schools, says:

"While there are unfortunately very abundant signs of physical defect traceable to neglect, poverty, and ignorance, it is not possible to obtain satisfactory or conclusive evidence of hereditary physical deterioration—that is to say, deterioration of a gradual retrogressive,, permanent nature, affecting one generation more acutely than the previous. There is little, if anything, to justify the conclusion that neglect, poverty and parental ignorance serious as their results are, possess any marked hereditary effect, or that heredity plays any significant part in establishing the physical degeneration of the poorer population. . . . There is every reason to anticipate rapid amelioration of physique as soon as improvement occurs in external conditions, particularly as regards foods, clothing, overcrowding, cleanliness, drunkenness and the spread of common practical knowledge of home management. In fact all evidence points to active rapid improvement, bodily and mental, in the worst districts as soon as they are exposed to better circumstances, even the weaker children recovering at a later age from the evil effects of infant life."

PRESIDENT WHITE'S TOUR

THE International President of the U. M. W. of A. has concluded his tour through the anthracite regions of the United States, and from start to finish he was received on all sides with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm. As a result every man and boy working in and around is now a member of the organization, and today it is stronger than it ever has been since its inception. The districts mainly and directly effected are Nos. 1, 7 and 9, but its good results will be felt far and wide. The 500,000 people who heard him speak at one or other of the 58 meetings cannot help but be imbued with his earnestness, sincerity and common sense of his arguments. Press and public, union men and non, capitalist sheets and otherwise, have showered enconiums upon the miners' leader. Mr. White might take umbrage at the term of "leader" and would perhaps prefer to be called "spokesman," and all feel that he is one in whom all sections of the people can truly put their trust.

During the strenuous time of the new scale negotiations his tact and careful handling of the delicate situations that confronted him, stamped him as a man whose sincerity of purpose can never be doubted, and notwithstanding the fact that not everything asked for was obtained, the men feel sure that *John P. White is their best and truest friend.* That which was gained was brought about by honest tactics, skill and personal efforts. The manner in which he has built up the organization reflects the confidence and respect with which he is looked up to by the mine workers of the United States and Canada.

PANAMA AND PRACTICAL POLITICS

GALLONS of printer's ink, tons of newspaper print and hours of mental effort have been consumed as a result of the action of the U. S. regarding the imposition of tolls upon vessels other than those flying the Stars and Stripes passing through the Panama Canal.

Verbal gymnasts are busily engaged demonstrating their intellectual (!) capabilities by arguments in support of the action of President Taft being in no wise a contravention of the Hay-Pauncefoote Treaty. Whether it is or is not does not materially affect the great mass of the world's population, this is simply another of the many squabbles that are in progress between different sections of the master class and the only part the workers play in the struggle is that of acting as pawns on the chess board of commercialism. Still, this, the most recent development of affairs concerning the Panama Canal forcibly illustrates the tissue paper consistency of capitalism's ethical code. Loud mouthings about morality often have a cuttle fish flavor. When business interests are jeopardized, morality (sic) is incontinently thrown overboard with but little commentaries from the "respectables." The acquisition by the British of Hongkong is in principle (or lack of it) duplicated by the action of the U. S. in the creation of the Republic of Panama. The Daily Press about whose freedom of expression so much is shouted from the house-tops had but little to report when the acts of spoliation were being played. About 9 years ago it was decided by the Big Guns of High Finance that the Panama Canal project should be consummated, there was, however ,the Republic of Colombia to be dealt with and, as some of their political chiefs might not be satisfied with a legitimate (!) profit for certain concessions, rather than be held up by such crooked gentry the captains of industry, who are nothing if not resourceful, engineered a revolution that could have been easily coped with by the Columbian authorities had it not been that "the gallant boys in blue" aboard the U. S. cruiser Dixie, with breasts swelling in patriotic devotion to the financial filibusters, perchancing to arrive on the scene at the psychological moment (three cheers for "psychological," as he always happens around at the right juncture). A few days later another star was added to the firmament of republics, those glorious institutions that are rapidly displacing "effete monarchies" (plagiarism stolen from the speech of a 4th of July oration) and with that fraternal spirit so dominant in the land of U. $., Panama was officially recognized and the first chapter of a very interesting serial story, "Blackmailing Busted, or the Record Republic," reached the : (Colon) point of development. The Panama "patriots" were handed a liberal dole of a million dollars in real money and the De Lesseps crowd paid their forty million dolars. These transactions of course were quite legitimate—i.e., they met with the approval of those who controlled the legislative body. There were some few squawkers, still their vocal efforts did not carry much weight. Disclosures were made of munitions of war being manifested as articles of husbandry, afforded some (though not much) copy for a few of the muckraking clan. Roosevelt although it is claimed for him that he followed a Spaniard up San Juan Hill and boldly shot the unfortunate in the back, did not follow the maxim of the Castilian, "Never write a letter, and never burn one," judging from the correspondence that he had with the editor of the "Review of Reviews," plainly indicating therein that he was conversant with the inner workings of the Panama affair, because nearly a month before this petty Republic came into being he wrote: "I should be delighted if Panama were an independent state, or if it made itself so at this moment but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt and therefor I cannot say it." This is one of the many samples of "square dealing" charateristic of the most colossal and verbose four-flusher that has danced on the political stage in the history of the world and yet, there are hundreds with "boiler-plate" or "patent inside" opinions who raucously prate about the greatness of the Big Noise from Oyster Bay. Crushingly brutal, positively unscrupulous, an animated monument of tergiversation he typifies the brassiness of the age and one is lead to wonder which most to marvel at, the magnificent effrontery of the individual or the gullibility of the mass as they so persistently root for Roosevelt The action of this ex-Colonel has all the dictators of ancient, medieval or modern days shoved back into the primary grade. It is quite true there was a little splutter in the Congressional Hall but it was of no more value than a damp squib because the real governing power through its acolyte had exercised its prerogative, consequently when Sir Oracle oped his lips there was no real dog barked, merely a few thoughtless puppies (!) ki-ying.

ROOSEVELT SHOOTS SPANIARD IN THE BACK.

Many good people have said in tones of utter scorn: "Those Socialists accuse Roosevelt of shooting a Spaniard in the back. I do not believe them."

If it is not true then Roosevelt is a liar. In "The Roughriders," page 130, Scribner's edition of 1899, or Putnam's Sons' edition, page 162, you will find the following:

"Lieutenant Davis's first sergeant, Clarence Gould, killed a Spaniard with his revolver. At about the same time I also shot one. Two Spaniards leaped from the trenches. As they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second. At the same time I did not know of Gould's exploit and supposed my feat to be unique."

These are the words of Roosevelt, murderer and four flusher. They will be remembered as a "unique exploit," of murderous boasting, long after the needle of time has punctured the gas bag of their writer's fame.

These illuminating words of the ex-president, the "abysmal brute," have been omitted in later editions of his works.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON C.P.R. STOCK ISSUE

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Though it is understod that the proposal of the C. P. R. to increase its stock has been discussed, no definite action has been taken so far as the Government is concerned, nor will any be arrived at until Mr. Borden returns from the old country. The general sentiment prevails here that the question at issue will not be so much the increase in capitalization as the terms and conditions, so far as the stockholders and public are concerned, under which the increase is proposed. If the government refuses to take the responsibility the action will go to parliament. Formal application cannot be made until after the stockholders' meeting on October 2.

BULL MOOSE IDEAS OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Theodore Roosevelt in his Point of Pines banquet speech, Saturday, which appears to have been reported only in the Boston "American," said: "I shall tell you something I have never told before—what I actually intended to do during the great anthracite strike of 10 years ago.

"I arranged with the Governor of Pennsylvania that he should call on the aid of United States troops to suppress rioting—so far the operators were with me, but my instructions to General Schofield in case United States troops entered the region were that he should seize the mines and act as a receiver for them, with or without the consent of the operators. He would have reopened the mines and operated them under United States martial law.

"It was not necessary to do this because the operators got wind of the scheme and came to terms. It was a time for firm measures.

"I had secured the consent of ex-President Cleveland with others to serve on a commission in case we had operated the mines against the wishes of the mine owners," added Roosevelt.

"I don't like extreme action, but I never hesitate to take any action that is necessary."

The acknowledgment that Roosevelt had intended to actually seize the coal mines brought out tremendous cheering from the banqueters.

General Schofield retired from service years before the big strike, but that is only a detail.

RECALL OF JUDGES

Opposed at Meeting of American Bar Association

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—"One-eyed leaders of the blind," was the term used before the American Bar Association at its closing session to describe those who seek judicial reform through the recall of judges.

The association, after going on record as opposed both to the recall of judges and of judicial decisions, declared that other methods must be employed to prevent delays in law suits. Various committees were appointed to report on plans for expediting court proceedings.

ARE EMPLOYES TO BE MUZZLED?

Question to Be Discussed at a Meeting of Ward Three Ratepayers Next Week.

SOUTH VANCOUVER, Sept. 3—The members of Ward Three Progressive Association, South Hill, are calling a meeting of the association for next Tuesday to discuss the alleged action of the councillors in calling before them several employees who recently have given utterance to expressions of opinion in public meeting, which did not, it is alleged, quite meet with the approval of the councillors, and have written to Commissioner Crehan respecting matters affecting them as taxpayers.

The reply of the Ward One Ratepayers' Association to the resolution passed by the association some weeks ago, suggesting the removal of Councillor Robinson from the council, will also be read and it is expected the letter will be discussed, as it suggests that Ward One is quite capable of attending to its own business without any interference from Ward Three.

PRIEST LYNCHED AFTER SHOOTING POLICEMAN

Attempting to Perform Burial Rites Untraditionally, He Roused Mob's Anger

LISBON, Sept. 2.—Dispatches received here yesterday from the Portuguese town of Aldeia Obispo tell of the putting to death of a priest by an infuriated mob.

The parish priest, it is alleged, attempted to conduct a funeral without the traditional burial rites, and the authorities and the people of the town objected. In the scuffle which ensued the priest, whose surplice was torn, beat an elderly man and was placed under arrest. On the pretext of changing his surplice before accompanying an officer, the priest went into the presbytery and secured a revolver with which he shot the policeman dead.

The inhabitants, infuriated by this act, stormed the parsonage, and after seizing the priest, lynched him. Burial of the body, which was horribly mutilated, in the local cemetery was opposed by the angry crowd.

Roosevelt's throat gave out when he reached Terre Haute, Ind. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, lives at Terre Haute.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM

It is probable that no age in the history of the world, with all its record of suffering and its sickening monotony of pain and death, ever furnished such a ghastly record as did the factory system in its earliest days. Its history, or at least some of it, is open to the student in the pages of English blue books; the agitation of the Christian Socialists, the burning pages of Engel's "Condition of the Working Classes in England," and the violent splenetics of Carlyle, all of which bear testimony to its horror.

And the tale is even yet not completed, for it must be mentioned with shame that the United States today allows the perpetuation of the same kind of infamies which have made the name of the English manufacturer a hissing and reproach throughout the world.—Austin Lewis in "The Rise of the American Proletariat."

Strange but true that as the volume of capital introduced into this country swells the greater is the clamor for improved army and navy facilities to protect the workers from being gobbled up by those wicked foreign powers.

SALLOW SKIN

LIVER SPOTS, PIMPLES, DARK CIRCLES UNDER THE EYES

are all signs of the system being clogged. The Liver and Bowels are inactive and the Stomach is weak from indigested foods and foul gases.

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each aplication must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined an dpay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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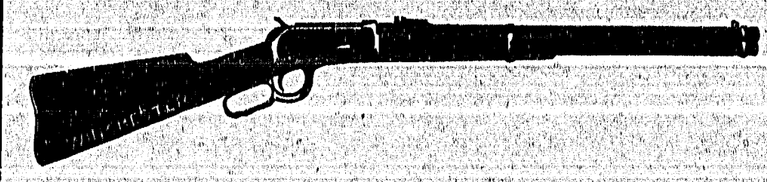

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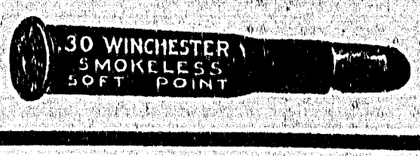

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SOFT DRINKS

News of The District Camps

MICHEL NOTES

Jack Eclestone and Jack Oakley are once more residents of Michel.

Bill James and Bob Yates are hunting on Smith Creek, Fording River Valley.

Harry Prior stands a good chance to win the meerchaum pipe given by the Michel and District Anglers' Association for the biggest speckled trout caught during the season. He got one Monday last weighing 3 lbs. 13 oz. This will take some beating and we guess Harry will be able to discard his clay nose warmer for something more befitting him. Good old Duke.

District Mine Inspector Thos. Williams was in camp Wednesday making his usual inspection.

Harry Massey and Richard Garbutt sit on the 10th for second class certificates in Alberta. We wish them every success.

Messrs. McCool, Kennedy and Taylor, of New Michel, are taking in the stampede at Calgary.

Shy Thompson has resigned his position as porter at the Great Northern Hotel. His duties are now being attended to by George Dechlora.

Friday last quite a number of residents were surprised to learn that Mr. Jas. Stewart and Miss Marion Briscoe had that day been united in the holy bond of matrimony, at Fernie. We wish them every happiness in their new state.

E. Tune leaves the beginning of next week for the Old Country, where he intends taking a course in a mining college. We wish him every success.

Nominations for District Officers will be held in Crahan's Hall on Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.

Just to give the public an idea how some of the under officials hand the dirt out to those that they have it in for, we give the following. A miner, well known to all, asked for a leave of two days, as per the agreement, and on returning to work after the leave was up, found his lamp was stopped. However, as it was his intention to quit on pay day, he did not take the case any further.

Mark Gaskill, Wm. Hamer, B. Ball and George Whiting are camping out at Round Prairie, Elk River, for a week's fishing and hunting combined. We hope their luck's in.

Wm. Branch, A. Mitchell, Hy. Ferryman and Hy. McAdam returned Wednesday from a hunting trip, bringing back with them five goat.

Chas. Salmo, who is supposed to have the contract of a rock tunnel, which is being driven here, met with an accident on Thursday night last. A large rock hit him on the leg, from the round which they were firing, breaking it. This was his second shift that day. How about the eight hour law?

A foreman of the New Michel Sawmill Co. was fined by J. P. Corkill $25.00 and costs, or thirty days for assaulting one of his workmen. He paid the fine.

Two Italians, miners, were charged by Mr. B. Caulfield, superintendent for the Coal Co., with breaking the Special Rules. The men appeared in front of Justice Burton, and were fined $10 and costs or sixty days in Nelson. They paid the fine.

Wm. Fouhey, a bratticeman here for a long time, has left here for other parts.

Last week an amusing case was heard before Judge Corkill at the New Michel Court House. Mr. Simpson, of the firm of Simpson and Vair, was accused of taking a chicken belonging to the Chink proprietor of the restaurant, which he claimed as his own. As there was not enough evidence on either side the judge confiscated the chicken and gave it to some charitable cause.

Frank Carpenter, Wm. Hillman and Fred Rossitor are taking a week's hunt at the head of Lime and Ewing Creeks.

HOSMER NOTES

A few Hosmerites made the journey to Calgary for the Stampede last Saturday.

A party of C. P. R. officials were here inspecting the plant on Saturday last.

Bad times for Hosmer just now; shortage of cars is the trouble.

W. Partridge pulled out for the prairie country last week.

There was quite a hustle amongst the boys decorating and getting things in readiness for the sports.

Frank Owen blew into town on Sunday night to take in the sports.

Big Owen pulled out on Tuesday evening for the Stampede.

The local talent was well to the fore at the sports on Monday last.

The lacrosse game between Cranbrook and Fernie was played here on Labor Day, and a number of lacrosse enthusiasts journeyed from Cranbrook. The game was a pretty fair exhibition of lacrosse, but Cranbrook were the superior team and ultimately won out by the score of 9—6.

Tony Veraldi, better known as "Old Tony," left for the old country on Wednesday morning, where he intends to retire for the rest of his life.

There was not a great lot of decorations on Labor Day, consequently it was not hard on the judges. The following were the prize winners: 1st, Queen's Hotel; 2nd, Pacific Hotel.

A grand ball was held in the Opera House on Labor Day, and proved an immense success. Mr. R. S. Gourlay, Hosmer, and Mrs. Ecclestone, Michel, were the prize winners for the waltzing competition.

Only two teams turned out for the football competition on Labor Day—Fernie and Hosmer. An exciting game ended in a victory for Fernie by 1 goal to 0. Great dissatisfaction came from Fernie, because we had a local referee. It was too bad we did not get one from Fernie.

What did you say? You had a fine dance over on the sports grounds; well I waited patiently for the man with the drums to come along and there would have been something doing, but he did not turn up. Who is the joke on; they certainly found your short suit this time. Never once bitten twice shy.

The ladies connected with the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Association met in the Odd Fellow's Hall on Thursday when Miss Sutherland, Presbyterian Deaconess, and Mr. B. H. Wallace, missionary, gave interesting addresses.

The committee are still waiting for that lacrosse guarantee. Come on, Frank, dig up and be a sport.

The committee beg to thank the Trites Wood Company, Fernie, for the use of tent on Labor Day.

Prize Winners

Log sawing—T. Daly.

Boys' Race (under 10)—1, R. Jay; 2, A. Dunlop.

Boys' race (under 15)—1, J. McDougall; 2, S. Mole.

Girls' race (under 10)—1, M. Dragon; 2, B. Labelle.

Veterans' race—1, R. Adamson; 2, S Consor.

Single ladies' race.—1, A. Solosky; 2, M. Dragon.

Married ladies' race—1, Mrs. Hartwell; 2, Mrs. Kay.

Baby show—1, Mrs. Kay; 2, Mrs. Hartwell; 3, Mrs. Aveleda.

Bread Baking Competition—1, Mrs. Anderson.

Baseball (junior)—Fernie, 9; Hosmer, 6.

Football—Fernie, 1; Hosmer 0.

100 Yards (open)—1, F. Brouillette; 2, B. Ferguson.

High jump—1, D. McLellan; 2, Ferdano.

Hammer throw—1, D. McLennan; 2, W. McDougall.

One Mile (open)—1, Dubois; 2, Gordon; 3, Anderson.

Running Broad Jump—1, F. Brouillette; 2, Ferdano.

Putting the shot—1, Monahan; 2, D. McLellan.

100 Yards (confined to District 18)—1, A. Anderson; J. Dodd.

Apple eating contest—1, J. Ritchie; D. Thornton.

Hop, step and jump—1, W. McGee; 2, D. McLellan.

440 Yards—1, F. Brouillette; 2, A. Anderson; 3, D. McLellan.

Tug-of-War—1, M. Johnson's team; 2, F. Mozzer.

Pony race—1, Queen of the Woods.

Horse race—1, W. Chappell's Queen of the Woods; 2, F. Boassaby's Cycalees; 3, R. S. Gourlay's King of the Plains.

Tag Competition—1, G. Rankin; 2, M. Hudock; 3, S. Lakey.

Decorations—1, Queen's Hotel; 2, Pacific Hotel.

Donations

P. Burns, $10; F. Pambridge, $2; T. McKelvie, $2; T. Musgrove, $2.

BANKHEAD NOTES

Labor Day was quiet here, a large number of residents taking advantage of the cheap rates to Calgary, and report a good time at the Stampede.

J. W. Wilkinson, organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, called here on his way to the Convention at Guelph, Ont. On Monday evening he addressed an open meeting on labor matters, dealing particularly with the work and object of the Trades and Labor Congress, which was listened to with interest by a good number. Mr. Wilkinson referred humorously to his previous visit, when he, with other delegates to the Calgary Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress, addressed a meeting in the basement of the Church, and stated it was one of the most extraordinary meetings he had attended. Call again, Wilkinson; we like it.

An additional day was granted to the school for holiday in order to take in the Calgary celebrations.

Archie McKay had the misfortune to get his thumb broke in the mine this week.

The Rev. Dr. Buchanan preached the service on Sunday last at the Methodist Church and also gave an interesting report of the missionary work in this province.

There are quite a number of miners coming into the camp from Nova Scotia.

Some long arranged fishing trips have had to be put off owing to unsuitable weather and keen disappointment is felt amongst anglers.

BURMIS NOTES

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rowley died on August 31st and was buried at Passburg on the 2nd inst.

Mr. J. C. Chester was a Macleod visitor on Labor Day.

A number of Burmis people took in the dance at Bellevue on the 2nd and report a good time.

Quite a number of our townsfolk took in the Stampede at Calgary, and according to reports were very much impressed with the proceedings.

Jeo Darbyshire and James Murphy spent Labor Day at Lundbreck.

Mr and Mrs. W. Cooke, Mr and Mrs. S. Stevens and A Padgett spent the week-end on a fishing trip to the South Fork, and procured a nice catch of fish, the ladies doing exceptionally well.

Magistrate E. Disney was a Burmis visitor on Wednesday.

Talk about puzzles and mazes and other freak systems of bawling things up, but when you are through come down to Burmis and see the fun the C. P. R. crews are having.

We were looking over a plan of the City of Lethbridge the other day, and bless us Jane, if some fool didn't say it reminded him of New York. He observed, however, that it was a little smaller, but then it has only been "Hatch" (ed).

W. Scott, while out training his horse for the forthcoming race, had the misfortune to be thrown, which has necessitated him having his arm in a sling.

Old Euclid himself could not solve the problem of switching box cars when all the tracks are full up, and under the present system it is a common sight to see passenger trains delayed. The sooner the C. P. R. decide to extend their tracks and station a switch engine at this, the progressive end of the Pass, the better it will be for all and sundry.

Ollie Olson (the "Blue Print Kid") has been awarded the contract for erecting the new tipple for the Davenport Coal Company, and will start a gang of men at work on same immediately.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Miss Annie Bridge, of Creston, B. C., is in town visiting her mother, Mrs. Edward Bridge. She intends staying some time.

The C. N. P. Cup, won by the Bellevue Football team on Saturday last, arrived in town on Monday last and as a consequence there has been something doing at both hotels in the way of beverages.

Ray Burrows, who was operated on a few days ago for appendicitus is doing very well at the hospital.

The Goodwin, who was referred to last week in these notes was William Goodwin, not A. Goodwin.

The Rev. Robert Irwin, of Fishburn, was in town on Thursday last.

Mr. Charles Hewitt, who has been residing in Bellevue, employed as tipple boss, has moved his family away to Frank, where he has accepted a position with the C. P. R.

Mrs. McKay and Mrs. G. Goodwin were visiting at Blairmore on Saturday night and returned home by the local.

The Bellevue Band went to Blairmore on Saturday evening to attend the garden party held by the Wesleyan Church. All the boys report a very enjoyable time.

Fred Padgett, Arnold Varley and Ernie Fisher were in Blairmore on Saturday night on business.

Ralph Mathison was slightly hurt on Saturday while following his occupation. He will be all right in a few days, we hope.

Mr. Sam Fisher, late of Passburg, has accepted a position as fire boss at the Prospect Mine.

The Co-Operative System was instituted for your benefit. Just try it and be persuaded.

Mrs. Fred Deal was in Blairmore on Saturday night on business.

C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., was in town on Sunday last.

Thomas Bradley, the driver boss at the Bellevue No. 1 Mine, is away on his vacation. He will be returning again in a few days to take up his position again.

Louis Pievodore, who has been in the lamp cabin for some time, is away at Lethbridge taking unto himself a wife. He will be returning in a few days and starting home-making with the best wishes of his many friends.

The subject at the Bellevue Methodist Church on Sunday last was "Labor and Religion." It was in accordance with a request sent out by the American Federation of Labor to all the churches in the country.

Davie Davidson is in the Camp Cabin again for a few days.

Kenny Campbell and wife were visitors in Bellevue on Labor Day.

Mr and Mrs. James Machell went East on the regular on Monday last.

Mr. John Lorrimer was a visitor in Bellevue on Monday, on business.

Doctor and Mrs. McKenzie were visiting in Bellevue on Monday, Labor Day.

There was quite a bunch in from all the towns around on Monday to see the fight on Labor Day. It started at 3.30 sharp as advertised. There was a big crowd, the Socialist Hall being filled to its utmost capacity. The referee for the preliminaries between Newton and Reece was James Burrows, of Blairmore. The fight was to have lasted five rounds for a decision. Reece won in the third round, Newton being disqualified. The main bout between Freddie Beal and Louis Britano was refereed by Bob Levitt. After a strenuous battle, Britano was counted out in the ninth round.

C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P. for the Rocky Mountain Division of Alberta, gave an address to a large audience in front of the Southern Hotel, after the fight, and touched upon the significance of Labor Day.

Mr. Wm. Goodwin gave an at home to a large crowd of friends at the ranch on Monday last. After the luncheon recitations were given by Mrs. Geo. Davay and Mr. Davie Davidson and some good solos by Mr. W. Goodwin, W. Newton and Mr. F. Beale and wife.

There was some trouble at one of the hotels in town on Monday night. The police were at hand, but no one was arrested, as order was soon restored.

The dance given in the Socialist Hall on Monday night in aid of the Bellevue Band was quite a success. There was a large crowd and the Hillcrest Orchestra furnished the music which was of a good quality for their first appearance.

FRANK NOTES

Miss Moyer, who quit teaching school school here last week, started teaching on Tuesday in the Blairmore school.

Mrs. A. Rolfe left on Monday on a visit to Calgary.

The many friends of Mr. Manuel are sorry to hear of his sickness. He was taken suddenly sick on Monday.

Bob McGowan and Billy Somerville spent Monday duck shooting at North Fork.

Mr. J. J. Thomas arrived here from Chinook on Saturday to spent the holiday at his home in Frank.

Jake Wheeler is now busy in Bellevue, building the Union Bank.

There was a big dance at the Sanatorium last Friday night, a farewell for the retiring manager, Mr Vinet, who leaves for Calgary.

On Monday evening a dance was held in the Miners' Hall under the auspices of the Blairmore Gympasticus Society, the proceeds are to be used in the furtherance of that cause.

Rev. C. H. Heustis, field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, was in town last Friday. He spoke in the Blairmore Baptist Church that evening, and a branch of the Alliance was organized with Mr. Gresham as president and Mr. Bartlett as secretary.

A number of the citizens of the Pass are gone to Calgary to see the Stampede. On Sunday night Mr and Mrs. Richardson and Mr. J. W. Gresham left. On Monday Mrs. Drumms, Messrs. H. Pinkney and Oliver.

Mr and Mrs Henry, and Miss G. Henry, of Kipp, are visiting Mrs. Dubar this week.

One of Philip Zoma's children died last week from whooping cough. The burial took place on Tuesday in Blairmore.

Mr. Charles Patmore spent Sunday and Monday visiting in Cranbrook.

Mr. W. J. McGovan left on Sunday morning for Vancouver, where he is going to attend the Forestry Convention.

Mr. H. D. McKay, principal of Frank school, returned on Tuesday morning from St. Andrews, N.B., where he spent his holidays. The school is running as usual now, except that the School Board have been unable to secure a teacher for one room, so far, but are doing their best.

Mr. I. B. George, manager of Blairmore Bank, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Mr. H. C. Moore.

Mr. Harry Roberts has opened up a lawyer's office in town next to the Post Office.

Great consternation was caused in town last week by the removal of the Custom's Office to Blairmore. Inspector Graham arrived in town and at once took steps for its removal. That was the first anyone knew of it, and several had the assurance of responsible parties that it would not be taken away. The leading Conservatives and coal companies East of here, as well as in town, got busy over the wires, but the Conservative Party, like all the others when it is in power, doesn't take any notice of such things, but does what it likes. At first the Conservatives tried to find out who it was that had political pull enough to get it removed, but one after another declared innocence. The most objectionable part of the change to the Frank people is that Mr. Beach, who has so long and so faithfully served as sub-collector here, has had that office taken from him, and he receives a minor position, while Mr. W. Roberts has been made sub-collector.

Mr. Stanley Rourke and Mr. A. I. Blais are attending the Stampede at Calgary.

Rev. W. T. Young last week took over the responsibility of the work of the church in Hillcrest, and on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock held the first service there.

A number of Frank young people attended the Bellevue dance on Monday night and were disgusted with the affair, and they returned. There was no chance of getting on the floor to dance. If the Bellevue fellows come up here they might be shown how to run an affair of this kind.

Mr. D. Brown, who has been sick for some time, is now recovered and is knocking about.

Attelia Iramontina left here on Wednesday night for Michel, where he is going to work.

The regular meeting of the Local was held in the Miners' Hall last Sunday, but was not well attended. It is about time that the Local was putting on the fifty cent fine again.

COAL CREEK

Two well known residents of this burg had a rather rough passage to Fernie by road last Friday morning. Never no more, says Joe.

Great disappointment was felt owing to the inclemency of the weather on Labor Day which debarred a large number of Creekites taking in the sports at Hosmer. Three of the ladies intended shewing their offsprings at the baby contest.

Labor Day was given over to handicap games in conection with the Summer Tournament now being run at the Club.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the football game between Coal Creek and Coleman did not take place on Labor Day.

In connection with the Mutz Cup, we wonder, in the event of Coal Creek winning it, if our own Professor is contemplating buying a cup on his own, as he has been seen frequently referring to a catalogue of cups, shields, etc. Good boy, Billy!

Billy McFegan has left No. 1 East Mine and taken charge of No. 9. Jack Caufield goes across to No. 1 East.

It seems a great pity, after making all necessary arrangements for a pleasant day's outing, to have things crop up to spoil all. But never mind, dear, we'll stay and see the pictures.

Miss Lottie Gray, of West Fernie, was visiting up here on Labor Day.

Charlie Percy and wife, and family, are living up here now, keeping house for Mrs. G. Crabbe, who is away in the old country on a holiday. We hope to see the Male Concert Party at work again now, as they have got their pianist back.

The young ladies of the Coal Creek Methodist Sunday School held an invitation social on Tuesday night. Parlor games, etc., constituted a pleasant evening. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

The sympathies of the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Horrock's (who are old residents up here) go to them in their recent sad bereavement, having lost their baby through summer complaint, at Merritt.

George Baker arrived in camp last night from London, England. Harry is feeling quite proud now, and is busy showing his brother the sights. Better bring him to the club, Harry.

Jack Smith is back again at his old job as checkweighman after his recent severe illness.

Tony Constanza, employed on the tipple had the misfortune to have his thumb crushed on Wednesday. After eing attended by Dr. Workman he was able to proceed home.

Mrs. Schramn and daughter have gone to the coast for a vacation.

Mr and Mrs. George O'Brien have gone away for a month's vacation.

Jack Singleton is laying off with a severe attack of rheumatism. We hope to see you around soon, Jack.

(Camp News continued on page 6.)

NO ONE WILL SHOOT HIM

RENO, Sept. 3.—Warden George W. Cowing, of Nevada State Penetentiary, faces the strangest situation in his experience as head of the institution. He must find five men to shoot down a man in cold blood before the twenty-third of this month. Andriji Mirovich, a murderer, duly convicted and sentenced to death for a crime committed in southern Nevada was given his choice of death by hanging or shooting. He chose the latter. Warden Cowing must carry out the sentence upon that date. He has approached any number of men, who have absolutely refused to undertake the job of shooting down the human being. He is at a complete loss as to how to carry out the death sentence.

Cowing stated that he would make an effort to have the matter brought to the attention of the court, while at the same time he has been working upon the condemned man to change his mind and go to his death upon the gallows. The condemned man refuses. Cowing is facing a situation which has never before come up in the history of the State.

Mirkovitch, the condemned man, remains passive through it all. If he must die, he wants to be shot. Warden Cowing is at the end of his wits to meet the strange situation.

His name was little Pete, and he was
feeling gay;
He swiped a bamboo fishing pole for
which he didn't pay.
Then into the mud he dangled it without the least ado,
When out there bobbed a Bobby Blue
yelling, "Young man, I've got
you!"
Across the road they struggled, but
Pete was feeling good,
Not so the doughty policeman when
sampling Fernie mud.

Little Pete—
On the Street—
Pole—
Stole!
Bobby Blue—
Face rue—
Mud—
Thud!

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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Owned by the People
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For the Benefit of the People
We invite the inspection of the public to our stock which is absolutely fresh and choice in every particular.
We have one of the finest stores in the Pass.
We are in every way suited to supply the public with quality goods at living prices. Could you expect more?

Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of

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Phone 56

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Sole Agent for Fernie

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Nothing Can Stop the Coming of Socialism

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—James Keir Hardie, leader of the independent party of Great Britain and one of its representatives in the house of commons, who arrived in this city recently from Montreal, was interviewed at the home of Morris Hillquit, where he is stopping temporarily.

The veteran labor leacer and pioneer of working class representation in the English parliament, will remain on this continent about six weeks, during which time he will deliver a series of addresses in the United States and Canada. The greater part of Hardie's time will be spent in this country, where a great many of his speeches will be made under the auspices of the national office of the Socialist party of the United States.

Another factor that has brought the sturdy old labor champion to these shores is the marriage of his son, James Keir Hardie, jr., to Marion Dalrymple Stoddart, which took place in Brooklyn the other day.

Hardie seemed in excellent health and highly enthusiastic over the prospects of the general Socialist movement. He was particularly sanguine over Socialist party prospects in this and his own country and smiled deprecatingly when it was suggested to him that many were of the opinion that such moves as the insurance act of England and the birth of the upstart "Progressive" party in America would hurt the progress of the revolutionary political parties of these respective countries.

"Nothing can stay the persistent onward sweep of the Socialist movement," confidently asserted the labor ite, "and whatever arises seemingly to check its growth only purifies its ranks and makes it even more formidable.

That there is no such thing in England as syndicalism and that Tom Mann, reputed to be the syndicalist leader of that country, may be a parliamentary candidate in the next English elections, were statements made by Hardie.

He declared that recent general labor uprising had been mistakenly described as syndicalism and that in this erroneous judgment certain essential facts have been overlooked.

"What are the general conditions of English working class?" Hardie was asked.

"Recent strikes," he replied, "nearly all of which have been successful xcept the last one, have brought about a great improvement, not only in the wages of the workers but in the conditions of their employment."

REVISING VOTERS' LIST

The Government of Sir Richard McBride will, at the next session of the legislature, be afforded an opportunity to prove to the laboring men of the province that Codlin's their friend, not Short. The opportunity is to be afforded by the presentation of a petition asking for amendments to the Election Act of the province and with particular reference to the matter of registration of voters. The petition originated in the East Kootenay district, and its sets forth in five specific and easily understood clauses what amendments to the Election Act are desired.

The petition is a step in the right direction, and we are of the opinion that a large percentage of the qualified electorate, among them being many whom the Fernie Ledger designates as "those who would consider it infra dig to be classified as workers," would gladly sign such a presentation. There is really no need for class distinctions mong wage earners, and it is the class known as wage earners which constitutes by far the larger number of the electorate. The Times has consistently maintained that the righting of social and economic wrongs has come about not so much as a result of paternal interest and sympathy on the part of governments and corporations as a result of the insistent demands of the wronged ones themselves. In the matter of the franchise the wage earner in British Columbia is greviously wronged, and the petition is well designed to ameliorate some of the inimical conditions under which he exercises his citizenship. As the law now stands six months' residence in the province is necessary before a citizen can make application for registration, and such application must be made sixty days before the sitting of the courts of revision, which are held early in May and November of each year. Thus a citizen from even a neighboring province can be as much as thirteen months in British Columbia before he can get his name on the voters' list. The main sufferers are, of course, the working class.

The petition indicates many other defects in the Election Act, which should be remedially amended, and the suggestions offered are admirably calculated to enfranchise and benefit a large number of voters in other than manual employments who are equally handicapped by the present regulations. We hope to see the petition very largely signed, and also that it receives fair treatment when presented to the government, though we confess we are not fanatically optimistic about the latter hope.—Western Clarion.

THAWS ANIMALS BACK TO LIFE AFTER FREEZING

SOFIA, Russia.—Alexander Bachmetieff, Russian professor of biology in this city, declares he has discovered a method of restoring refrigerated animals to life. He has produced a condition which he calls anabiosis—death but not irretrievable death.

When this sensational discovery develops it may be possible, he thinks, artificially to freeze animals "to death" for purposes of preservation, yet to restore them to life at will. Prof Bachmetieff's discovery is vouched for by Dr. A. Kalina, who has lately returned to Moscow from Sofia. Bachmetieff has himself been transferred to Moscow University; and will shortly give a full account of his discovery.

The farthest Bavchmetieff has so far got is to freeze healthy bats, keep them for a time with their blood turned to ice and then revive them. The bat is a mammal and physiologically allied to the higher animals. For that reason Bachmetieff hopes to succeed with other mammals. On this basis the day may therefore come when refrigerated cattle will be sent not as carcasses across the ocean, but as animals in a state of "anabiosis," to be fattened on new pastures in the land of their destination.

Bachmetieff's first experiments were with refrigerated butterflies. butterflies were enclosed in a vessel containing air at a temperature of minus 22 deg. cent. In the vessel was an instrument for signalling when the butterfly body temperature fell to minus 10. The body fluids were then turned to ice and the butterflies in the ordinary sense were dead. When treated by a system in which gradual heating was part they came to life again. If the body temperature was allowed to fall more than ten degrees below freezing point the experiment failed. The greatest success was attained when the temperature fell about minus 4½ degrees.

Two Hundred Frozen

From insects Bachmetieff proceeded to warm-blooded animals. The bat was chosen as most likely, because like insects it has an inconstant blood temperature. Two hundred bats were "frozen to death" and kept frozen a more or less long time and then revived. Only in a few cases did the experiment fail.

He has not yet proved that animals such as sheep or horses can be refrigerated and then revived. He reasons that the animals must first be given a tendency to winter sleep and torpidity and this he is effecting by injecting small quantities of carbolic acid into the blood.

"Anabiosis" is, however, not the same thing as hibernation. In hibernation the body temperature is always far above zero. Bachmetieff's refrigerated animals are genuinely dead and if allowed to thaw by ordinary process they would remain as dead as an Alpine traveler who has lain frozen all night. Nevertheless, if the freezing and unfreezing have been carried out on certain principles the dead returns to life.

News from the Camps

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

TABER NOTES

Labor Day passed off very quietly in Taber. There were no sports of any kind. The miners seemed to be only working men to have a holiday. The men working on the sidewalks were working as usual. One of the town councillors was asked the reason for the work not being stopped, and replied that they were in a hurry, as they were afraid the frost would come before the work was finished. Of course, they did not have time to do it all summer, when scores of ratepayers were walking about idle. They had to wait until now, and then deprive the men of their holiday. Oh, well, who put them in office, anyway?

The Taber Hardeware Co. are having a new brick building erected close by the Bank of Hamilton.

Fred Whitcutt was a visitor in Taber on Monday from Bow Island. He is lately from the coast, having been out there since February. He reports conditions very bad. About three mem to every job, and two land sharks to every working man. Fred and his brother are going in for farming on their land at Bow Island.

Some Calgary real estate men are booming Taber land just now. A firm from that city have purchased eight acres adjoining the town on the south from Evan Ewanston, who homesteaded the land. The price paid was six thousand dollars. He sold his other half some years ago for four thousand. The land will be surveyed into lots and placed on the market. It is rumored around town that Larron, who owned a quarter section adjoining Evanston, has sold to the same firm for eight thousand.

The Taber football team went to Grassy Lake on Labor Day and played a draw game with the team from that place.

The mines are working every day. The big mine hoisting about four hundred tons per day. The somesteaders have not come in yet. Several of the best machine runners employed the last few years are not coming in this winter; they have good crops, and most of them have some stock and cannot get away.

Threshing is under way in this vicinity. Rain has put a stop to it for a day or two.

Joe Fearnes has begun work at the Canada West as machine boss. He has been at the Eureka the last two years in the same capacity.

Jack Bell is back, after a few months on the C. P. R.

The regular meeting of Local 1959 was held on Sunday. The routine business was gone through and nominations for district officers were voted on. With one exception the old officers were nominated. For sub-district board Harry Brooks is the nominee of this local. Taber has not had a representative on the board for several years. The miners of Lethbridge have the majority vote and always elect their candidate. We hope that this time we will be able to meet one another half way. Brooks is popular in Taber and well known to many of the miners at Lethbridge.

Taber Local S. P. of C. meet on Sunday, September 8th, at two o'clock, for business and economic discussions.

CORBIN NOTES

Mrs. White has taken her son to Spokane, where she will leave him at college.

Mrs. E. Roberts and son, Edward, arrived back from Spokane. Sorry to hear of the sickness of her baby girl, who had to be left behind.

Miss Lizzie McLean has left the Corbin Boarding House and is away to reside with her sister, Mrs. A Millar, in Hosmer.

Mrs. Harry Allan, a well known resident in Corbin, is giving up the boarding house business. She is going to take in the sights of Medicine Hat before journeying to the Old Country. Jack Johnson, who is succeeding her in the boarding house, is a busy man these days? Jack is our white hope now.

Mrs. Smith and son, Morton, are away to Spokane on a visit, the son remaining behind for College.

The stork again visited up here this week and left a fine bouncing boy to Mr and Mrs. Fred Oliver. Mother and child both doing well.

What price Billy starting up a new home? A few said he was going to get married but sorry to say it's not the case. Marriage postponed owing to the girl's belongings going astray.

Mr. Holigan, our melodramatist, was going the rounds of Corbin. As per usual he has some glorious tales to tell. No pusillanimity about him

A few reported being at a stampede on Sunday upon the hill. Anyhow, some of them looked very serious—seedy, I meant. B——y must have been thrown a few times.

We see Miles looking around again. Simply can't stay away from this good place.

The mines are still on slack times; scarcity of cars being the cause.

Quiet a few journeyed to Hosmer to take in the sports, on Labor Day.

A few hunters went out a-hunting yesterday, but all came back with empty bags. The game wasn't having any better luck next time, boys.

We are glad to see Albert able to get around again.

COLEMAN NOTES

Mr. Wm. Graham, secretary of Local Union 2633, has been appointed as delegate to attend the Trades and Labor Convention which meets in Guelph on September 9th.

A serious accident occurred at the International Coal Company's mine at York Creek, Fred Locke being the victim, being hurt by a fall of coal while at work. We are glad to hear that he is improving at time of writing.

There is quite a large number going from here to Calgary to take in the Stampede.

It looks quite wintery here at present. The mountains are pretty well covered with snow and the weather is quite cold.

Mr. Wm. Murr, of the Coleman Hotel, went on a duck schooting trip down to Pincher and succeeded in bringing home about 75 ducks. Pretty good for one day's shooting.

We have been informed that the Rev. Mr. Murray intends to sail from Scotland on the 17th to take up his duties here again, after several months visit to his old home there.

The town is busy fixing up the school grounds and the janitor's house, which looks fine after a good coat of paint and other improvements. The carpenters are getting along fine with the new addition to the school building.

Miss Augusta Paul has returned from her visit to her home in Springhill, N. S., and taken up her duties here in the school.

Miss McDonald, also of Springhill, N. S., has secured a position here on the teaching staff.

Miss Beck, of Taber, who has been visiting friends here for some time, returned to her home on Saturday.

Mr. T. W. Milley was a visitor to Fernie on Saturday.

Messrs. Mack, Hunter, Wm. Milley, Fraser, McLeod, and several more of the boys, left on Sunday night for Calgary to attend the Stampede. Hope you have a good time there. Coleman is pretty dull in the sports line itself.

Quite a large number of the boys took in the sports at Hosmer on Labor Day.

A big crowd of the sports went to Bellevue on Labor Day to attend the boxing bout there.

Minnesota suffragettes have adopted a new battle cry:
Darn the government; darn the sox,
That's the way to the ballot box;
Patch the holes in hubby's hose;
March to the polls and voice your woes.

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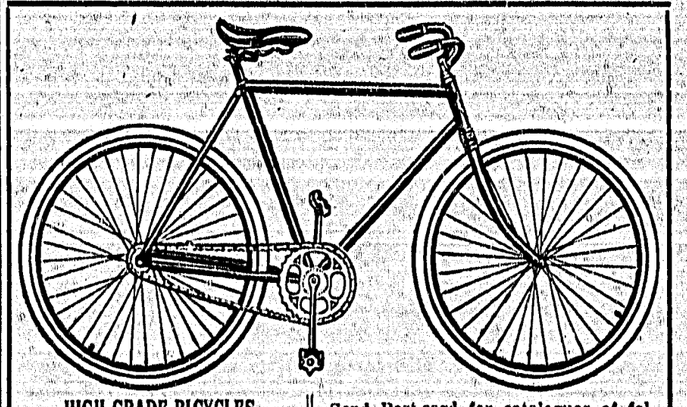

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$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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LAWE & FISHER

ATTORNEYS

Fernie, B. C.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING and CARRIAGE BUILDING
Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

W. J. Cole
BELLEVUE

Hair Dressing
Pool
Billiards
Cigars
Tobaccos
Bowling Alley

Drop In

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	W. Dalling, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2324	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. D. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

French

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE MINIERE AU JAPON

Le Commerce de Charbon

La Chine, en 1902, a achete au Japon pour 17,500,000 francs de charbon, Hong-Kong 12,500,000 fr., les Strait Settlement 6,250,000 fr., les Philippines 2 millions de fr.

Les capitalistes ont la ferme intention d'exploiter, leurs richesses en houille de la facon la plus intensive.

Dans le district charbonnier de Kinskin on construit deux puits a charbon; l'un, celui de Wakamastsu, destine, a alimenter directement les usines metallurgiques, demandera 5 millions pour son amenagement; l'autre sera construit a Omuda par la riche compagnie de Nitsui et coutera 25 millions de francs, il servira de debouche aux puissantes mines de Mukie.

Le prix de la tonne, sur le carreau de la mine, est de 17 fr, 37 cent. Ce charbon est employe dans la plupart des grands etablissements industriels de la Chine, dans la plupart des usines a Gaz de San Francisco, de nombre d'autres des Etats-Unis, sur la cote du Pacifique, sur tous les rivages du Grand Ocean; des maintenant deja il fait une concurrence acharnee aux charbons anglais et australiens.

Or- voici le revers del a medaille; les salaires des ouvriers mineurs de la-bas, comme du reste tous les salaires au Japon, sont des salaires honteux; aux mines de Mukie, les plus prosperes, les ouvriers gagnent un franc soixante-dix centimes par jour, les fils des mineurs adolescents qui travaillent avec leur pere au fond de la mine sont payes quarante-huit centimes par jour.

La valeur des produits

Annees	tonnes Production	globale Valeur	d'ouvriers Nom. total
1883	1,003,000	11,113,200	21,500
1893	3,317,000	20,109,600	70,500
1900	7,429,000	62,798,400	120,560

avec un rendement annuel par ete de 100 a 105 tonnes de charbon.

Mais aussi, la-bas s'annonce l'aurore des temps nouveaux, le capitalisme des Mistcui fait son oeuvre: les presses jaqonaises tirent sans relache les traductions du Capital de Karl Marx.

Il est esperer que les mineurs du Japon comprenant leurs droits et leur interet appartiendront bientot a la grande famille internationale des parlas de la mine, car la cause de la situation malheureuse des ouvriers mineurs du Japon est le maque d'organisation syndicale.

Donc, c'est a nous, travailleurs conscients de la mine, a entrer dans notre syndicat si nous voulons l'amelioration et l'emancipation de la condition ouvriere.—Louis Artoos.

Italian

CRONACHETTA OPERAIA

Nei 4 mila stabilimenti industriali di San Francisco, Calif, vi sono presentemente mpiegate all'incirca 25 mila donne.

* * *

Si ha da Telluride, Colo., che Lato Crandall, "boss" della miniera "Lewis," situata a crica 12 miglia la quella cittadina, e Charles Paprokai in causa di una falsa mossa dell'ascensore sono precipitati al bassi, rimanendo orribilmente sfracellati.

* * *

Nel porto di Tilbury, Inghilterra, venerdi scorso avvenne una lotta accanita tra facchini scioperanti e facchini crumiri. Questi ultimi ebbero la peggio e dovettero fuggire prima che la forza pubblica potesse intervenire e difenderli. Si ebbero una novantina di feriti e numerosi arresti.

* * *

In seguito ad un amichevole accordo, dopo pochi giorni di sciopero i facchini del porto di Port Erie, Pa., sono tronati a lavoro.

* * *

Nelle stazioni ferroviarie di Port Arthur e di Fort William, Ontario, Canada, e scoppiato lo sciopero dei facchini, in numero di mille. Essi chiedono un aumento di 5 soldi all'ora per il loro lavoro.

* * *

I ferrovieri dell e 19 linee che fanno il servizio al sud dell'Ohio ed all'Est del Mississippi stanno congetturando uno sciopero generale se non verra loro accordato un aumento di paga.

* * *

I tramvieri di Chicago hanno fatto sapere alla compagnia che entro una settimana si metteranno in sciopero se non verranno concesse loro alcuni miglioramenti ed un aumento di paga.

* * *

I rappresentanti dei minatori del Wyoming Settentrionale, durante una riunione tenutasi a Sheridan, Wyo., coi rappresentanti dei padroni delle miniere, hanno chiesto un aumento di paga ed il rinnovamento dei contratti per altri due anni.

* * *

Gli aviatori della Germania sono propensi allo sciopero. Il loro salario varia ora dal 37 al 50 dollari al mese, e chiedono che la paga minima sia di $75.00.

* * *

Settecento facchini di Buffalo, N.Y., si sono messi in sciopero perche venne rifiutato loro un aumento di salario ed una diminuzione delle ore di lavoro.

* * *

Nella citta di New York vi sono presentemente 2150 unioni operaie con circa 497 mila membri.

* * *

L'unione delle domestiche formatasi recentemente a Berlino, e la piu giovane della Germania, ma conta gia 25 mila membri. La legge non tollera pero scioperi in quest-unione, e una serva viene arrestata se lascia la sua padrona senza avvertirla un dato numero di giorni prima.

* * *

Durante il 1911 dalle miniere della Pennsylvania furono estratte 142,200,000 tonnellate di carbone bituminoso. Nello stessa periodo di tempo lavorarono in quello Stato 182 mila uomini.

L'ORGANIZZAZIONE E' NECESSARIA

In alcune grandi citta degli Stati Uniti gli Italiani sono stati molto fortunati; in grazia della loro organizzazione politica, essi sono riusciti a farsi prendere nella dovuta considerazione, e parecchi sono stati eletti a cariche d'importanza, cosa questa che ridonda ad onore a loro stessi ed ai connazionali.

Attraverso gli Stati Uniti vi e una grande armata di elettori Italiani; sono migliaia che non attendono che il segnale per formare un'alleanza cogli altri connazionali per creare con essi una gigantesca organizzazione, indipendente da ogni partito poltico e col proposito di appoggiare quel partito che e piu favorevole alla classe operaia ed agli Italiani.

Il voto Italiano ha un'importanza considerevole quando si rifletta che in ogni citta in ogni Contea, in ogni Stato dell'America del Nord vi sono laboriosi nostri connazionali i quali sono cittadini di queste terre e per conseguenza eletori.

Se fosse possibile riunirli tutti in una grande e gigantesca lega, la loro forza allora verrebbe riconoscluta ed apprezzata ed aumenterebbe giornalmente il nostro prestigio.

A somiglianza degli immigranti Irlandesi, Tedeschi, Svedesi, ecc., ai quali vien data la massima considerazione, perche non la si dovrebbe dare anche agli elettori Italiani, il cui numero e press'a poco eguale a quello delle altre nazionalita?

Ciò avverra indubbiamente, in un futuro non molto lontano; anzi, sin da ora, in questa attuale campagna, se gli Italiani, che per il passato sono rimasti indifferenti ed apatici, alzeranno e faranno sentire la loro voce.

Si faccia in modo che si formino delle forti leghe politche in ogni c t a senza distinzione di sesso, di partito o opinione. Ad opera compiuta, si nominino dei Comitati Escutivi per appurare la benemerenza e le abilita dei singoli candidati. Se dall'investigazione risulta che qualcuno di essi sono sinceri e strenui difensori degli operai, allora queste leghe hanno l'obbligo di appoggiarli e di aiutarli in tutte le maniere possibili. In caso contrario queste leghe dovranno combatterli a tutta oltranza; esse nulla debbono trascurare per soffocare le vane ambizioni di quei candidati che vanno contro il popolo per proteggere solo i loro interessi e quelli di pochi altri.

Fra i membri di queste leghe dovrebbesi scegliere qualcuno di riconosciuta abilita e nominarlo candidato a qualche carica: se l'organizzazione e solida e compatta, egli riuscira ad ottenere la carica desiderata.

Nulla havvi da perdere, ma tutto da guadagnare nel fondare leghe politiche Italiane in ogni citta degli Stati Uniti.

E' tempo che i lavoratori prendano parte attiva nella politica, che si uniscano, che combattano concordi e ben disciplinati: essi acquisteranno maggiore esperienza per le battaglie del futuro nel l'uso della loro influenza e del loro voto, che sino ad ora e stato male usato dato ciecamente, alla carlona, con grave loro danno, perche ad altr non serviva che a renderli maggiormente schiavi e ad assoggettarli sempre piu ai disonesti politicanti od agli sfruttatori delle masse operaie.

I lavoratori dovrebbero imprimersi bene nella memoria che la loro vera forza consiste nel voto. Lo sappiano quindi usare con assennatezza!—Eugene Dorne.

LE SOLITE VIGLIACCHERIE

Era facile a prevedersi. I padroni delle miniere di Paint Creek e Cabin Creek, W. Va., dove i minatori sono in sciopero, sono riusciti ad indurre il Governatore dello Stato ad inviare forti nerbi di truppe in pieno assetto di guerra e con cannoni.

Dato il contegno tranquillo e pacifico degli scioperanti, tale spedizione militare ha suscitato la piu viva indignazione.

La compagnia, nel chiedere l'intervento delle truppe, aveva le sue ragioni. Essa sapeva che i soldati, per porsi in rilievo, per far vedere il loro valore. . . . poco valoroso, avrebbero provocato disordini. E cosi e accaduto. E g a sono avvenuti parecchi scontri sanguinosi e parecchi disordini, provocati dalla soldataglia.

Le truppe commettono degliatti di violenza incredibili, attirandosi l'odio *non solo degli scioperanti, ma della popolazione dello Stato intero.*

Centinaia di scioperanti sono gia stati gettati in fetide prigioni; molti altri sono stati feriti. La compagnia vuol vincere lo sciopero, vuol domare quei valorosi e coscienti minatori colla violenza e colla forza brutale, decisa a tenerli nella schiavitu piu abbietta.

Riuscira nel suo intento? E' assai difficile; gli scioperanti sono decisi ad una resistenza a tutta oltranza e risoluti a non tornare a lavoro se prima non verra loro ressa giustizia.

Frattanto da ogni parte dello Stato fioccano vive proteste al Governatore del West Virginia per avere inviato le truppe a Paint Creek e Cabin Creek senza che ve ne fosse il menomo bisogno.

Si suppone, frattanto, che si tentera di por fine allo sciopero per mezzo dell'arbitrato.

I proprietari delle miniere presenteranno una lista di nomi al Governatore, dai quali saranno scelti i membri della commissione arbitrale e i minatori faranno altrettanto.

La Commissione interreghera le due parti e dopo mettera il suo parere sul modo come si possa rivolvere la vertenza.

La Fernie succursale della The Canadian Bank of Commerce e pronta ad emettere speciali Vaglia del Banco di Napoli i quali sono garantiti dal governo italiano e vengono pagati a qualsiasi ufficio postale o alle principali banche d'Italia.

I Vaglia sono emessi dietro richiesta senza ritardo e costituiscono il mezzo piu sicuro per spedire il danaro in Italia poiche vengono adoperati largamente per questo scopo dagli emigranti italiani in tutto il mondo. Particolari piu dettagliati circa i suddetti Vaglia vengono dati dalla Fernie succursale della The Canadian Bank of Commerce o da qualsiasi consile italiano.

SOCIALISM

Socialism, Socialism,
View'd by many with scepticism,
Yet spite of all man may contrive
The dawn of day will soon arrive.
Death itself cannot stem the tide,
The end must come what'er betide.
Then fight the fight, all ye who can—
A living chance for every man.

If air we breathe were bought with gold,
My tale, alas! would ne'er be told;
Why all this cry of want of food?
When all around is plentitude;
Who endow'd thee to rule my life,
To slowly starve my child and wife,
To blast our hopes, until with shame
We claim our own—a pauper's name.

A chance! A chance! is man's one cry;
A chance to live before we die;
And then we hold our naked back
of the large capitalist papers
For them to whip with murd'rous crack.
They drown our cries in joy and mirth,
We dry our tears beneath the earth.
A chance? Then up and regain it,
Anu with thy life's blood retain it.

Oh blessed, happy, glorious day—
When things in common hold the sway,
When man to man shall brothers be,
Joined in the bond of unity;
When strife shall cease and peace shall reign,
One common hope, one common aim;
When love diffus'd, refreshing rain
Shall change the heart of man again.

Socialism, Socialism;
View'd by many with scepticism;
Still it spreads its encircling wings—
The promise of eternal things.
The mighty river floweth on,
The drops keep swelling one by one,
Then fight the fight, be brave and strong,
For right shall triumph over wrong.

"Faith," Michel, B.C.

According to recent reports, there are thre thousand unemployed in Melbourne, Australia. Unemployed demonstrations are held in Perth, Alelaide, Sydney, Melbourne almost daily. And this at a period when everything is considered "prosperous."

THE HELL MYTH

One of our pet illusions are being taken away from us. The good old traditions, legends and doctrines of religion upon which we were brought up are being taken away or turned upside down or inside out.

Pearly gates and streets of gold, and harps and wings and halos, no longer constitute our heaven. The modern heresy is that nobody could be happy in a heaven like that and various sorts of other heavens are offered in substitution. And now by a resolution of the International Bible Students' Association, held in Toronto recently, it was decided to abolish Hell Fire. The resolution is strongly worded and says in part:

"That it is the sense of the International Bible Students delegates, here assembled, that we do not find the Bible to teach the doctrine of a literal "Hell Fire" or place of fire and brimstone for the punishment of the wicked; but that secular history of the formation of the creeds of the middle ages reveals the fact that for various reasons, either wisely or unwisely, the doctrine of torment in "Hell Fire" was added to the gospel, as taught by Jesus and the twelve Apostles, necessitating many ridiculous interpretations of the Lord's parables. We, therefore, now unreservedly repudiate as thoroughly unscriptural, the teaching of a place, state or condition of a "Literal Lake of Fire and Brimstone for the torment of the wicked," and further, we believe from many personal testimonials that the vast majority of ministers of all Protestant denominations have privately repudiated the "Hell Fire" theory, but have for supposedly good reasons hesitated fully to inform their congregations, and further, we believe on this account thousands and perhaps tens of thousands are being driven into scepticism or infidelity."

Clergymen and other religious teachers are invited to record their belief or unbelief in the Hell Fire doctrine in *their local newspapers.* Thus a warm discussion is likely to be precipitated. In that connection I would suggest that preachers east of the Rockies should defer taking action until winter sets in. *The heat* which will be engendered by the discussion of this subject might have a moderating effect upon the climate.

Now that Bible students have led the way and invited the press and the pulpit to record their belief or unbelief in Hell Fire the way may be opened for a declaration on other matters which are driving thousands out of the church and into sceptism. One of the chief drawbacks to the progress of the church is the lack of candor in discussing such subjects as Hell Fire, infant damnation, Sabbath observance, and others. Nobody believes in Hell Fire. I doubt even if those fierce old Presbyterian preachers, who terrified my boyish dreams by their graphic descriptions of the lake of fire and brimstone themselves believed in actual Hell Fire, though their descriptions of it were so realistic you could almost think they had been there and had had a swim in his boiling contents. —Bruce, in "Saturday Sunset."

"London Punch," unburdens itself of the following dialogue:

First Cocter—Well, pore old Bill's gone.

Second Coster (scornfully)—Pore, indeed! Luckiest bloke in the market. Couldn't touch nuffink wiout it turned to money. Insured is 'ouse—burned in a month. Insured 'isself again haccidents — broke 'is harm fust week. Joined the burial society last Toosday, and now 'e's 'opped it. Pore old Bill, indeed!

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today You Can Have it Free and Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy. So I have determined to charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4907 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

DR. FOWLER'S WILD STRAWBERRY

Be sure to guard against the ills of August weather. They come frequently with change of food, air and drinking water, causing dread summer complaint.

Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

Is a veritable life saver. Relieves colic pains, stops diarrhoea and quiets abdominal pains. A popular and effective remedy.

35 cents the bottle

Bleasdell's Drug Store
DRUGS AND STATIONERY FERNIE, B.C.

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

The HOME BANK of CANADA Orginal Charter 1854

The Safest Way to Send Money

When you have to send money through the mail to pay for mail orders, or for any other purpose, take out a Home Bank money order. They cost only a few cents; may be obtained at any office of the Home Bank, and are quickly made out. It is not necessary to register a money order. It is made payable to the person, or firm, you direct, and they have only to endorse it on the back to make it as good as the actual money. 810

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE

Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, dependent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, fearful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

THE [illegible] New Medical Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Buy Your Winter Wearing Apparel Now

BOYS' SWEATERS

Coat Sweaters

Made in the celebrated Jaeger wool, and in fine Scotch wools by the Acme Mfg. Co. Any color. Sizes from 20 to 30.

Prices range from 75c to $2.50

V-Neck Sweaters

Good heavy all-wool sweaters with V-necks, good color combinations. All sizes from 20 in. to 34 in.

Prices from $1 to $2.50

This is the best sweater for the boys. Can be left open when in the house and buttoned up when outside.

Close Roll-Neck Sweaters

We carry a big range of colors in this line. All sizes in stock from 20 to 34.

Prices from 75c to $3.00

This is a good sweater for winter wear.

MEN'S SWEATERS

Coat Sweaters

Our stock of men's coat sweaters is now complete any weight or any color combination you want can be had from us. We are showing some new collar features made by Knit-to-Fit Manufacturing Co., Dr. Jaeger's Woolen Co., Acme Sweater Co., and Monarch Mfg. Co., and Vancouver Knitting Co.

V-Neck Sweaters

In this particular style we have a good assortment. A great range of color combinations as well as different styles of collars. Can be buttoned up close at neck, rolled down rolled collar or left open, the most convenient sweater there is. Made in all weights.

LADIES' SWEATER COATS

In these useful garments we are very strong. Our line is the most complete in town and we have all styles, both high neck and V collars, in a great variety of colors. The prices range from

$2.75 to $10.00

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Our stock of Kiddies' Garments is very complete. The chilly days are here and we have a particularly pretty stock of goods suitable for present weather conditions. Baby Knitted Coats and Fleeced Jackets in a great variety of styles and prices. Knitted Hoods, Bearskin Hoods and Caps. These are the very latest styles and an inspection of them will at once convince discerning buyers that our prices are right.

Saturday Specials IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

2 in 1 Blacking, 3 for	.25
Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs. for	.25
Quaker Oats, small size, 3 pkgs. for	.25
Bulk Cocoanut, per lb.	.25
Lowney's Baking Chocolate, ½ lb.	.20
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb.	.20
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	.85
Paris Mixed Cream Chocolates, per lb.	.30
Queen Quality Catsup, pts. each	.25
Tuxedo Jelly Powder, 4 for	.25
Strictly Fresh Eggs, per doz.	.40
Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sack	$3.65
Robin Hood Flour, 49 lb. sack	$1.85
Canada First Raspberry Jam, 5 lb. tins	.75
Crosse and Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly glass	.30
Swift's Lard, 3 lb. tins	.55
Wagstaff's Marmalade, 5 lb. tins	.70
Paragon Pickles, 40 oz. each	.35
Aylmer's Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.25
B. C. Sugar, 20 lb. sack	$1.35
Swift's White Laundry Soap, 6 cakes	.25
White Swan Laundry Soap, 12 bars	.45
Pears' Unscented Toilet Soap, 2 for	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup, large tins,	.35
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lbs. for	.75
Marafat Peas, 2 pkg. for	.25
Tomatoes, 3's, 2 tins for	.35
White Swan Washing Powder, each	.20
Lighthouse Cleanser, 4 tins	.25
Sheriff's Assorted Wines, per qt. bottle	.35
Freestone Peaches, per box	$1.00

See the Sweater Display in our Window

FALL MILLINERY

We have just unpacked some new models in Fall Hats. These hats are all different, in fact they are the very latest creations of the millinery specialists of Paris. They are very distinctive in style and we feel sure we can supply the taste of the most exacting buyers. They are on display in the millinery section of our Ready-to-Wear department. See them early before the best are picked out.

Children's Felt Fabric Hats in a great variety of shapes and sizes. Just the thing for school wear, made in colors of navy, red and blue, buff, grey, etc. Also a large assortment of sailor caps in navy serge and in brown leather. **Special, 50c each**

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

We carry the famous Turnbull Brand of underwear and we have a very complete range.

Ladies Vests and Drawers, in natural or white,

Per suit, 65c up

Combinations for the children in all sizes,

Prices ranging from 85c, according to size

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

English prints in colors of navy, red and blue, also light ground patterns, **Special 8 yds. for $1.00**

Alarm Clocks

Just a few of our special value alarm clocks, still to be cleared. They are very reliable timekeepers and have a strong alarm. **Special, $1.00 each**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY OF NEW HATS, COATS AND SUITS

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Miss Sutherland, the deaconess of the congregation, is spending a week in Calgary.

The regular monthly ladies' tea of the Methodist Church will be given by Mrs. Dudley at her residence on Tuesday, September 10th, from 3 to 6 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH

The Ladies' Guild (Christ Church) will give a masquerade ball on Hallowe'enn, October 31st. Later details will be given.

The regular monthly tea will be given by Mrs. Walton at the Rectory, at 3.30, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Mr and Mrs. A. J. Carter, and Mr. Davis, a recent arrival from England, left for Calgary on Wednesday night's train.

Miss Ethel Tucker is billed to appear in Nelson's Opera House in "Bosom Friend of Bowser." We do not know whether it is "Napoleon" or Matt Quad's creation.

Mr and Mrs. H. P. Nerwich intend spending a few days at Stampede City, H. P. will be a participant in the affairs of the Master Printers' Cost Convention, which is being held in Calgary this week.

ISIS THEATRE

ALL NEXT WEEK

Return Engagement of the Popular Artists

THE

Gladstone Sisters

Miss Edna Randall

Entire New Repertoire Stronger Than Ever

New Songs
Acrobatic Dances
Monologues
Characters

Pictures and acts changed every night

2 SHOWS NIGHTLY

7.45 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Knox Presbyterian Sunday School will meet on Sunday next at 2.30 p.m., instead of 12, as formerly. The Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes will meet at the same hour in the main body of the church.

In the presence of a few friends, Mr. Henry Ernest Smith, of Winnipeg, and Miss Grace Muriel Dudley, formerly of Fernie, were united in holy wedlock on Monday afternoon, Sept 2nd. in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Rev. Lashley Hall officiating. Among those present were the brother and sister of the bride. Mr and Mrs. Smith left the same afternoon for Fernie to spend their honeymoon with the bride's parents. Mr. James Mavor, of Victoria acted as groomsman, and Miss Dorothy Proctor supported the bride.

THE FERNIE SCHOOLS

The enrolment of pupils in the local schools has been completed, and in all there are 616— 290 boys and 326 girls.

In the Central School, which includes the classes in the K. P. Hall, Calgary Market Company's building, and the Sunday School room in the basement of the Baptist Church, there are in all 440—210 boys, and 230 girls.

The list of teachers are:

Division No. 1—E. G. Daniels, principal.

Division No. 2.—Miss Hogan.

Division No. 3.—Miss Daniels (Baptist Schoolroom).

Division No. 4.—Miss Cochrane.

Division No. 5.—Miss Ross.

Division No. 6.—Miss Gordon.

Division No. 7.—Miss Cormick.

Division No. 8.—Miss Turner (Calgary Market Building).

Division No. 9.—Mrs. Elley.

Division No. 10.—Miss Babbitt.

Division No. 11—Miss McLeod (K. P. Hall).

Division No. 12.—Miss Ballantine (K P. Hall).

West Fernie School—84 pupils (36 boys, 48 girls).

Teachers: Miss McDonald and Miss Cogland.

Annex School—92 pupils (44 boys, 48 girls).

Teachers: Miss Faulkner and Miss McPherson.

MRS. BLEASDELL DEAD

Telegram received here on Thursday from Seaforth, Ont., addressed to P. G. Morrison, stated that Mrs. Bleasdell, wife of the Mayor, passed away on Wednesday night. This esteemed lady, who has a host of friends in Fernie, has been ill for a long time, hence her end was not unexpected.

The deceased was a native of Seaforth, and the interment will take place there.

AMBULANCE CONCERT

Those who have not yet turned over the money received from the sale of tickets re the Grand Concert are asked to do so at the request of Colonel McKay.

The correspondent to the Nelson News in reporting particulars of the Fernie Ambulance Concert inadvertently reported the $100 donation from a corporation, whereas we are informed it was the gift of a private individual who wishes to remain incog.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" AT THE GRAND THEATRE TO-NIGHT

Replete with a magnificent scenic, costume and electrical equipment, Wm E. Lorraine's superb revival of "Rip Van Winkle" will be presented at the Grand Theatre, to-night.

No attraction in years has awakened so much interest in Canada as has this much heralded production. With the exception of Joseph Jefferson no player has enjoyed such a long and brilliant career in "Rip Van Winkle" as has Mr. Chas. J. Coklin. Surrounded by a distinguished company of players, Mr. Coklin will be seen here in this famous play. Beautiful scenery and costumes as well as brilliant lighting effects will enhance the production to a marked degree. Every detail has been given careful attention and as well as clever children for the portrayal of the child parts, an acting dog and cat is carried by the company. All along the tour of "Rip Van Winkle," public, press and clergy have been loud in their praise of the excellent company and superb production and already prospects point to a big audience being present at the Grand to-night (Friday) to witness a meritorious presentation of "Rip Van Winkle."

Coroner Jeffs, of Nanaimo suggests that deer hunters should wear RED caps. Tut! tut! whisper it gently—perhaps he's a Socialist. His ostensible object is to protect sportsmen from the "Mutts" who shoot their friends by mistake.

THE ISIS

The Isis is still showing its enterprising spirit. This week films showing scenes in Tripoli incident to the Turco-Italian War were thrown upon the screen to the delectation of audiences in which the former subjects of King Emmanuel predominated. Appropriate music was rendered by the orchestra with special aid from the well known cornetist, Signor Pasta. "La Marcha Reale" was very effectively rendered and the vociferous applause testified to the appreciation of the hearers.

KEIR HARDIE'S SON MARRIED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—James Keir Hardie, jr., son of James Keir Hardie, Socialist leader of the House of Commons in England, was married to Miss Marion Stoddart in Brooklyn recently, the Rev. A. N. Daniels, a retired Lutheran minister, officiating. Mr and Mrs. Hardie left on a ten days' honeymoon. They will make their home in Brooklyn.

James Keir Hardie, sr., the father, arrived from England a few days ago to bring his son's bride-to-be with him and he was present at the wedding. Miss Stoddart and young Hardie were schoolmates together in Scotland, where they were betrothed two years ago. The young man came directly afterwards to this country, and engaged in business in Brooklyn.

URGE TAX ON CHURCHES

Unbroken Line of Taxes Presented to Vancouver Commission

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 4.—The Vancouver Catholic clergy recently made a sharp attack on the civic authorities for taxing church property, alleging that this is the only city in America where this is done. The Holy Rosary Cathedral this year, for instance, is charged $3,800 taxes.

At a government investigation being held today into municipal taxes, Protestants, Orangemen and the Masonic lodges appeared and presented an unbroken line of testimony in favor of church taxation. J. M. McVety, president of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, told the commissioners that the single tax movement as worked out in Vancouver was a libel on the late Henry George.

OBITUARY

Died on August 31st, Montele Viola, infant daughter of Andrew T. Hamilton, aged seven months and ten days. The funeral will be held on Monday, Sept. 9th. Rev. Ford officiating.

Died, on September 5th, Annie Sweeney, infant daughter of John Sweeney, aged two months and seventeen days.

Died September 6th, Tietellia Lalonde, aged five months and twenty days. Funeral will be held from the Catholic Church, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The remains of the late C. H. Doogin, who died on August 18, will be buried this (Friday) afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Thomson and Morrison.

Kaslo has instituted a cadet corp. The young idea will be taught how to shoot, scoot, loot, and root in true militiaman's style.

The Celebrated Richardson Ball-Bearing Skates are Used Exclusviely in the Fernie Roller Rink.

The Most Cheerful Amusement in Town

Open 7.30 to 10.
Sat. 7.30 to 10.30

Admission Free, Skating 25c.

Ladies, Attention!

Mrs. Colton has now on display her new line of

FALL AND WINTER HATS

Many beautiful creations among them. She extends a cordial invitation to all the ladies.

MILLINERY PARLORS

Upstairs, Liphardt Block Fernie

IN MEMORIAN

In memory of the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs. Jas. Buckley, who died August 27th, 1911.

The flowers we place upon her grave
May wither and decay,
But the love we have for her who sleeps
Can never fade away.

FOR RENT

On Easy Terms
In the rising town of Elko

RESTAURANT WITH BAKERY

Excellent frontage with two large windows, dining room, a sitting room and 3 good bedrooms.

Mrs. E. B. Holkrook
P.O. ELKO

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

VIOLIN LESSONS

Mr. F. Destabello wishes to inform prospective students of the violin that he is open to receive a few more pupils. Apply at the Isis Theatre.

PRIVATE TUTOR desires pupils for evenings and Saturdays. Elementary and high school work. Mathematics and science a speciality. Apply, W. G., District Ledger. 2

FOR SALE.—Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Baby Sleigh, English Baby Buggy, Crossent Saw, Range, Heater, Floor Covering, etc. Apply residence, Mr. Minns, McPherson Ave. 2-2t

HOUSE TO RENT.—Three-roomed House in West Fernie; rent $10. Apply to Joseph L. Allan. 2-3t

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—One or two rooms and kitchen; every convenience. Apply, Ledger Office 2-3t

FOR SALE.—Convenient Cottage in French Camp, Coal Creek; cheap to ready purchaser. Apply, G. B., c.o. District Ledger.

FOR SALE—Well built, six-roomed residence on an acre of ground, within fifteen minutes walk from Fernie. Excellent location. Apply, K. N., District Ledger.

FOR SALE.—Pedigree Airedale Terriers from finest imported stock. W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B.C. 3-5t

FOR RENT—Six-roomed Concrete block House. Apply, Wm. Minton, Lindsay Avenue, Annex.

"Justice" After Churchill

LONDON, England.—That "Justice" the weekly organ of the Social Democratic party, is not disposed to cease heckling the government regarding the use of the metropolitan police as strikebreakers, is shown by the way in which it goes after Home Secretary Churchill in the following article, appearing in its current issue:

'In his reply to our protest against the manner in which the metropolitan police has been used in strikes, the Home Secretary says that "there is no foundation for the suggestion that the metropolitan police have been sent to various parts of the country 'in response to pressure from capitalist supporters of the government,' or that they have been used as 'organized strikebreakers.'"

As against that statement we quoted from the Correspondence and Report, November, 1910, on the Colliery Strike Disturbances in South Wales, statements made by government officials which entirely bear out our contention. As to the first point, it is quite clear that the police were sent to South Wales at the request of the mine owners; that but for this request they would not have been sent at all, that they were not needed, as a general rule, for the maintenance of law and order, and that, on the contrary, the mine owners regarded them as their own agents to protect their property and to assist them in intimidating and defeating the strikers.

In his memorandum on the whole subject, in the official report in question, General Macready—who certainly can be accused of no undue leniency toward the strikers, although he appears, in the main, to have carried out his duties with commendable fairness—says: 'It appeared to me on arriving in this district that a false impression as to the use of both police and military existed in the minds of the managers. There seemed a general idea that managers were at liberty to carry out any schemes they pleased, such as the importation of 'blacklegs,' or fresh work on pits, in short, any measure, without consideration as to how it might influence the strikers, and that the military would then be called upon to support such action.'

Although General Macready and other officials, including Mr. Churchill himself, made frequent representations to mine owners and managers in deprecation of that idea, it cannot but be admitted that the use of the police was frequently such as to encourage rather than dispel such a notion.

Must Keep Pits in Order

It is necessary to understand that the immediate success of the strike depended upon putting the pits completely out of action. It did not matter in the least to the owners if no coal was raised for a few days, weeks, or even months. What did matter to them, however, was that the pits and machinery should be kept in good working order. That entailed the employment of a certain number of men to keep the pumps going, and in order. *Unless this could be secured, the employers would be forced to come to terms.* Now, the object of a strike is to force the employers to come to terms from fear of loss. To guarantee them against that loss is to defeat the strike. It is no question of the strikers being permitted to "saboter," to "ratten," or to destroy property with impunity; but that by merely stopping all work they can inflict such injury upon the employer that he would rather yield than suffer the injury.

There is nothing unfair or wrong or even illegal in this, as matters stand, so long as there is no active attack on property. The striker risks his livelihood The flat of the employer is that the workman must work on his terms or starve. The striker says that the employer must concede better terms, or he will suffer serious loss by the it is no part of the duty of the State is prepared to guarantee the workman a "living wage" when on strike it is no part o fthe duty of the State to interfere to preserve the property of the employer from falling into ruin through disuse. To use the police for such a purpose is to use them as "organized strikebreakers.'

Now, in General Macready's report for Monday, November 21, we find the following: "Major Freeth and Lieutenant Anderson visited the Britannic Colliery and rendered reports as to its condition. It is evident that this mine is being drowned out, and it is important that it should be started. It is very hard to defend, and the men in the vicinity are a very rough lot; fifty police and fifty infantry at least would be required for its protection, and the place would have to be constantly watched. I informed Mr. Llewellyn and the chief constable that I was prepared to offer assistance in reopening the colliery, if the chief constable could find the necessary police."

What is that but using the police as organized strikebreakers? It appears that the colliery in question was reopened; and that it was the action of the police in this and similar instances which led to the disturbances at Tonypandy.

Apart from that, the regular "escorting" of blacklegs appears to have been regarded as ordinary police duty. General Macready reports a discussion with representatives of the men on this subject, in which the men claimed that the police "did not act in accordance with the law, and did not allow the pickets to interview men passing to and from their work."

As to the idea of the owners and managers that the police were simply their agents, entirely at their beck and call, the report affords ample evidence of this. The affair of the Cynon Colliery presents, perhaps, the most striking instance. This is reported on both by General Macready and Mr. Moylan, an official specially representing the Home Office in the district:

General Macready's report is as follows: "Colonel Edwards, Mr .Moylan and Major Burnett visited Tondu, Port Talbot and Cynon Colliery. On their return they reported that there was no necessity for the thirty police at Tondu, who were asked for by the manager because he was afraid that the men at the Maestag mnie would come out and attack his mine. Then they visitd Port Talbot, where they ascertained that the urgent demand for police and military to be sent to Cynon Colliery was in order to enforce the levying of a fine which had been awarded against the men by a civil court. The miners had offered to pay voluntarily 80 per cent of the amount, and this had been recommended by the manager but refused by the owners. The men were paid immediately after the arrival of the police and the full amount deducted. No word of this was sent to the chief constable by his local inspector at Port Talbot."

From Mr. Moylan's report of the affair we learn that the award given against the men, for which the deduction was made, was on account of their having struck, about a month earlier, without giving due notice. They had afterwards returned to work and the award of 19 shillings against each man was to be deducted from the first week's wages The men objected, and, as stated, offered 80 per cent. This was refused and with the aid of the police the full deduction was made, and a further strike resulted. Concluding his report of the affair Mr. Moylan says: "It will be seen from this short account of the facts that these police were sent for solely in order to enable the deduction from wages to be made, and that the effect of their arrival has been to send the men out on strike! If there had been no large force of police here to draw on, the manager admitted that the deduction would not have been made, and there would have been no strike.

"The presence of such a large force of police and military here had undoubtedly given colliery managers the impression that they can obtain unlimit supplies of them on any pretext."

From this it is quite clear that the police were used, not only as strikebreakers, but as strikemakers and bum bailiffs.'

The strange notion of the owners and managers that the police were simply their tools and agents, finds further evidence in a remarkable letter addressed to the Home Office on behalf of the Mommouthshire and South Wales Coal Operators' Association, the concluding passage of which is as follows:

"Colonel Edwards (in command of a division of the Metropolitan police told me that he was not going to allow his men to be kept in the district indefinitely, and that it was quite open to him to withdraw them at any moment. I pointed out to him that these men were now sworn constables of Glamorganshire, and that I had made a special requisition for their services and that they were employes of mine as long as I wished.'

This completely bears out our charge that the police were used as 'organized strikebreakers," and that they were so used "in response to pressure from capitalist supporters of the government."

There is more evidence to the same effect in the report in question. That, of course, only deals with the use of the police in South Wales last November, but we have little doubt that the official reports of the recent troubles in Manchester, Hull, and elsewhere, when they come to be published, will disclose the same kind of evidence.—N. Y. Call.

Conciliation Laws Australia Commonwealth

By R. Cameron.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug .24.—Of the making of laws for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes there seems in this country, particularly in this state, to be no end The system is established and its principle permanent. After a Voluntary Arbitration Act in 1901, the Industrial Arbitration Act was established, which introduced the system of settling disputes by a judicial proceeding in a court, presided over by a judge, which included representatives of employers and employees. This tribunal soon became hopelessly in arrears with its work. In 1908 the whole of this act was allowed to lapse, and was superseded by Mr. Wade's system of wages boards for each separate industry, subject only to a court of appeal. This system certainly justified itself in the eyes of the public, and has had to be retained, at all events, in form, though its character is being substantially altered.

Apparently the hostility of the militant Labor leagues, who fought these boards bitterly from the outset, still remains. But they have succeeded too incontestably to allow of a continuance of this irrational hatred. The Labor party, however, has never yet openly admitted its change of attitude, and the only feeling has had a grave effect on the new measure. Hitherto wages boards have, after fully inquiry made an award dealing with all the conditions of labor in dispute, which is directly binding upon all persons engaged in the industry. Under Mr. Beeby's new scheme, however, the boards are merely to report to a court which alone will exercise the all-important function of actually making *the binding award.* When the board's recommendation comes before it for confirmation the court will have full power to modify it in any way it chooses, and thus the legal tribunal of 1901 is smuggled back into its old position of supremacy. The preliminary investigations of the boards will, of course, assist the court most materially, but at the same time legal forms and methods, together with "the law's delays," are now unnecessarily superadded.

An interesting modification of the existing system of penalties for striking is also submitted. Anything in the nature of a strike is still an offence, punishable by imprisonment but under the new system it is to be an offence only when the organization striking has failed to give due notice to the minister of the existence of a state of unrest likely to lead to a conflict. This will allow the minister and his officers opportunity to intervene, with a view to preventing the unrest from culminating in a strike.

On the other hand, there is the very serious qualification that if his intervention should prove unsuccessful, presumably a strike will be free from any penalty, so far as the law is concerned. That would be fatal to the whole design.

Then again, a great deal of interest attaches to the proposals affecting preference for unionists. This is already the source of no inconsiderable share of New South Wales industrial troubles. It is unquestionably a very thorny subject, as the vital question of the efficiency of the workmen is sought to be ignored. The unwillingness of the employers, and of a very large section of the public, to accept a system which enables an industrial tribunal to force upon them a member of a union who for any reason they may distrust or dislike in preference to a non-unionist whom they want is natural enough. But it is also natural that the feeling of the unionist should be that the benefits of unionism which he and his fellows have won should be confined to those who have made the sacrifices by which they have been secured. It is replied that many of those who bore the heat and burden of the day have passed and are passing away. But, then again, there is the rejoinder that it is only by the efforts and the sacrifices of unionists today that still more improved conditions can be acquired. The uniform series of successes and expansions that have so far attended the unions deprive both pleas of most of their relevancy in Australia. Both systems have been tried in New South Wales.

The act of 1901 was based upon the recognition of trade unions. No other body could approach the court. Moreover, the court, in its award was empowered to, and did from time to time include in its award provisions making it compulsory upon employers to engage unionists in preference to non-unionists. Mr. Wade's act of 1908 annulled this part of the system It drew no distinction between the two classes so far as the privileges of the system were concerned Now it is proposed that the country shall revert to the original plan, with modifications Preference is to be given; but only under certain conditions One is that the union seeking it must open its doors freely to any reputable citizen who wishes to join, on his compliance with proper conditions of entry. Another is that the court, when granting it, must be satisfied that it will conduce to industrial peace, or to the better observance of an award If the conditions are complied with, both of them being, so to speak, matters of opinion, it is to be obligatoroy upon the court to grant the desired preference, though in so doing neither legal principles nor legal methods can be relied upon. That is a very serious matter.

Another feature of complete novelty is a provision enabling officers of the government, in the event of a strike, to step in and take a secret ballot of the men concerned, as to whether or not the strike shall be continued; or, if it is only threatened, whether it shall occur at all. An arrangement of this kind, if properly carried out, would certainly have avoided some of the most serious industrial disturbances of recent years. Such a proposition, if adopted, would provide a very valuable safety valve at times of excitement. It would also remove the not unwarranted suspicion of trickery and ballot-box stuffing which have often been aroused by the conduct of the interested union officials who have presided at their ballots.

These matters, though they are in a sense details of interest mainly to those who are students of this kind of legislation, are all of great importance. There is yet another feature of the proposals, which has a still wider range, and embodies an entirely new principle. One of the chief difficulties in the administration of the existing system, and also of that which preceded it, has been the fact that the most numerous and powerful unions—the Newcastle miners, the Broken Hill miners, the wharf laborers, and the coal lumpers—have steadily defied the statutory prohibitions of strikes. Numbering as they do, some 7,000 members between them, it is obvious that the task of enforcing compliance or of inflicting punishment on all the members concerned is and must remain impossible. Mr. Beeby, the minister, with more regard for the political influences exercised by these unions upon the Labor leagues and their political representatives than for the prestige of parliament or constitutional principles, proposes to exempt these four unions from compulsory compliance with the provisions of the new measure. They may come under it if they like. The way is made as easy and profitable for them as possible. But there will be no compulsion, and if they choose to continue outside the scope of the legislation in a position of exceptional privilege and supremacy they may do so. In that event they will be provided with the assistance of standing conciliation committees, appointed by the government, in settling disputes with their employers.

This obsequiousness of parliament to industrial corporations is not a little startling to people who entertain the idea that laws are intended to bind rich and poor, weak and strong, equally. The minister justifies the extraordinary exemption on the ground that it is no use his shutting his eyes to the fact that those unions will not avail themselves of the advantages of industrial measures, nor obey its injunctions unless they so desire, and the government cannot force them to do so. In other words, they and they alone stand above the law. Of course this kind of reasoning points to the conclusion that legislation of this kind should not be passed at all. In any case, if the people are compelled to choose some kind of surrender to these insurrectionary forces in their midst it would be better even that the law should be successfully defied than that it should contain official recognition of the inability of the state to enforce it where its enforcement is most necessary. It is upon this part of the proposals that the keenest struggle seems likely to be waged. It is certain they will not pass into law without the strong resistance. In their present shape they seem repugnant to liberty and democracy, as well as to the root principles of constitutional government.—Calgary Albertan.

MACHINE DUG HALF OF INDIANA'S COAL

But Miners Were Kept Busy in 1910, Because Strikes Elsewhere lasted Considerably Longer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Indiana's production of coal in 1910 was 18,389,815 short tons, valued at $20,813,659, a gain of 3,555,556 tons and $5,658,978 over the figures for 1909, according to E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey.

Of the total production in 1910, 8,986,495 tons, or nearly 50 per cent., was mined by machines, of which there were 645 in use. The coal mines gave employment to 21,878 men, who, notwithstanding the average of 34 days lost by 12,638 men on strike, made an average of 220 working days each. This was 32 days better in working time than in the boom year, 1907, and is the best record made in the history of Indiana coal mining. The average production per man was also a record breaker, the average for 1910 being 841 tons to each employe for the year, and 3.67 tons for each working day.

While some of the coal miners of Indiana suspended work in 1910, in sympathy with the strike in Illinois and in the Southwestern States, the idleness in Indiana was not general nor was it by any means so prolonged as in the other States affected. Of the total number of men employed in the coal mines of Indiana only about 60 per cent quit work on the strike call, and these remained idle for an average of but 32 days, whereas in the other fields the idleness extended from April 1 to September 15, and the effects lasted for fully six months. Indiana operators and miners as a whole therefore benefited from the strike, as is shown by an increase in production from 1909 of 24 per cent.

Moreover, on account of the fuel shortage occasioned by the strike the prices for Indiana coal advanced, the average in 1910 being $1.13 per short ton, against $1.02 in 1909, and the total value of the coal produced increased 37.34 per cent.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Blossedell's Drug Store

The Original and Only Genuine

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A GLOSSARY OF POLITICAL TERMS

(For use in a Crisis.)

Last Ditch—A receptacle for poor, thinking and high falutin. Favorite death place for advanced politicians who do not intend to die—at least, not there—and who, as a matter of fact, always survive misfortunes which have made strange ditchfellows.

No Surrender—An expression much used by those who attempt to disguise a defeat by congratulating one another on their indomitable courage and to reveal their love for their leaders by disregarding his advice and attempting to shatter his authority. After which they surrender with the rest.

Cecil.—(1) A place where Dukes and Smiths combine to banquet a former creator of judges who is not to be satisfied with a creation of peers.

(2) A gentleman from Oxford University noted for the amenity of his manners and the suavity of his language. An expert in the organization of impromptu anger. Holding that silence is golden, he has shrieked down a Prime Minister and reduced a Speaker to impotence. Conscious, as he is, of his merits, he esteems lightly and denounces shrilly those who fail to share his exalted estimate of his own immaculate perfection.

Cad—Term supposed by those who bravely use it under cover of upon or to be vividly descriptive of an English gentleman who happens to be Prime Minister.

Traitor—A genial word conveying political disagreement. Has been howled out by many whose language (like the raven's answer) "little meaning, little relevancy, bore."

The House of Lords — (1) The last rampart of British liberty. (2) An effete assembly of arrogant people crushers combined together for the destruction of freedom and capable of being checked and cured only by the duplication of their number.—London Punch.

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Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorised ....$10,000,000.00 Capital Subscribed $5,575,000
Capital Paid Up .....$5,575,000 Reserve Fund $5,575,000

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

KENNEDY & MANGAN

LUMBER

MANY FEET OF LUMBER are wasted when it is not of first class quality. Knots and knot holes, soft spots, etc., are of no use, yet all have to be paid for just the same.

EVERY FOOT OF OUR LUMBER can be used. We select it so carefully that all "culls" are removed, leaving only first class serviceable stuff for your use. Practice real economy by buying your lumber here.

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

Second Hand Furniture Store

VICTORIA AVENUE N.

Highest Prices Paid

For Secondhand Furniture, Stoves, Tools, etc., also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothes.

Two-chair Barber Outfit for Sale.

G. RADLAND, Prop.

Joe Falvo

Shoemaker

General Repairer

New Work warranted

Carosella's Store

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

Spend Your Money with These

General Merchants
Trites-Wood Co.
Crowe Nest Trading Co.
Philip Carosella
Weber's Store, Ltd.

Butchers
"41" Market Co.
Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
Fernie Dairy

Where to put up
Waldorf Hotel
King Edward Hotel
Fernie Hotel
Central Hotel
Royal Hotel,
King's Hotel
Coleman Hotel, Coleman
Royal Hotel, Nelson

Real Estate
C. E. Lyons
M. A. Kastner
Joe Grafton

Hardware
J. D. Quail
Trites Wood
J. M. Agnew & Co., Elko.

Sewing Machines
Wm. Barton

Your Bank Acct.
Bank of Commerce
Bank of Hamilton
Home Bank
Imperial Bank

Lumber Supplies
Kennedy & Mangan
Fernie Lumber Co.

Billiards and Pool
W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.

Wines & Liquors
Pollock Wine Co.
P. Carosella.

How to travel
Over the Great Northern

Second Hand Store
G. Radland

When you're dry
Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
George Barton

Professionals
DENTISTS
Dr. Wrigleeworth
Dr. Barber
LAWYERS
Ross, McDonald and Lane
Eckstein & McTaggart
Lawe & Fisher