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

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LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY JUL 10 1912 VICTORIA, B. C.

CARVER VS. MULLIN

Carver Wins on a Foul--Unsatisfactory Result of Fast Bout

One o fthe best boxing bouts ever witnessed in Fernie came off at the Grand Theatre on Monday evening last. The contestants were Charley Carver, of Michel, and Billy Mullins, well known throughout the Pass. The event was timed to come off at 10 o'clock, but it was close to 11 p.m. before the first round was called. Both men received a good reception on their appearance in the ring, their respective admirers appearing confident of their man's victory. The odds were, however, considered in favor of Carver, Mullins being, in the opinion of many, too old to stand up against such a hurricane fighter as Carver. After a few rounds Carver's supporters became less confident, as Mullins' defence tactics was a revelation to the majority of those present. As round after round was reeled off it became perfectly evident that Carver could not knock the old war horse out, and that failing a mishap, such as the one that happened, the bout would go the limit of the full fifteen rounds. Mullins could not come down to Carver's weight, 145 lbs, and although his exact weight was not given, it is understood that he was 13 lbs. heavier than his younger opponent. As $100 was the forfeit paid for this overweight, Carver can hardly have a kick coming. Geo. O'Brien, of Coal Creek, was referee, and although there is some slight controversy as to the justice of the decision, a number contending that Carver was on his feet when he was hit at the finish, or that Mullins misfired, taking it all in all he gave general satisfaction. For our part we believe that the referee was justified in his decision, although we have no doubt but that the foul was purely accidental. Mullins could have had no reason to try such methods. He appeared to be quite fresh and could easily have stood the other two rounds, in which event it would, in all probability, have been a draw, although we would not have been surprised to have heard the decision given in his favor, as what he lacked in forcing the fighting he amply made up in his fine defensive tactics. For the most part Carver did the fighting, but Mullins now and then mixed it a bit.

We understand that Mr. McNab, of the McNab Lumber Co., is offering to put up $500 for Mullins in a fight with Carver again. Also that Mullins is willing to come down to 145 lbs. At the time of going to press, although repeated calls were made for Carver, he has not as yet come through. After such a decision, and as Mullins is prepared to come down to weight, he is certainly entitled to a return match.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS

1st Round—Carver jumped up all ready for the fray, and started trying to get round his man. Mullins looked a bit seedy, but before long showed that he was quite alert and able to look after himself. Carver tried hard to get in a few blows, but they were all warded off, and the round finished up with no damage to either party. In favor of Carver.

2nd Round—Mullins took the aggressive, and got within reach of Carver, who shot out his left, but only managed to reach his forehead. Mullins retaliated with a heavy blow on the cheek. They both began to liven up and blows were freely exchanged. The round ended in favor of Mullins.

3rd Round—Both men sparred around, when Carver made an attempt at an upper cut, but missed. Mullins tried the same game, but was equally without success. Honors even.

4th Round—Clinching predominated in this round and nothing of any consequence occurred. Honors even.

5th Round—In this round Carver made a determined effort to finish it. Before many seconds had passed Mullins slipped and fell on the floor. On his rising Carver was after him again and got him on the cheek which sent him down again. Mullins took full advantage of the time, and until the end of the round satisfied himself with getting out of Carver's reach. Carver's round.

6th Round—Mullins decided to do a bit of fighting, and got in a few healthy body blows. He kept hot on Carver's trail until time was called. Mullin's round.

7th Round—Carver came up fresh, but could not make any impression on his opponent's defense. Mullins did little of the fighting, but got in two blows on the ribs. Carver, however, did not seem effected by them. Honors even.

pened and honors were about even.

8th Round—Nothing exciting happened

9th Round—Matters began to liven up. Mullins tried for the jaw, but Carver saved himself and swung at his opponent's jaw, who ducked and retaliated with a heavy body punch. Carver rushed after him, but Mullins saved himself and the round ended about even.

10th Round—Carver lost a couple of good opportunities here. He got Mullins off his guard and landed one on the face. Mullins looked a bit dazed, and left himself open, and had Carver followed it up it might have ended here. Mullins pulled him self together and forced the fighting until the end of the round, getting in a few shots. Mullins during the round once again left himself open, but Carver did not take advantage of it. Mullins' round.

11th and 12 Rounds—These were somewhat tame, the only outstanding features being Mullins' defence. Honors even.

13th Round—This proved to be the final round. Mullins took the aggressive, and landed on Carver's face. The blow was not a heavy one, certainly not sufficient to have knocked Carver down, but in trying to side-step he evidently slipped and was down on both knees. Whilst in this position Mullins hit him on the right cheek. Some claim he hit him with his left and right, but we only noticed one blow. The referee got in between the two and stopped the fight. Mullins looked as if he were appealing to him to allow the fight to continue, and we understand that Carver had no objection to this, but the referee gave his decision there and then in favor of Carver on a foul. It was an excellent fight and a pity it did not go the limit.

JOHNSON WINS IN THE NINTH

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 4.—Johnson (world's champion) successfully defended his title this afternoon in his battle with big Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, overwhelming his adversary in the ninth round of the fight. Flynn never had a chance with the black smoke who simply toyed with him. It was an easier battle than the Reno affair two years ago today.

In the ninth and final round Johnson held the fireman at arm's length in an attempt to guard himself against the fireman's constant butting. Finally he got in close, jumped a foot in the air and landed with the top of his head against the negro's jaw. Capt. Pollack, realizing that, seemed loath to end the contest on a foul, jumped into the ring and brought the battle to an end. Referee Smith thereupon gave the decision to Johnson. Johnson was given a terrific cheer.

WOLGAST RETAINS LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Wins on Foul From Rivers—Verdict Unpopular

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—Wolgast won in the 13th round of his fight with Joe Rivers for the light-weight championship. In the 13th round Wolgast hit Rivers in the groin, which to many appeared a foul at the same time Rivers hit Wolgast a terrific blow which sent him to the floor. The referee declared Wolgast winner on a foul. Wolgast's seconds carried him from the ring. Rivers got up without any aid. The decision is very unpopular as Rivers had put Wolgast down with a right on the jaw in the sixth round. It is a sure thing that this pair will come together again, as Wolgast won on a mere fluke, if not on a foul.

FITZSIMMONS POPULARITY INCREASING

The popularity of Bob Fitzsimmons, ex-champion of the world, and the idol of the fight fans, is on the increase. As times goes on and the "white hopes" go down one by one, the memory of the grand old man of the ring brings a longing for another of his stamp to capture the goat of the "big smoke" and relegate him to the boneyard.

Fitzsimmons is now an actor playing the leading role in a piece written especially for him by Hal Reid, entitled "A Fight for Love."

Bob Fitzsimmons himself, supported by his company, will present "A Fight for Love" at the Grand Theatre on Friday, July 5th.

It has been decided to give an extra performance of "A Fight For Love" by the Bob Fitzsimmons Company at the Grand on Saturday night. To accommodate Creekites a special train has been arranged for to leave Fernie at 11 p.m.

FORTY KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED IN NEW YORK TRAIN WRECK

CORNING, N.Y., July 4.—Over forty passengers were killed and fifty injured today when an express train crashed into the west-bound Lackawanna passenger train number 9, two miles east of this city.

TEXT OF PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGEMENT

Krzus (Appellant) vs. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Limited

(Present—Lord Macnaughten, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Shaw.)

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia of April 28, 1911, reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Clement upon a case stated by an arbitrator under the provisions of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902.

JUDGEMENT

Lord Atkinson, in delivering their Lordships' judgment on Tuesday, June 18, said the respondent company had in their employment at Fernie, British Columbia, a workman who was an Austrian subject named Albert Kzrus. While in this employment he met with an accident by which he lost his life. It was admitted that this accident was an accident "arising out of and in the course of his, the deceased's, employment," within the meaning of the statute. His wife, now his widow, resided at the time this occurred, and still resides, in Austria, and was, like her deceased husband, an Austrian subject.

The appellant is the legal personal representative of the deceased, and resides in British Columbia. As such representative he in the interest of the widow made an application for compensation under the statute. The arbitrator submitted for the decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court the three following questions:

(1) Can the applicant who is the legal personal representative of the deceased workman, and who is resident in the Province of British Columbia, obtain an award for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902, the dependant of the deceased being an alien residing in a foreign country at the time of the accident out of which the claim for compensation arose, and at the time of the death of the deceased workman and ever since?

(2) Can such legal personal representative in such circumstances enforce payment of the award pursuant to Section 8 of the Second Schedule of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1902? Mr. Justice Clement answered the first question in the affirmative, and declined to answer the others.

The statute is practically identical with the statute of the United Kingdom, the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, save that the duties imposed upon the Registrar of Friendly Societies by Section 3 of the latter are imposed upon the Attorney-General of the Province by Section 4 of the former. The Court of Appeal (Mr. Justice Irving dissenting) reversed Mr. Justice Clement's decision.

Lord Atkinson said the authority on which the Chief Justice relied was a passage from Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, p. 213, viz.:—"In the absence of an intention clearly expressed or to be inferred from its language, or from the object or subject-matter or history of the enactment, the presumption is that Parliament does not design its statutes to operate beyond the territorial limits of the United Kingdom." The principles embodied in the passage was directly applicable to the case in which it was cited, because there it was sought to apply a statute of the United Kingdom to an accident happening in Malta, arising out of an employment carried on in Malta. So to apply the statute would, indeed, amount to making it operate beyond the territorial limits of the United Kingdom. And the Court of Appeal held, quite rightly in their Lordships' view, that the statute did not apply to such an employment; but no attempt is made in the present case to do anything of that kind.

Here it is not insisted that the Provincial statute shall operate extraterritorially. It is insisted that by its express words it imposes on the employer a liability to compensate his workmen for personal injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment which he carries on, and in which they work. Where that employment is carried on in the Province of British Columbia, one of the results of this intraterritorial operation of the statute may, the respondents admit, possibly be that in some cases a non-resident alien may derive a benefit under it, but their Lordships think that if the liability thus expressly imposed is to be cut down at all, or if the employer is to be relieved from it to any extent, this must be done either by some provision of the Statute itself or of the schedules attached to it, either expressed or to be clearly implied, and not by conjectures as to the policy of the Act not suggested by its language.

On the whole case their Lordships are of opinion that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was erroneous and should be reversed, and that the answer given by Mr. Justice Clement was correct in law, and they would humbly advise his Majesty accordingly. The respondents must pay the costs of the appeal.

LETHBRIDGE RUMOR

A Contemporary States Lethbridge will be Miners' Centre

That Lethbridge will be to the labor movement in Alberta and eastern B. C. what Indianapolis is to the labor movement in the whole of America, the executive headquarters, where all unions will look for advice from the chief officers of the movement, was the statement made to the Herald yesterday by one of the best known labor men in the district, and he is firm in his belief that it will be less than two years when this becomes apparent in ways which everyone will be able to see.

There is every reason to believe that the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, Dist. 18, will be moved from Fernie to Lethbridge within the next two years. While the miners' convention was in progress here last winter, there was a long discussion as to the advisability of organizing the Edmonton coal miners, and affiliating them as a district with the main body, District 18. When that was being discussed it was suggested that the headquarters of the union be moved from Fernie to Calgary. It was decided, however, that as Calgary was not close to any of the big fields that interest would be lost in the movement if the officers had their headquarters so far from actual work.

Lethbridge, however, would be close to all the fields, and easily accessible from all. It is in the very heart of the Southern Alberta field, can be easily reached from both Edmonton and Bankhead, so that it seems to be admirably located on that score.

By moving headquarters to Lethbridge, the labor men believe that other labor unions would receive an impetus which the miners' union cannot give in Fernie, where mining is practically the only form of industry. The miners and all other trades are allied now in the Alberta Federation of Labor, and by making Lethbridge the headquarters of that body, as well as the miners' union, there would be a stronger combination than if they were separated.

The building of a fine, large labor temple here, which will be undertaken this year, will be another item which will be considered by the miners when making their choice of new headquarters when the Edmonton district is finally organized as it will be in all probability this winter. The convention hall in the new building will seat close to 1000 people, and will be invaluable to the labor movement.

If Lethbridge becomes the headquarters of the labor movement as now seems more than probable, the official organ of the miners' union, the District Ledger, will be removed to Lethbridge, and would then become the official organ for all forms of organized labor in the province.

NOTE.—On enquiring from Secretary Carter we are informed that there has been no official move in this direction made up to the present.—Ed.

VALUED MEMBER OF LEDGER STAFF SEEKS PASTURES NEW

A well-known Fernie resident and valued member of the Ledger staff has departed for Vancouver. We refer to A. J. Buckley, who has been connected with this paper for some seven years, the last few of which as foreman of the printing shop. During his sojourn in this city he has made hosts of friends and there are very few who do not know "Archie." His genial smile and happy disposition will be missed by those with whom he has come in contact.

On Monday morning the staff of the Ledger foregathered in the office and presented Mr. Buckley with a handsome travelling case as a slight token of esteem and friendship for him. We wish him every prosperity in his new sphere of labor.

BOARD MEETING

A Board Meeting of District 18 was held on Tuesday and Wednesday in Fernie, all members being present. International Board Member T. G. Harries, owing to pressure of business elsewhere was unable to attend.

EBERTS REPRIEVED

MACLEOD, July 1.—Accordnig to a telegram received late on Friday afternoon by Sheriff Campbell, Fritz Eberts, the man awaiting trial at the Macleod barracks, has meen reprieved until November by the Minister of Justice in order that the case may be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada in October.

PREMIER ASQUITH WOULD COPY LEMIEUX LABOR ACT OF CANADA

LONDON, July 2.—Hon. Mr. Asquith (prime minister) when receiving a deputation from the associated chambers of commerce of the Empire regarding industrial unrest, said:

"I am unaware as to how far Canadian labor conditions made compulsory investigation before a strike or lockout possible, but I intend having a careful inquiry made into the workings of the Canadian Lemieux Act with a view of seeing if it is adaptable here."

WILSON NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS

The Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominated Woodrow Wilson ex-President of the Princeton University, and one of the foremost exponents of "scholar in politics" idea in the United States, for President, on the 46th ballot over Champ Clark, of Missouri, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

As President Taft has been renominated by the Republicans, and Theodore Roosevelt, having bolted the Convention is standing as an Independent Progressive, it means that there will be a three-cornered capitalist contest, and one Socialist candidate, at the Presidential elections in November.

SHIPS DRIVEN BY OIL ENGINES

Lord Pirrie Pronounced Favorable but is Dubious About the Supply

LONDON, July 2.—Lord Pirrie at Copenhagen yesterday after visiting the Danish oil-driven vessel Fionia, said oil-driven vessels are bound to be of great importance to ocean navigation.

"The only trouble," he said, "is that oil does not exist in England, Germany and France, but in America where oil is plentiful and cheaper than coal, these vessels will be largely used soon, no doubt, for the carrying trade."

A meeting between Chairman Walsh, Commissioner McNeil and President Stubbs was held in Calgary on Saturday last in connection with matters in dispute at Bellevue.

President Stubbs and Secretary-Treasurer Carter met Minister of Labor Crothers in Calgary last Saturday and had a lengthy discussion with him regarding matters appertaining to the coal mining industry in Western Canada, and especially as it effects the Labor Department.

Shipments of merchandise and remittances of money for the Regina Relief will be sent by the Dominion Express Co free of charge.

REGINA'S SORROW

Latest News From the Stricken City--Many Killed & Injured

REGINA, July 4—The latest reports as regards the number of dead is 30 and injured over 200. The injured are being cared for in hospitals and the destitute looked after. The town is under martial law and the militia in full charge. This was done to stop the looting which was rife. Seven hundred carpenters are now at work, and more, it is said, are needed. The relief fund is still growing rapidly.

Nominations for the provincial elections next Thursday took place throughout the province yesterday and there will be a contest in all constituencies. The Socialists will contest three seats.

Acting-Mayor Broley was in Regina during the week.

DOMINION DAY ALONG THE PASS

Fernie, Frank and Michel Hold Celebrations--Contests for Old and Young

FERNIE CELEBRATIONS

Dominion Day was celebrated quite successfully under the auspices of the Fernie Athletic Association.

The program of sports was arranged with special reference to the children, the most interesting, as well as the most numerous class of our population.

The weather, which did not promise much last night, after giving the ground an extra wetting during the night to make sure that no dust would be thrown in the eyes of the kids, cleared away sufficiently to permit of the full program being carried out.

The procession of school children which formed at the Central school and marched up Victoria Avenue, at ten o'clock, was more than four blocks in length, more than five hundred being in line, each child carrying a Canadian flag or a Union Jack.

The procession was led by the Fernie Band and the number one fire hose wagon, most profusely decorated with flowers and bunting.

At the large lawn, in front of the Coal Company's office, the big parade was halted and the children were addressed by Dr. Bonnell.

Then that part of the sports, consisting of foot-racing by the girls and boys, was inaugurated, and over fifty dollars' worth of prizes were distributed by the judges of those events.

A long program of sports and teams of skill had been arranged for the afternoon and a large crowd thronged the grounds and grand stand at the north end of town.

A Slight Mishap

No mishap of consequence occurred, though in the three mile motor cycle race, Pete Henderson narrowly escaped injury in a mix-up during the first lap of the race when he collided with the fence at a sharp curve in the track. Aside from uncycling his cycle and putting his motor out of motion, no damage was done and his only competitor, young Minton, cycled the circle the fifteen times necessary to win the prize money, $25, amidst the plaudits of his friends.

The girls' race, open to all school girls, was won by Albino Salaski; second, Jeanie Gaydor.

Girls 14 and under—1, Dragon; 2, Marjorie Michel.

Girls 12 and under—1, Nellie Attabo; 2, Annie Linn.

Girls, 10 and under—1, Mabel Michel; 2, Minnie Turner.

Girls, 8 and under—1, Elvina Ibas; 2, Laura Fawcett.

Boys' race for boys 8 years old and under—1, James Thompson; 2 David Watson.

Three-legged sack race—1, Dunlap; 2, McDougall.

Sack race for boys under 16—1, Glover.

100 yard race for school boys, open—1, A. Muirhead; 2, P. Henderson.

Boys, 15 and under—1, B. Dunlap; 2, John McDougall.

Boys 12 and under—1 Spencer Keneday; 2, Paul Kosk.

Hop, step and jump, boys 14 and under—1st, J. McDougall; 2, B. Dunlap.

Same for boys 12 and under 1st, Frank Harper; 2, E. McDougall.

Boys' high jump—1, Pete Henderson; Myers, 2.

Same, under 12—1, J. Dragon; 2, Soloski.

The football match was won by Fernie with Hosmer second.

Out of nine entries in the bicycle race, first place was won by Brown, of West Fernie, against A. Woodhouse of the District Ledger Staff, second.

B. Smith took first in the broad jump and Leggor second.

Duthie won first in the 10 yards (open) and Smith 2nd.

Clayton Dubois won the 440 yards race, G. Wilson taking second place in a good race.

Smith won the 100 yards hurdle and Langdon second.

The 2 mile foot race was won by Clayton Dubois, J. Shaw second.

MICHEL CELEBRATION

The annual Dominion Day sports were held on the Prairie on the 1st and thanks to an energetic committee a first class program of events was gone through. The entries were good and competition was keen throughout. The winners of the principal events were as follows:

Pony Race (14 hands)—1st prize $30, Higgins, Coleman; 2nd, $15, Fisher.

Horse Race.—1st prize, $30.00, Gourlay, Hosmer; 2nd, $15, Eddy.

Trotting Race (buggy owners drive)—1st prize $30, Dr. Weldon; 2nd, $15, O'Neill.

Marathon Race, 4 miles—1st prize $10, B. Davies; 2nd, $6, Krall; 3rd, $3, Hampton.

Quarter-mile Race (local)—1, Wedd; 2nd, B. Davies.

100 Yards Dash—1, Wedd; 2, Taylor.

Old Men's Race (50 years and over)—1, Weaver; 2, "Missouri Bill."

Married Ladies' Race—1, Mrs. Little;; 2, Mrs. Stephenson.

Young Ladies' Race—1, Miss Taylor; 2, Miss M. Simons.

Three-legged Race (75 yards)—1, Porter and Krall; 2, Beard and Davis.

Obstacle Race—1, J. Price; 2, M. Mercer.

Potato Race—1, B. Davis; 2, L. Krall.

Baseball—1st prize $50.00, Blairmore (beat Michel and Corbin).

Football—1st prize $60, Michel F. C. six (beat New Town 6 and S. Weaver's 6.)

Shooting Competition—1st prize pr. field glasses (value $10) W. Beard; 2nd, pair Victor Shoes (value $7), R. Beard.

FRANK, Alta., July 1.—A large number from Coleman, Blairmore, Bellevue, Hillcrest, and other points availed themselves of the opportunity of spending the holidays at Frank, where a celebration on a large scale was in progress under the auspices of the Local U. M. W. of A. The weather was quite inauspicious for the event, being cloudy and threatening all the morning, and after a drizzling

(Continued on page 4)

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To judge from the reports appearing in the daily press the religious organizations see nothing more serious the matter with modern society than the tobacco habit, the two-step, the consumption of ice cream and candy on Sunday and the disinclination on the part of some authorities to admit that the policy of chivying the women of the under-world all over the country is going to do anything towards the removal of an evil that cannot be suppressed.

Possibilities of Chinese Coalfields

The Manchester Geological and Mining Society met on the 14th inst., Mr. George S. Caldwell, of Westhoughton, read a paper on the Chinese coal fields.

Many coalfields in China, he said, were worked by natives and foreigners. All the various kinds of coal were represented in one or another of the various districts. The province of Shansi was nearly all one large coalfield, the estimated quantity of coal in this province being six hundred and thirty thousand millions of tons, or many times the quantity of ungotten coal in Great Britain.

Special attention was directed to the Lia New Ho coalfield in the province of Honan. During recent years boring had been carried out in a thorough and systematic manner by Europeans under European management, and the coalfield had been proved for many square miles, with seams of coal varying from 10 to 40 feet in thickness. The sinking was not such a formidable operation as it was in this country, there being no very hard strata to pierce. The water was the real obstacle, and this was encountered in very large volumes. "That a system of ventilation was necessary in the mine," Mr. Caldwell went on, "was one of the most difficult things to impress upon the Chinese mind. Separation doors and brattice cloths were erected under the instruction of a European, but when he was absent the door would be probbed open, or the brattice cloths nailed on one side, or torn down because the workmen thought that they interfered with the drawing of coal, or with the men shouting to one another. They also could not see the approach of a deputy. Another solution lay in the fact that often the missing brattice cloths had been converted into wearing apparel. . . . . It is fortunate that no gas has been found in these mines, because the Chinaman likes to indulge in a short but very frequent smoke with a pipe made from a short piece of bamboo, and if there are no lamps or torches he uses his flint and steel to light up. If it were necessary to prohibit smoking in the mines some very efficient system would have to be adopted to overcome their extreme craftiness, and it would be necessary to make them without pockets. . . . The Chinese are a hard-working and industrious people, not difficult to supervise, and very docile, quick to pick up new methods and adapt themselves to European ways, but they are very careless about their own safety, which they seem to treat with contempt. One of their greatest failings is to dose off to sleep at all hours and in all sorts of positions. Many lives have been lost through the pump attendants dozing while attending sinking pumps and falling down the shafts. In some mines the colliers go down for two or three days at a stretch, for the mere fact of winding workmen up and down the shaft each shift would interfere seriously with the output. No Coal Mines Regulation Acts exist, and winding is continued day and night, including Sundays, which are not days of rest. Coal turning is only suspended by some accident, or when the stock of coal on the surface has absorbed all the available capital. . . .

Proposals were made in one case to take the railway alongside the mines, but as this would interfere with the employment of barrow coolies the matter was promptly dropped. The difficulties of race," Mr. Caldwell added, "will quickly disappear when the large numbers of the present generation have completed their education on Western methods, and are able to appreciate the necessity of working hand in hand with foreign enterprise for the development of their rich country and will bring out the qualities which have been lying dormant for centuries in administration, engineering, and all other branches of science which lead a country into the van of progressive nations where the greatest good is spread over the greatest number."

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1847 Rogers' Bros. Table Spoons, $2.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dessert Spoons $2.50 per half doz.
Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
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SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

MORE HOME BANK GAINS

Report Successfnl Year's Business

ASSETS DOUBLED IN FIVE YEARS

The annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada, for the fiscal year, ending May, 1912, was held at the Head Office, 8 King street west, Toronto, last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, President, occupied the chair. The Annual Report, received by the shareholders, showed that the Home Bank maintained during last year the satisfactory rate of progress of the previous year, there being an increase in deposits of $800,000, with a proportionate gain in assets and circulation. The continued prosperity of the Bank has warranted the advance in the rate of dividend from six to seven per cent., the Annual Report including payment of the last quarterly dividend at this higher rate. After the Shareholders had extended to the Directors and Management their thanks for the satisfactory condition of affairs, and re-elected the Board of Directors, a subsequent meeting of Directors was held, at which the former officers were re-elected.

The Board of Directors and the Officers for the term of 1912-1913, will be:

Eugene O'Keefe, President; Thos. Flynn, Vice-President; Directors: E. G. Gooderham, John Persse, W. Parkyn Murray, Thos. A. Crerar, John Kennedy, Colonel James Mason.

Colonel James Mason, General Manager; J. Cooper Mason, Assistant General Manager.

The Directors' Report.

Colonel James Mason, being appointed Secretary of the meeting, submitted the following report of the Directors:

"The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Annual Report of the Home Bank, giving the result of business for the year ended 31st May, 1912, together with the Balance Sheet at that date.

"Four Quarterly Dividends have been paid and provided for; the first three at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the fourth at the rate of seven per cent per annum, an increase from six per cent to seven per cent in the annual rate; $25,000 written off Bank Premises Account; $25,000 added to the Rest—making that Account slightly in excess of the sum required to make it equal to one-third of the Paid-up Capital, and the balance, $86,001.68 carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

"Branches were opened during the year at Weyburn, Sask., Delaware, Ont., with a Sub-Branch at Komoka.

"The total number of shareholders is 1671.

"The usual examination by the Directors of the Treasury and Securities was made, and the Branches inspected."

The Annual Report.

Statement of the result of the business of the Home Bank of Canada for the year ending 31st May, 1912:

Profit and Loss Account

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1911.	$ 69,303.47
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, full provision for bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	140,030.42
	$209,333.89

Capital Profit Account

Premium on capital stock received during the year.	6,312.02
	$215,645.91
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 19, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent per annum	19,014.77
Dividend No. 20, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent per annum	19,087.79
Dividend No. 21, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent per annum	19,088.45
Dividend No. 22, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent per annum	22,453.22
	$ 79,644.23
Written off bank premises account	25,000.00
Transferred to Rest Acct.	25,000.00
Balance carried forward	86,001.68
	$215,645.91

Liabilities

To the Public:—		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 1,060,385.00
Deposits not bearing int.	$2,039,214.30	
Deposits bearing int.	$7,008,601.82	
		$ 9,067,816.12
Balances due other banks in Canada		104,120.78
Balances due agents in Great Britain		37,565.69
Balances due agents in foreign countries		270,339.16
		$10,540,235.75
To the Shareholders:		
Capital (subscribed) paid up	$1,286,050.97	
Rest	450,000.00	
Dividends unclaimed	813.80	
Dividend No. 22 (quarterly) being at rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable June 1, 1912	22,453.22	
Profit & loss account carried forw'd.	86,001.68	
		$ 1,846,319.67
		$12,385,555.42

Assets

Gold & silver coin		$ 70,282.64
Dom. Govt. Notes		1,308,018.75
		$ 1,387,301.39
Deposits with Dominion Govt. as security for note circulation		65,000.00
Notes of and checks on other banks		285,090.78
Balances due from other banks in Canada		378,893.01
Railway, Municipal and other bonds		332,078.55
Call loans secured by stocks, bonds and debentures		1,454,602.94
		$ 3,903,872.67
Current loans and bills discounted	$8,075,171.15	
Over due debts (estimated loss provided for	28,787.02	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	9,187.23	
Bank premises, safes and office furniture	338,530.29	
Other assets	30,007.06	
		8,481,682.75
		$12,385,555.42

The President's Address.

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, President, then spoke regarding the Annual Statement:

"The net profits for the year, which are about eleven per cent on the Paid-up Capital, are somewhat in excess of last year's; these profits might be larger, but the Directors believe a conservative policy to be in the best interests of the institution.

"Immigration to Canada of the most desirable character is steadily increasing, the incoming settlers being chiefly from the British Islands and the United States. In the case of the latter, they bring in much wealth with them. Railroad building is on an extensive scale, and the natural resources of the country are in active development. The Northwest crop last year, although not quite up to expectations, was large — this year promises well. There is an increase in the acreage of the various grains of over a million and a half acres, the total being 17,672,000 acres, and if the weather conditions continue favorable, the result should show a yield considerably larger than that of last year.

"This Bank has formed a very advantageous connection in the Northwest Provinces, which are making such strides and promise to be in time the greatest wealth-producing portion of the Dominion, agriculturally speaking.

"At the present time, and for some years to come, the Northwest will however require a great deal of capital for its development, but when the tide will turn we shall expect to reap the benefit of the foundation we are now laying there. There is one feature, however, in the situation which is very regrettable, and that is the large and growing speculation in building lots in many of the towns and cities in the three provinces. The speculation in these lots is not confined to the Northwest, but is quite extensive throughout the Province of Ontario, as many of our farmers and citizens are risking their hard-earned savings in this dangerous way. Its effects are felt by a steady withdrawal of deposits from the various Banks in Eastern Canada for the purchase of these lots. This unwarranted speculation can have but one ending, and it is to be feared the money thus invested in all probability will, in many instances, be totally lost.

"Our Deposits have increased about $800,000, and Circulation shows a satisfactory increase—the net profits are about eleven per cent on the average Paid-up Capital. We have written $25,000 off Bank Premises and added to the Rest $25,000, which is rather more than is required to maintain the proportion of thirty-three and a third per cent to the Paid-up Capital. The dividend for the last quarter of the year was increased from six per cent to seven per cent per annum—the business of the Bank warranting such increase. The balance remaining, $86,001.68, has been placed at credit of Profit and Loss Account. Not much was done in the way of opening up new Branches. One was opened at Weyburn, a good point in the Province of Saskatchewan; one at Delaware in Ontario, with a Sub-Branch at Komoka.

"The total assets of the Bank have doubled in five years and now amount to $12,385,555.42, an increase over last year of $1,330,685.43."

Western Director Speaks.

Mr. John Kennedy, one of the Western Directors of the Bank and also a Director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, stated that the name "Home Bank" was becoming a household word in Western Canada. He assumed that the President, when he spoke of the valuable connection the Bank had made in the Northwest, referred to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and he, Mr. Kennedy, was in a position to speak clearly on the subject. The business of the Grain Company had steadily grown. It has now a paid-up capital of almost $600,000.00 and a foundation laid for a nice reserve fund. This current year the Company has handled 28,000,000 bushels of grain, which is 10,000,000 bushels in excess of its business for the previous year. It has been of very great benefit in regulating prices and improving grain marketing conditions. The Home Bank gets a good deal of credit from the farmers of the West for those improved conditions. The Grain Company has proved its faith in the Bank's future by investing in its shares over $135,000—represented by over 1,000 shares—and there are as many as 1000 Western farmers also holding shares of the Home Bank.

The farmers of the West appreciate the value of their connection with the Home Bank. Speaking more particularly of the West, if the policy of the Bank continues to develop to meet western conditions, there is before it a great future. The Bank is highly regarded in the Districts where its branches are situated, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have been doing well almost from the start. The requests for new branches are numerous. It has been estimated that in five years more Western Canada would be producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. This alone would mean a tremendous development in every way. Mr. Kennedy thought it important that the Bank's capital should be increased by the sale of stock. The Western shareholders are anxious to see the Bank fully keep pace with the development of the West. The future of the Bank is bright and its stock should prove attractive to investors. The West is forging rapidly ahead, and with its numerous natural resources rapidly being turned into wealth, there is no better field for the Bank's activities.

Mr. Kennedy in his remarks corroborated the statement made by the President regarding the speculation in city and town lots in the Northwest Provinces.

Have Comfortable Feet

Summer time always brings additional foot trouble through chafing, heating, and excessive perspiration. Foot abraisons are extremely dangerous as they are susceptible to infection. Most of your foot troubles can be avoided by the use of our

Foot Powder

A powder that has healing, soothing properties. Takes the odor out of perspiration, renders your shoes more comfortable and walking more enjoyable.

25 cents the can

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

Hillcrest Co-Operative Society, Limited
Groceries, Dry Goods, and General Merchandise

More Goods for Less Money

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?

Our Letter Box

ROD AND GUN TAX

Michel, B. C.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly favor me with a little space in your paper?

I saw in your paper about a rod and gun tax, but it is not so much about the tax I am writing but the attempt to reserve certain portions of the Elk Valley, as stated in the game warden's report this year. It says that there is a scarcity of game in the Fording River district, a branch of the Elk River valley. As far as I can see it is a case of jealousy as there are a few who think they own the country because they were in first. Two years ago myself and three more were in that district hunting. We were out a little longer than we expected and ran short of food, so we came across one of these men who thinks he owns the country and asked us where we were going to, and we told him up Ewing Creek. He said there was nothing up there, and anyway it was reserved by the Imperial Coal Company. Just fancy a man telling us the coal company reserved the game as well as the coal! But we told him we were going anyhow. Now this year the report comes out to say that the government intend to close this district. We got to work, got up a petition against it, and while this is going on up comes Warden Lewis. Some of the boys tackled him and he says it was wrong to get up a petition, as they did not intend to close but we went ahead and sent it in and got a reply to say they only intended to close for one year! We know from past experience that once closed it means for ever if they can manage it so I guess Lewis thinks, with his employers, that the working class has enough pleasure in working and sleeping, but if the boys in the Pass will get together and show we want a like pleasure as well as they, it will help a little to bring them to their senses.

There is another point I would like to know, and that is: can they prosecute a man if he is found on what they call a game reserve if there is no notices to say where the reserve is, as they have a reserve up the Elk but no notices to say where it starts or where it ends, nor any fence?

Yours truly,

HUNTER.

(Answering our correspondent, we would remind him that, from a strictly legal viewpoint, ignorance is no defence when the culprit can (by enquiry) become enlightened, and if the reserve is mentioned or indicated on any printed map or matter obtainable of the provincial authorities, we are inclined to think that he will not be excused if found hunting on any such game reserve. This, of course, from a "legal" viewpoint. But if, on the other hand, our correspondent cannot ascertain the location of the reserve, well, we should advise him not to "lose any sleep" if he should, unwittingly trespass thereon. We are rather surprised to get such a query from a student of these columns (and we presume our correspondent is, from the tone of his letter) for surely he MUST understand that "law" is certainly never logical, to say nothing about being equitable!—Ed.)

HOSPITAL DAY

Michel, B. C. June 24, 1912

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir—Will you kindly insert the following in the Ledger.

There have been a few ladies in Michel who tried to organize a dance in aid of Michel Hospital. However, Dr. Weldon heard about it and asked for it to be called off, the reason given being there had been an appeal made to the Local Union for 50c. a month more, viz., instead of $1.50, it will be $2.00, when things were brighter in the camp. Dr Weldon seemed to think it would be selfish on his part to knowingly let the dance take place when an appeal had already been made for 50c. a month more. There seems to be a lot of careless or indifferent people in B.C. Those who could help to aid the hospitals all seem in too great a hurry to get rich quick to notice that there are sick and suffering people here just as there are in the old countries. We all know the hospitals here are not organized as they are in the old country, therefore they are in the greater need of our support. If a person comes to have a lengthy sickness in an hospital in the Pass $18 does not go very far. We all know the cost of ordinary living. We know, too, those who do not pay monthly for treatment pay more when they must receive it, and those people who do not pay monthly could well afford to organize some public entertainment every year in aid of the hospitals, yet never make an effort. In other countries the hospitals are never forgooten by rich or poor alike. It would be well if there was a Hospital Day instituted in this country. People have now nearly paid their double rent, who are employed by the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, and it is htgh time something was done for the hospital. I know there are a great many men in the Pass who think and say like myself "There ought to be something done," yet there are a few selfish ones who seem to want all for nothing. Will you please insert this letter in the language best understood by foreigners in the Ledger and oblige,

Yours truly,

W. R.

BEAUTIFYING MICHEL

Box 95, Michel, B. C.

June 27th, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—If you will allow me space in your valuable paper I should like to make a suggestion through it to the residents of Michel.

I have been here but a few days and have not a sufficient knowledge of things to speak with authority. One thing I have noticed and that is the remarkably rapid growth which the garden truck makes here.

It brings to my mind this thought: Why could not Michel hold an exhibition in the fall with garden produce raised here. I firmly believe there could be enough subscriptions taken up to make it worth while for competitors. The exhibition need not be confined to vegetables alone, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, needlework, baking, woodwork, collections of wild flowers and many other things might be added. Almost every person has some hobby, then why not bring to light occasionally the talent of which some of us know so little. I have seen very successful local exhibitions held in smaller places than Michel. Will the people of Michel please think it over and if they choose to move in the matter I am perfectly willing to put the church at their disposal for a public meeting.

Again thanking you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

E. C. CURRY.

SEAMEN TO GO ON STRIKE TODAY

Open Shop the Big Issue with United States Workmen

NEW YORK, July 2.—As a sequel to the announcement last night that seven steamship companies with whom the seamen have been negotiating would not recede from their decision to employ labor on an open shop basis after Monday, leaders of the unions of the firemen and seamen called a special meeting which ended with an order for a general strike today.

The strike plans were placed in the hands of an executive committee which is expected to have a force of delegates on the water front today who will attempt to persuade longshoremen, seamen and firemen employed on coastwise steamship lines to join the strike.

The leaders said 35,000 firemen and seamen were well organized and that it was hoped, besides these classes of workers, to induce the 40,000 longshoremen and those of other ports to go out.

The seamen of Marseilles, France, have voted for a general strike.

Our Poultry Column

HOUDANS

I think the Houdan one of the most beautiful birds in the fancy. When I say Houdan, I don't mean a black one or a white one with a crest on its head the size of half a dollar, because I would not give the name of Houdan to such a bird on no consideration whatever. But I do like to see a good mottled bird. This is what I mean. A bird mottled a beetle black and white, not patchy, a good mottled crest, leaf comb, and five toes, and then we have a bird good to look upon.

They are excellent layers and good table fowls. And I don't think for crossing purposes they can be beat.

Just a word of advice: don't try to keep Houdans with other birds, especially cockerels, because owing to the crest the other birds take advantage of them, and they will not only be afraid but will lose flesh. And instead of being a bird of beauty they will look as though death would be a welcome release to them.

Well, fanciers, what are you doing these days? Have you thought of what lies before you. The young stock is growing fast, and the hens are no doubt laying well. But, there will soon be a change. You should at this time overhaul the roosting quarters, give them some good limewash with a little disinfectant, added. Carbolic acid is good, but not too strong, or else you might not like it if any should fall upon you. The old birds will soon be moulting, and if you are to have eggs in winter time you will have to give them every attention, because it's a very trying time for them. If you neglect them they drag on and winter time is upon them before they get all their new feathers, and the result is no eggs until summer comes again. Now the young stock. Don't bring them on to lay too soon. If you do the chances are that they will lay a few eggs and then go into moult. The earliest for them to lay is the beginning of November, if gives them a better chance to develop, and to go on laying straight through the winter. Don't be in too great a hurry with the young stock. I myself have been drawn into getting pullets to lay and I can get them laying. But I cannot say that I have done good with the results in the long run. After a few eggs have been laid, leg weakness probably will show itself amongst them and other things too numerous to mention. But we can deal with those things later on. So, in leaving the subject let me say again: Get all the dirt out of the coops; get the birds clean, and then your chances of keeping the stock healthy and egg production high is good. If you don't, well, it will be the reverse.

Just a few words on shows and showing. For my own part I should like to see a society formed. Surely there are plenty of fanciers around. And it would not only be a good thing for seeing who has the best birds, but it would be the means of getting fanciers together and exchanging views with each other. It just rests with the Ledger readers to say what shall be done in the mater. There is all kinds of clubs, why not a Poultry Club? Just give us your opinion of what you think about it. I do know that if we form a society that the good birds will be brought out and better price will be paid both for stock and eggs. When you look at it, one will give good money for stock, and to make it known he has to blow his own trumpet. But if a show could be arranged the birds wuld answer for themselves.

QUILL.

A Crazy Dialogue

A man was once engaged in making bricks outside the wall of a lunatic asylum. Presently a lunatic looked over the fence and asked:

What are you doing?

Making bricks.

What are the bricks for?

I don't work. What does it mat ter to me?

But why do you make them if you don't intend to use them for anything?

Why? Well it's my work.

But I don't see why you should work for no object. If I don't use the bricks, who will?

How should I know? It's nothing to do with me.

Don't you know what you are going to do with your own bricks?

They're not my bricks, they belong to the boss.

But didn't you make them?

Yes.

Then how comes it that the boss owns them?

It's his brick kiln and his clay hole.

Oh, did he make the brick kiln?

No; bricklayers built them.

Did he dig the clay hole?

No; those men over there dug it.

Why do they dig clay holes?

It's their work. The boss pays them for it.

Oh; does he pay you too, to make bricks.

Yes.

But where does he get the money to pay you with?

He sells bricks.

And you made those bricks he sold?

Yes.

Don't you think you'd better come inside?

The brickmaker worked on in silence for a while. Then the talk started again.

How long have you been making bricks?

Since last September.

How long will you be making bricks?

Till about April or May.

That's eight or nine months. Why will you stop then? Will the boss have paid you enough for the whole year?

Good Lord, no. He only pays me enough to keep me from day to day. Just a bed and three meals.

Then why will you stop in April or May?

I must. The boss won't keep me no longer. The market will be overstocked by then.

That means that there will be too many bricks?

Yes.

What will happen to you then?

Me! Well, if I can't get another job I'll be turned out of my lodgings and go short of food.

Because you made too many bricks? Do come inside.

The brickmaker muttered: The man's raving, and went on with his work. But the lunatic questioned him again.

How long will you be away?

Oh, three or four months. The boss may take me back then.

Why should you come back? Does the boss own you?

No; that would be slavery.

What is a slave?

Oh, a man who works very hard and only gets his board and keep.

You work very hard, don't you?

Yes.

Isn't three meals and a bed board and keep?

Yes.

Are you a slave?

No; I'm a free American.

You really must come inside. But, I say, how much will the boss sell all those bricks for?

Oh, about $500.

How long will it take you to make them?

About ten weeks.

How much does the boss pay you for working so hard?

Two dollars and fifty cents a day.

That would be $150 in ten weeks. Ha! ha! ha! ha! aha! he! he! he! he! he! he! he!!!

I don't see (wiping the sweat from his brow) the joke, you confounded ass.

You MUST come inside. He! he! —Vox in Westrallan Worker.

Football Notes

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Last Saturday's games in this competition furnished some peculiar results, and makes the spotting of the champions a very uncertain speculation. The decisive defeat of the leaders by the Coleman Club, has materially injured their chances of ultimate success, and has given the competition that touch of uncertainty, which tends to maintain interest right to the close of the competition. All the clubs with the single exception of Hosmer are possible champions, and he must be a very astute student of form, or a guesser who predicts the winner.

Bellevue and Michel have the most favorable position and are relatively equal in points. They have yet to meet each other home and away, and these two games will have an important bearing on the championship. If they divide the points they will tie with 13 points each, but if either club win both games they will secure the championship. Of course, we are assuming that Michel will win their postponed game with Hosmer at Michel. At any rate, the two games between Bellevue and Michel will be watched with the keenest interest by the other interested clubs. The vagaries of football form is amply illustrated by the result of the Coal Creek vs. Michel game of last Saturday, Coal Creek, after winning by 3 goals to 1 at the Creek; lost at Michel, just one week later by 3 goals to 0. The Fernie Club emphasized their improved form by winning at Hosmer by the respectable score of 5 goals to 1.

The result of games played June 29th were:

Michel, 3; Coal Creek, 0.

Coleman, 3; Bellevue, 0.

Fernie, 5; Hosmer 1.

The position of the various clubs on the League table is given below:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals for	Goals agst.	P
Bellevue	8	5	2	1	14	10	11
Michel	7	4	2	1	11	6	6
Fernie	8	4	3	1	14	13	9
Coal Creek	7	3	2	2	13	8	8
Coleman	6	2	3	1	5	7	5
Hosmer	6	0	6	0	5	17	0

Two points for a win and one for a draw.

The games for Saturday are:

Fernie vs. Coal Creek.

Bellevue vs. Michel.

Games to be played on the ground of the first named clubs.

A grand total og $19,787,846 has been expended on behalf of the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union since 1878.

PORT ALBERNI on Vancouver Island BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORT ALBERNI Facts

PORT ALBERNI is the center of an immense timber district possessing timber for a cut of a million feet a day for forty years.
PORT ALBERNI is underlaid with coal, and is the nearest port to the Panama Canal possessing good steam coal.
PORT ALBERNI is thirty-six miles from the open sea and is situated on a natural and safe waterway on the logical trade route from the Panama Canal, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.
PORT ALBERNI has a harbor one and a half miles wide ranging from 60 to 800 feet deep, possessing natural dockage and wharfage facilities unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast
PORT ALBERNI has practically a freshwater harbor. Ships coming into Port Alberni will clear themselves of barnacles without having to navigate a difficult and dangerous channel.

Why the Railroads Build to Port Alberni

BECAUSE of the Timber wealth of the district which has already led tothe erection of one large sawmill and the selection of sites for others.
BECAUSE of the large valley of which Port Alberni is the outlet. One of the largest and most fertile on Vancouver Island.
BECAUSE of the undeveloped deep sea fisheries of the West Coast of which Port Alberni is the center.
BECAUSE the mineral resources of the district, comprising Copper, Gold, Coal, Marble, Iron and other minerals are unlimited.
BECAUSE of the magnificent harbor on which the town stands—one of the finest on the Pacific seaboard, suitable for the largest ships afloat. "The Liverpool of the Pacific."
BECAUSE Port Alberni is the nearest railway port in Canada to Australia, New Zealand, and the Panama Canal, and is the nearest coal port in the North Pacific to the Panama Canal.
BECAUSE from eight to twenty hours can be saved on the present mail time to the Orient by the Port Alberni route, via Vancouver or via Fort George.
BECAUSE Port Alberni is the center of a district rich in game, deer, bear and birds, fishing, including trout and salmon trolling. Salmon up to 70 lbs. in weight are caught during the season.
BECAUSE all these *Advantages make Port Alberni* the natural gateway through which the trade of the Pacific coast will flow to and from the mainland and the Prairies.

SEE THE GOVERNMENT MAPS OF B. C. AT OUR OFFICE

Port Alberni has made good in every direction and no one denies her future greatness as an important shipping centre for the Panama Canal

Glorious Climate, Unrivalled Scenery, Hunting, Fishing (Deep Sea, Stream and Lake).

Opportunities for Everyone, for YOU

A PLACE FOR A REAL HOME ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Building, Street Grading, Sewerage Work, Logging, Sawmilling, Teaming, Railway Construction, Bush Clearing, and many other works are proceeding. The first passenger train reached the town on December 20th last, and since then the population has doubled.

Think of It! Within Six Months

The population has Doubled. Real Estate Values are advancing steadily, and opening prices are a Thing of the Past.

If You Intend to Invest There, Do it Now

33 ft. Lots by 133 ft., $300, $450. Terms: $15 down; $15 monthly. 7 p.c. interest.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Terms and Prices on all $300 and $450 lots will be advanced after 1st July. Reserve yours at once.

PORT ALBERNI Has Today

BANKS—The Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened branches and the bank of Toronto and Dominion Bank have acquired sites here.
CHURCHES—The Episcopal church is built, and the Methodist church is building in Port Alberni. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches have also been granted sites by the Alberni Land Company. The Church of England is located at Alberni.
SCHOOLS—Port Alberni has a new Elementary school and will probably be the site of a High School for the West coast of Vancouver Island. A second school is situated in Alberni and two more schools are conveniently placed for farmers and settlers in the valley.
SAW MILLS—The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company has spent $100,000.00 in the erection of a large modern sawmill in Port Alberni. There is a second small mill, and several other companies have secured sites.
NEWSPAPERS—The Port Alberni News is published semi-weekly in Port Alberni. Victoria and Vancouver daily papers can be had on the day of publication. The Alberni Advocate is published weekly in Alberni.
STORES AND HOTELS—There are two good hotels in Port Alberni and many stores, including general stores, hardware stores, butchers, druggist, boot stores, men's outfitters, tailors, bakery, laundry, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard and pool rooms, barber, theatre, etc., etc.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARMER—The soil in the Alberni Valley is especially suited for fruit and mixed farming. Peaches and Grapes are grown and ripened in the open, splendid crops of roots can be raised. Chickens, hogs, cattle and sheep are very profitable to raise.
THE FISHERMAN—The deep sea fisheries of the West coast, comprising Cod, Halibut, Herring and Salmon, will provide a living for thousands of fishermen, while the salmon and trout in the streams and lakes ensure good sport.
INDUSTRIES—Cheap sites can be had from the Railway company, and the development of the water resources of the district (estimated at over 100,000 h.p.) will provide ample cheap power.
THE STOREKEEPER and business man. The growth of the district carries with it the opening for stores of all descriptions by creating a large local market. People are flocking in now.
THE LOGGER—The development of the immense timber resources of the district is giving employment to large numbers of loggers and timbermen all the year round.
THE TOURIST—The scenic beauties of Vancouver Island can be most easily reached from Alberni which is also the gateway to the new Provincial Park at Buttle's Lake—The Yellowstone of Canada.

Lots $300 and $450

The Union Land Company, Limited,

NATAL, B.C.

Lots $300 and $450

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE question of the nationalization of the railways is now seriously engaging the attention of the people of Great Britain. A deputation from the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress recently waited upon Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet when the matter was thoroughly gone into. There is little doubt that since the recent labor troubles in Great Britain a very strog sentiment has developed in favor of the nationalization of, not only the railways, but of all other public utilities Whilst the masses may not benefit directly and immediately through such protests against the present economic system, it is a great incentive to making both the masses and the classes think "furiously." It opens their eyes and they begin to realize that something must be radically wrong when the man who produces is the one who benefits least, and is, together with his wife and children, practically on the verge of starvation.

Whilst it must be admitted that so long as the governments are in the hands of capitalists, and are there to protect capital, the nationalization of one or other of the public utilities can matter little to the working class. Yet it is a step in the right direction for the public benefit. It is always easier to deal with a bunch of politicians who are forced to come to you, even if only occasionally, and seek your vote, than it is with a set of corporation bloodsuckers whose only aim and object in life is to extract the last ounce of profit from you.

Mr. Asquith, who is not in office for the health of the working class, at the interview went as far as to say that they would not regard such a transfer as involving less the introduction of a new principle than an extension of an existing one. State interference being granted it is simply a question of degree how far it should be carried. The nationalization of the railways of the United Kingdom would be an undertaking of unparalleled magnitude. The paid-up capital in 1911 was £1,324,000,000 sterling. The gross receipts were £127,250,000 and the expenditure £78,500,000.

Successful state ownership of railways is not a novel undertaking in Europe, and, in view of the results obtained in Germany and Belgium it is some what surprising that public opinion should be so far behind in Great Britain. In north Germany and Belgium there can be no question of the belief that the public is better served than in Great Britain, especially in the matter of goods traffic.

Freights are quite commonly a half, a third, or even little over a quarter, of corresponding British freights; passenger tickets are much cheaper, and in Belgium the extraordinary cheap workman's ticket enable two-thirds of the town workmen to live in the country.

It may be noted that Sir George Gibbs, former general manager of the North Eastern and now the head of the national public highways, without doubt the greatest ex-railway manager in England, holds that while private ownership may be best for the building stage of railways, the state can best manage them now that stage is over. Transfer in itself is almost solely a financial problem, and as such varies with financial conditions.

That the railways in Great Britain stand in a different relation to the state than these corporations in America or Canada makes possible their nationlization without confiscation. Parliament which gave the power of compulsory purchase without which the railways could never have been constructed has always claimed more than ordinary control over their management and since 1844 has had *the right to take them over on three months' notice* at twenty-five years' purchase.

PRESERVING PROPERTY RIGHTS

IN Great Britain as the result of the industrial unrest a civilian police force has been organized to protect property rights. Amongst this volunteer corps are to be found, without doubt, an interesting collection of human beings imbued with the strong moral necessity of perpetuating a system which demands that the impulse of the working class for a share in the abundance of wealth they create shall not find expression. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to point out that those who make up this civilian army are members of the working class. The capitalist class have always found sufficient of the workers who are ready and willing at all times to defend them in their privilege of exploiting their fellow men. These working class assassins have failed to realize that the interests of their class are in direct opposition to those who use them so effectively in the struggle on the industrial field.

Strange as it may seem these same individuals will also enlarge on the moral force so essential to the success of the working class movement which aims to secure control of the forces of production for the benefit of the people. How beautiful the ethics of capitalism manifest themselves when put to the test during times of industrial unrest, not to mention the various contradictions that are evidenced every day to those who are observant enough to notice them!

We have been so often criticized on the stand taken that "Might is Right" that the following quotation from an English newspaper will prove of interest to our readers and critics. To off-set *this civilian police force* the strikers in Great Britain proposed forming a Strikers' Civilian Force and advised them to arm themselves with the thickest cudgels, and the material they wanted were to be recruited with ex-army and ex-navy men—the material trained by capitalism for the purpose of fighting only. The paper in question wishes to place this before its readers in a legal aspect, and says:

"If some of Mr. Ben Tillett's 'force' used their cudgels, besides making them liable to a charge of assault, the joint action might constitute a riot," said a well-known barrister.

"If one of these policemen used his cudgel he could be arrested and charged with individual assault."

We do not wish to convey the impression that we advocate violent methods on the part of the workers, but we think the above illustrates only too forcibly that capitalist law and order is a great travesty on justice, which it so loudly proclaims in the ears of those who are so liable to accept the teachings of their masters as gospel.

To organize a police force for the protection of human lives rather than the protection of property is criminal under capitalism, because the basis of present day society is the right of property. So imbued are the so-called public with the sense of property rights above the rights of humanity that they see nothing ludicrous in this state of affairs, and *stand by with amazement when the workers even* think of adopting the brutal tactics of the capitalist class.

Whilst the workers may resort to physical force in these struggles on the industrial field and eventually through bitter experience realize that when they as a class know enough the capitalists will no longer be able to pit one section of the workers against another, then will these brutal tactics disappear. It would seem, however, that "The thickest cudgels" is the only enlightening force for some of the workers, and the sooner this process of education is completed the better for the working class. The capitalist class evidently know enough for they wisely refrain from taking more than a nominal executive part in this program of repression. They remain true to their class position and as they no longer perform a useful function in the sphere of production, so they simply stand by and let the working class, divided in sections, fight one another and thus perpetuate the privileges of a master class. The education of the working class is a painful process, but capitalism is surely an effective system for intensifying the desire of the workers for securing that knowledge which shall accomplish their triumph. Do you know what the preservation of property rights means to you and your class? If not, it is surely time you got wise.

REGINA'S SORROW

OUR heartfelt sympathy is extended to the people in Regina in their sad loss of life and limb. At a time when the Dominion was celebrating her national holiday Regina was sorely tried. To her Dominion Day, 1912, will long be remembered. It is gratifying to note how generously the people of the adjoining provinces came to her rescue in giving refief, and with so many of the people injured and homeless, much is needed. The citizens of Regina have once more taken heart; have put their shoulder to the wheel, and are ready to resurrect a Regina ten times more beautiful than ever it was before.

THE STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE

FROM labor applied to natural resources all wealth comes and the main world problem of the twentieth century is how to establish a fair relationship between labor and capital. It was and is the doctrine of individualism that labor is a commodity that can be bought and sold. Its remuneration, according to this theory, must be governed, like every other commodity by the law of supply and demand. This was supposed to be the basis if all business and wages were in no sense dependent on the amount of profit. So in Great Britain and elsewhere employers sought to increase the number of trained workers, knowing that the greater the competition for employment the lower the scale they would have to pay. But this ultimately led to the rise of trade unions to the limitation of the number of apprentices and to all the other restrictions wrung by the combination of workers from reluctant employers and the general lockouts used to resist what they considered unreasonable demands. Now the civilized world is faced with syndicalism—by the threat of a universal strike that will paralyze all industries, all transportation systems and the whole economy of the nations. Is it surprising then that the wiser men discerning the collapse of individualism are seeking a remedy not in temporary arrangements, but by a reconstitution of the social system.—World, Toronto.

After all a title is only a Pantheon of royal ciphers, superimposed upon a superfluity.—The Ledge.

The question is being asked: "Where was God when Regina was struck by a tornado?" Echo: "Where?"

Has that McBride "Prosperity" Bug bit you yet? Waiting? Eh! Well, never mind; everything comes to him that waits!

(Continued from page 1)

rain, which settled in about the middle of the afternoon. The amusement grounds afforded a fine viewpoint of Turtle Mountain, which rises almost perpendicularly a short distance away and whose summit was wrapped in clouds throughout the day. Although there are a number of vacant business stands, and dwellings as well, Frank is still doing business at the same stand and *bidding* defiance to the heavy-browed monster which menacingly overhangs it.

The day's sports included, in the morning, a baseball match, Hillcrest vs. C. P. R. staff; a loosely-played game, whereby Hillcrest won by a score of 16-8. The chief feature of the day was the football match, an all-star team from the Pass vs. the Lethbridge S. O. E. The resultant score was a draw 1—1. Other events were a football match, consisting of five-a-side, 100 yards' dash, one mile race, as well as several small field and track events. The trap shooting contest also attracted considerable attention, but the proposed tennis tournament with Coleman did not materialize.

The day closed with a dance in the Union Hall at which fifty-one couples were present. A prize was offered for the best pair of waltzers, which was won by Mr and Mrs. Davis, of Coleman, Joe Fursburg, of Blairmore, being the judge.

The music for the day was provided by the Bohemian Band of Frank, who only began three months ago to gather their forces together. They deserve great credit for being able to appear in public so soon and do such good work.

A Finland boy, from Coleman, who was attending the sports here got hit *with the hammer when it was being* thrown and got his leg broken. In spite of the efforts of the police to keep the crowd back they pressed in, and when the hammer was thrown, as hammers will, it did not go straight and it was only good luck that someone's head was not smashed. As it was the hammer landed in the crowd, bounced and hit the boy's leg. He was taken to the hospital at once and attended to by Dr. McKay.

FREE LABOR BUREAUS

Union Men Claim Salvation Army is Filling Places of Strikers

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—Allegations that the Salvation Army through its free labor bureau was supplying the Consumers' Gas Company with men to take the place of the strikers caused consternation in labor circles tonight.

The action of the army was severely condemned. Tomorrow morning a deputation of prominent labor men will take the matter up with Commissioner Reese.

FAMILIES OF STRIKERS STARVE

Furniture Pawned, Last Stages of Destitution Are Faced — Lives May Be Lost

LONDON, July 2.—Dean Ring, rector of St Mary and St Michael Church, Commercial Road, in the east end, says the families of the dock strikers are starving on account of the prolongation of the strike.

"Last week they had their few sticks of furniture in pawn," he said. "Now these have been parted with and unless the public comes to their aid lives will be sacrificed. It is no exaggeration to say that people at Stepney, Wapping and Canning Town are dying from starvation.

"There are cases before my committee where people have sworn that they have not eaten for two days. Some are so racked with hunger that they spend their time in bed, saying that there is nothing to get up for. One man has been seen going around dressed only in a sack."

CONDITIONS AT SPRINGFIELD, NOVA SCOTIA, AWFUL

A subscriber, writing to us from Springfield, N. S., says:

'Conditions in these mines are shocking, with bad ventilation and other inhuman conditions, things are dreadfully cruel, men working here 10 hours for $1.52 per day, and the miners, many of them making as much as a dollar a day. The company is getting some Germans, Frenchmen, Norwegians and Russians in these mines to go and be distributed among the old miners. Any one refusing has to walk the plank. Men have to carry their own timber up chutes at any angle of from 20 degs. to perpendicular. If they don't do it they can walk the streets of our beautiful little town. The union is down, but the P. W. A. provides fresh bear for all members joining. Any man moving for union principles is terrorised. These are the conditions of Springhill mines, Nova Scotia, Canada."

Elias Rogers, president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., writes us that he welcomes an investigation by the Government of the affairs of the company. It is now up to the shareholders who have expressed so much dissatisfaction with the management of the company to take steps to have this full investigation of its affairs with the publication of a report on the findings since the Great Northern Railway interests got control.—B. C. Mining and Engineering Record.

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.

ORGANIZED A FARMERS' UNION

LOST LAKE, July 2.—Lost Lake farmers have at last gotten together and a union organized. They realize what benefits may be derived from it and a large membership already reported. Watch us grow.

UNIONS IN CANADA REACH TOTAL OF 1714

OTTAWA, June 24.—The Labor Department has just issued a highly interesting report upon labor organizations in Canada. It shows that the organization is closely interwoven with that of the United States. Briefly it may be stated there are 1714 local unions in Canada, of which 1513 are international and the remainder are associated with central bodies having no affiliation outside the Dominion.

Ontario holds largely in trade unionism, claiming 700 local unions out of 1714 in Canada. British Columbia comes second with 234 local unions, and Quebec is third with 205. The other provinces divide the honors as follows: Alberta 154, Nova Scotia 108, Manitoba 118, Saskatchewan 94, New Brunswick 73, Prince Edward Island 7.

These figures as to provinces include all local unions whether International or otherwise. In Prince Edward Island there are respectively three international and four national bodies. The special strength of unionism is necessarily in the larger cities and the four largest cities in Canada comprise between them about one-fifth of the local unions, proportioned as follows: Toronto 105, Montreal 95, Winnipeg 79, Vancouver 76. Other cities range in number as follows: Hamilton 48, Ottawa 47, Quebec 42, Victoria 42, Calgary 40, London 35, Edmonton 23, St. Thomas 28, Fort William 28, Lethbridge 25, Port Arthur 27, Halifax 22, Moose Jaw 21, Saskatoon 21, St. John 20.

It is interesting to note in these figures the prominence taken by western cities, and how far in some cases they have, relatively speaking, outstripped the older eastern cities in labor organization.

The total estimated membership in Canada of trade unions is 133,132, the Canadian international roll having 119,415, the remainder belonging to purely Canadian unions. Of the latter class the membership is no doubt actually larger than these figures indicated but press reports have not been received.

The international bodies represented in Canada show a total membership mostly in Canada and the United States of 2,340,865 members comprised in 37,418 unions. There are besides, it will be remembered, a considerable minority of trades organizations in the United States without branches in Canada, the membership of which in the United States will increase the total considerably. The total union membership in the United States is placed at 2,625,000 for 1910, a somewhat greater strength relatively than in Canada, having regard to the respective populations.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR RENT—Store in the Eckstein Block. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

SNAPS on Local and outside property. Apply, E. Harper. 6 44-np

WANTED—Day Work or Housekeeping. Apply, Box 9, City. 46-1tp.

FOR SALE—25 CHICKENS. Apply T. W. Bolderstone, Annex, Fernie. 45 1tp.

Furnished Rooms to let. Apply, Mrs J Stewart, Dalton Ave., Wood Street. 43—3t.p.

BIG SNAP.—Half-Acre in West Fernie $650; half down, balance 12 months. Apply, E. Harper. 45-1tnp

A 6-roomed House to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply T. W. Bolderston, Annex Extension, Fernie.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—The contents of the five-roomed residence of S. W. Barclay, on Baker Ave. for sale.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed Concrete block House. Apply, Wm. Minton, Lindsay Avenue, Annex. 45-1tnp

SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Annex for sale. A bargain for quick sale. Apply, T. W. Bolderstone. 45 1t p.

TWO GOOD SNAPS—Lot 60 x 120, $115 cash. Lot 60 x 120 and log shack with shingled roof, $275. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply, E. Harper. 45-t2.np

LOST—One Sorrel Horse, weight 800 lbs., white face and one hind foot; mane trimmed; had halter on; shod all round; branded on left shoulder "V"; Ten dollars reward. F. Hutchinson, Michel, B. C. 45-1t

LOST—One Sorrel Horse, weight about 800 lbs., brand [illegible] on left shoulder, one white hind foot, white face, mane trimmed. Five dollars reward for information leading to his recovery. F. Hutchinson, Michel, B. C.

FOR SALE—Cottage on lot about 120 feet square, the property of Mr. A. H. Cree, who is leaving Fernie the first week in June. Will sell the property as a whole, or will subdivide. Can be purchased at a bargain, and on very easy terms. Apply to A. H. Cree.

Trains for South

Leave Fernie at 12.43 p.m.
Daily excepting Sunday

Sharp Connection

at Rexford with through trains for Chicago and all points East

J. S. Thompson, Agt.
P.O. Box 305. Tel. 161

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

The "ISIS" Picture Palace

Program for
Friday, Saturday and Sat. Matinee

Life and Battes of Daniel Boone

(2 Reels)

Pictorial biography of this famous Indian Fighter and Woodsman. Very amusing, instructive and chock-full of exciting incidents. The children should see this on account of its instructive and historical value.

We also have for the children at Saturday's Matinee the first of the adventures of Kid, Kit and Kitty

The Letter with the Black Seals

"Kid" is the famous Boy Scout Hero.

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

Court Revision

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision for revising, correcting and hearing complaints against the assessment as made for the year 1912, will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1912 at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons having complaints against the assessment must give notice to the assessor in writing, at least ten days before the first sitting of this court.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., the 15th day of June, 1912.

S. W. BARCLAY,
ASSESSOR.

44-5t.

What About Your Garden and Lawn?

Do not let the grass grow under your feet while we supply Lawn Mowers, Sickles, Grass Shears and Rakes.

Do not let the grass die for want of water while we have a good stock of Rubber and Cotton Hose; also Nozzles and Sprinklers.

J.D. Quail

Hardware and Furniture

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

The football club journeyed to Michel last Saturday, and Michel boys climbed all over them, running out winners 3 goals to 0. What odds for the Mutz Cup?

The Creek presented rather a deserted appearance on Monday, the bulk of the populace taking in the sports at Fernie. The company ran a special train down at 9 o'clock which was well patronized. A large number remained in town for the fight.

The Senior Football Club were rather unfortunate to lose against Fernie for the money, but the juniors made no mistake. Oh you kids; you can make things hum when you get on the war-path.

The mines were idle on Tuesday owing to a shortage of cars.

Teddy Hesketh came over from Cranbrook to take in the sports at Fernie. He is contemplating a trip to the Old Country. More anon.

Rumor proved correct in the case of Jean Young. She left on the Flyer on Tuesday for Pittsburg. We wish you success Jean. Don't forget the broken hearts left behind.

The schools closed for the summer vacation last week-end, and it is with deep regret we report that Mr. J. E. Jay is severing his connection with the schools up here, after five and a half years of earnest labors with the young blood. The residents of the Creek join in wishing him every success in his new place as principal of Hosmer schools. Since school opened in August 1911 there has been 190 children enrolled, and the average attendance for the twelve months is 125 per day. The honor rolls were awarded as follows: First Division—General proficiency, Sapphira Michaluk; deportment, Emily Young; regularity and punctuality, Maggie Martin. Division II.—General proficiency, Alex. Michaluk; deportment, Emily Lanfear. The award for regularity and punctuality in Division II. and also the rolls of honor for Division III., will be awarded in August when school reopens, as owing to changes in the staff the rolls have not been made out. Our congratulations go to the successful ones. Great credit reflects on Mr. Jay and staff.

We were very much surprised to see Billy Flanagan arrive back so soon after leaving us to go to the coast. Were you homesick, Billy?

Great excitement was caused in camp when news got around on Wednesday that there had been an increase of family at the house of Ike Cartmell, and when the figure was mentioned as eleven investigation proved them to be young bull dogs. All's well that ends well!

Alf Budden held a propaganda meeting in the Club Hall on Wednesday evening, the subject being "The meaning of Socialism." Unfortunately there was only a poor attendance, but Comrade Budden fulfilled his reputation as a speaker and J. E. Smith occupied the chair. The speaker touched upon the general objections to Socialism, also refering to Father Donnelly's recent speech in Fernie. Questions were asked for and discussion invited, but no one took advantage of the opportunity offered. We were sorry there was not a larger crowd, but those who were working on Wednesday evening will have an opportunity to hear Budden speak on Sunday afternoon in the Miners' Hall, Fernie. Now then, workers, rally round your only defence.

We are pleased to report that Tom Birkett is able to resume work again, having been off since the beginning of March.

Miss Livingstone, the teacher of Division III., who has only been here a few weeks, has endeared herself to the hearts of her young charges, and on Wednesday afternoon she took all her scholars for a little picnic up by the Dam. The bright, smiling faces of the children when they returned in the evening spoke of having spent an enjoyable time. We wish her every success.

The members of the Bible Class and the teachers of the Methodist Church Sunday School, held a picnic at Elko on Monday, July 1st. All report having enjoyed themselves.

Jack Owen, working in the blacksmith shop, had an iron plate fall on his foot. Luckily it was only bruised.

It is a pity that all those young fellows who enjoyed the festivities at W. McFagan's wedding could not rally round and assist to wash up the dishes. Poor old Dudley, our deputies go with you. 300 pieces of crockery is no joke!

HOSMER NOTES.

"Looker-on."

Fred Harrison left on Tuesday for his ranch at Gull Lake, Sask.

On Saturday Hosmer footballers had Fernie as visitors and the home team were well beaten by 5 goals to 1. They are still wanting a point and they will have to get a move on to get one. The Fernie boys are the most improved team in the League and will be a hard nut to crack for the cup.

The miners are holding their first annual ball in the Hosmer Opera House on Tuesday, July 23rd. A first-class orchestra will be provided. The committee are sparing no efforts to make the dance a huge success.

Miss Jessie Rankin, of Lethbridge, was paying a visit to her relatives this week-end.

Congratulations to the Hosmer Rifle Club on bringing that unique and handsome trophy, the Minton Cup, home from Fernie.

Dominion Day passed off very quietly in Hosmer, most of the boys taking a trip either to Fernie or Michel. The footballers got second money at Fernie, whilst Andy Anderson and Dan McGlennan were amongst the first at Michel.

The Hosmer Rifle Club took part in the competition at Fernie on July 1st and must be congratulated on their score against the Fernie and Creston cracks. Fernie scoring 664, Creston 653 and Hosmer 618.

Bob McTaggart came into town on Tuesday looking good after his sojourn up the Elk Valley.

On Friday last as part of the mine was not working, owing to a shortage of cars, a good many of the boys spent the day fishing and were amply rewarded, catches of 20 and 30 being common, one Waltonian topping the century, and some fair sized fish. Amongst the catches two big fellows were reported, weighing respectively 9 lb. and 7½ lb. It was an exceptional day for fly fishing. In some parts of the river the fish would only rise to the red ant and nothing else, whilst in another place the Grizzly King. In the evening, however, Royal Coachman was the fly.

Come down to the field and you can be accommodated for any amount and for any distance. Produce the goods which beats a lot of hot air.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. H. D. McKay left for Brunswick on Friday at noon.

Rev. Bompus and Mr. Lockhart, of Coleman, climbed goat mountain on Wednesday afternoon, but the Coleman people are not the only ones with high aspirations, a party of Frank ladies climbing the Turtle Mountain the same afternoon.

Mr. A. I. Blais left on Monday night for Calgary, where he is attending a convention of the retail grocers of the province.

Miss B. Evans, of Lille, is in town this week the guest of Miss L. Blais.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, who is working in Chinook, spent Sunday and Monday at his home here. He was accompanied by Mr and Mrs. Hughes of that place.

A company of young people from Lethbridge came up to the mountains to camp over the holidays, choosing Frank, of course, as being the place for a real holiday. When they arrived the rain was falling so freely that they got an empty house, where they made their headquarters till Monday evening.

Every week-end finds Frank with a lot of strangers, mostly tourists. Last week there was an extra share, the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium being well filled.

Miss Kerr, of Fort William, is the guest of Mr and Mrs. Windsor at the Sanatorium.

Mr. W. Scott arrived here on Monday morning last from Winnipeg, accompanied by Mrs. Scott.

Harry Berry, of Blairmore, is in town this week running the drug store.

Married

DYPOLT—PRAS.—At the Methodist Parsonage by Rev. W. T. Young, on Saturday, June 29th, Emil Dypolt, of Frank, to Miss Anna Pras, of Chicago, U. S. A.

August Kovach of Passburg, spent Monday in town.

It was announced last week that Father Summat would preach in Frank on Sunday last, his subject being "Socialism," but owing to bad weather and a small crowd he postponed the address. We were anxious to hear what he had to say on this subject.

Miss Paul, who has been teaching in Passburg for the last term, spent Sunday in town. She left on Monday for Regina, where she intends to spend her holidays.

Mr. Carnel, of Lethbridge, spent Sunday and Monday with his brother here who works on the C. P. R. switch gang.

The C. P. R. hands here felt unfit for work this past week, all of them having been vaccinated.

Mr. Edgar Thomas started work in the Union Bank at Blairmore on Tuesday.

Miss O'Brien, the school principal of Blairmore, left the town on Monday. Her friends showered her with rice in anticipation, lest they should not have the opportunity at a later date.

The striking garment workers of Montreal are using the most effective methods to put a stop to provocative methods on the part of the police, when they hale them into court to answer charges of assault. They charge the manufacturers with having hired private detectives to intimidate their pickets. Strike pay will be issued for the first time next week, although nobody has yet asked for it.

MICHEL NOTES

By "Rambler."

Mr and Mrs. McKinnon have vacated the "Last Chance" and gone to reside at Crows Nest.

Mr. W. Towey, head gas exterminator and brattice ripper of No. 3 Mine, took unto himself a wife a few days ago, and is now serenely happy. The fortunate young lady only recently arrived from England. May the best of good luck ever dog their footsteps and the baliffs never make a raid on the furniture.

A certain young man in the town says that his boarding house has only one fault, and that is he has to turn his trunk upside down when he wants to write a letter. The proprietor of the house this young fellow boards at I take to be a man who would do anything which might be conducive to the comfort of his boarders, and when he knows that his little oversight is the cause of inconvenience to them, if I mistake not, he will speedily remedy it by "rigging" up a table or something similar in each room on which they can write in comfort. It isn't so bad when one has a trunk but they haven't all got one.

Messrs. Tom and Joe Jenkinson have left town.

The League match at Michel on Saturday last ended in a comfortable win for the home team by 3 goals to none; Challinor 2, and Watson 1 (from a penalty), being the scorers. Michel's visit to Bellevue on the 6th is waited with interest as the match is one of vital importance to both teams and will practically decide the championship. The following will represent Michel: Moore; Watson and Evans; Hampson, Jenkins and Morris; Harper, Beddington, Littler, Challinor and Brown.

Rather embarrassing isn't it, when you enter a competition and are so certain that the first prize is yours that you go so far as to sell it before you've won and then someone else wins it? Pretty awkward fix alright. If a fellow could have borrowed a pair of field glasses beforehand he might have seen the result through them.

Glad to see Tommy Phillips becoming convalescent. May you soon be able to toddle around again, Tommy.

Wonder when the late driver boss is going to have a patch put on "them."

Mr and Mrs. G. Spencer, now resident in Corbin, were in town on the 1st, also P. C. Calder, of Corbin.

BURMIS NEWS

By "Vampire."

Truly this is an age of discovery. Two things ranking in no mean manner with the "first order class" have been discovered in Burmis this week, to wit, Uncle Billie mounted on Blule wearing his grey Kelly greatly resembles our noble Bobs of military fame, and Blule is a lady horse. Since the latter discovery the boys have been wondering why the name should not be more suitable, and find on enquiry that Billie has been trying his best to alter the name to Nell. Of course we all admit that Blule was coined before this valuable steed became the property of Uncle, so cannot blame anyone in camp at present for the oversight.

A gentleman of the pedler fraternity blew into town this week and enticed Uncle into buying a pipe for the modest sum of 25c, which according to Uncle's story, turned out to be no good. However, Uncle found a knife, which no doubt will go to compensate him for his loss. Surely Providence must smile on Uncle.

Ollie Olson has blown back into camp and has brought Alec McDonald, better known as the "King of the Highlands," along with him. They both sailed in on the water wagon.

Mr. Thomas Duncan, the popular hotel keeper of Passburg, was a Burmis visitor this week.

Mr. Davidson, inspector of the postal service, was a Burmis visitor this week.

Quite a large number of people from the surrounding district took in the football game on the 26th between Burmis and Blairmore, which resulted in the favor of Burmis by the score of 3 to 1.

Since Georgie appears to have lost out with the ladies, he has taken to growing mushrooms. As an agricultural expert George has no equal, and his reference to the crops on the North Fork as excellent, may be taken for granted.

Quite a lot of rain fell in the district last week, and our local cabbage experts are wearing a "Sunny Jim" smile.

The stork visited the home of Mr and Mrs. P. Kahan and left a fine bouncing boy. The mother and child are both doing well. Pete is wearing a smile that won't come off these days.

It is quite amusing to watch the antics of the Vinegar Kid around the boarding house these days. There's sure some class to the powder and perfume, and Oh! you winning smile!

Quite a few Burmis people took in the Cole Brothers' Show at Coleman and report a good time.

Mrs. D. Cameron took in the sights of Coleman this week.

The regular meeting of the Order of Gazuks was held this week and many and amusing were the topics discussed.

The C. P. R. are to be instructed as to the correct system of switching cars in order that the mines (Burmis in particular) may be kept operating.

The present Provincial Government are to be defeated at the next election unless they get a move on and bridge the Old Man River at Burmis. We acknowledge the Premier's letter saying this matter is in the hands of the department.

Blairmore are congratulated on the clean game they played and the general absence of expletives.

Uncle Billie was censured for buying a pipe out of town and not encouraging home industry. No sympathy was extended because the pipe was no blooming good.

The meeting broke up at a late hour after the recitation of an Ode to Mutz.

HOSMER vs. FERNIE

These teams met at Hosmer last Saturday under auspices of C. N. P. League. Fernie kicked off and carried the game straight to the homesters' goal and from a nice pass Pete Joinson slipped a nice goal through. From the kick-off Fernie again attacked and within the first thirteen minutes succeeded in netting three times, while before the whistle sounded the ball had been between the posts four times. In the first half Hosmer were outclassed and on only two occasions did they come anywhere near their opponents' goal. On the resumption Fernie again took the aggressive, but Hosmer seemed to wake up slightly and pressed the home team, but their efforts were very feeble, and they were only once—and this through a slight misunderstanding—able to find the net. The only exciting feature of the game was something that threatened to end in a contest for middle-weight honors between Hosmer and Fernie, but the ref. (J. Caulfield) had something to say and Fernie lost one of her "Graces" (or Andersons). The final score was Hosmer, 1; Fernie, 5.

Adamson retained his reputation as a goalkeeper and the Fernie defence and forwards showed great improvement. As the half line has always been excellent we will let eulogies go at that.

The match of the season will be tomorrow (Saturday) when Coal Creek journey to Fernie to show(?) the boys a few things. The Creek boys are sure sports and will be there, so don't forget to give the teams a boost.

Fernie will line up as follows:

Adamson; Shields and Whitelaw; Sweeney, Adamson and Barr; Booth, Adamson, Manning, Joinson, and Hartwell.

INQUIRY INTO JUDGE'S CONDUCT

Witnesses Testify to Insobriety of of United States District Jurist Before House Judiciary Sub-Committee.

SEATTLE, July 2.—The house judiciary sub-committee that is investigating the conduct of United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford to-day concluded its enquiry into the disenfranchisement of Leonard Olson, the Tacoma Socialist, and called witnesses to testify to the judge's personal habits. A. M. Olson, a detective, the first of these witnesses, was summoned without previous warning to him and he protested against testifying, saying that his investigation had been conducted last fall, and that his memory of what he learned was somewhat indistinct, and that he should be permitted to consult his notes which were turned in daily to his detective agency. The committee excused him until Monday.

Olson testified: "One evening I followed Judge Hanford from the barroom on Second Avenue until he arrived at his home 13 minutes later. He did not stagger when he walked to the car that carried him home, nor when he walked from the car to his door, but on the car he was apparently under the influence of some intoxicant. My personal impression is that the judge was intoxicated, but at the same time it is possible that his condition was due to sleepiness or heavy overwork. Witness told of two other occasions when he had seen Judge Hanford apparently intoxicated.

John Bathurst, a city weigh master, who acknowledged that he was prejudiced against Hanford for his decisions on the bench, testified that about six o'clock one Sunday evening last fall he saw Judge Hanford emerge from the Rainier Club and walk up Fourth Avenue, staggering from one side of the broad walk to the other, and once stepping into the roadway, but recovering himself.

"He was drunk or very ill," said the witness. He had seen Judge Hanford apparently drunk.

Alf. Budden, Socialist organizer for the Province of Alberta, is a visitor in the city and spoke on Victoria Ave. on Sunday evening last. He will conclude his visit here with a lecture in the Grand Theatre on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, notice of which appears elsewhere in our columns.

CLERICAL PARTY IS THREATENED

Exremists Led Pope Astray on Labor Question—Moderate Men Protest

BERLIN, July 2.—The off-season in politics has been enlivened by the outbreak of what appears to be a serious crisis in the Centrum, or Clerical party. It was occasioned by a declaration of the Pope giving his approval to the so-called Association of Catholic Labor Unions, the smaller of the two Catholic labor organizations of the country. Most of the Catholic workingmen are organized in the Christian Labor Unions, which contain about 360,000 members, while the association is said to have only about 10,000. The Christian Unions are not exclusively Catholic, though by far the larger part of their members belong to that church. Their chief aim is to oppose Socialism and they regard it as necessary to admit Protestants in order to have the best success in that direction. In this point they have the support of the Clerical party. The association, however, strongly condemns the inter-denominational character of the unions and demands that labor organizations be fully under the control of the Catholic church, and a wing of the Clerical party called the "Berlin movement" supports this view.

Friction has been growing between the two labor organizations, and still more between the two corresponding wings of the Centrum. Only recently Herr Roeren, one of the prominent representatives of the party in the Reichstag, resigned his seat because he was not in harmony with the policy of minimizing the clerical character of the party. The present crisis was brought on by the association, which recently sent an address of homage to the Pope, containing, it was said, a sharp attack on the unions; and it was in answer to this that the Pope uttered his condemnation of the latter, pronouncing their fundamental principles false.

Since this declaration was made the Christian unions have issued a statement in which they used exceedingly sharp language against the association, saying among other things that its address to the Pope was the "climax to a long campaign of slander on the part of the association against the Christian Unions," and that the "Supreme head of the Catholic church has never been more disgracefully deceived about the nature and character of the Christian Labor Unions in Germany." The whole matter has stirred up a vast deal of animated discussion in the press of all parties. There is even considerable talk of a probable split in the Clerical party.

SEEKS MEANS WHEREBY MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS MAY BE CONFISCATED.

Consumer Pays Big Prices—Says Majority of Profit Takers Have No Office Equipment but Pencil and Hat—Trying Unique Plan.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Some of the difficulties which the farmer encounters in an attempt to get his produce to market without the use of the middle man are told in a statement given to the New York state food investigating commission by H. B. Fullerton, director of agricultural development of the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. Fullerton told of his experimental farm. Commission men agreed to handle his goods for 10 per cent but he found that their charges left him practically no profit. He took the trouble to follow the goods from the farm to the consumer to find out where the profit went. He found that the producer was getting nothing and the consumer was paying fancy prices. Cauliflowers, for example, that brought him $1.25 a barrel, sold in the market for 25 cents a head.

Five Middlemen Get Profit

Mr. Fullerton found five middlemen between the producer and one of the largest hotels in this city. He followed the goods every step of the way until they reached the hotel larder.

"The goods," said Mr. Fullerton, passed through five hands, each man making something, and two of those men had no other office but a lead pencil and their hats. They had no bank behind them, and they had no capital invested, and yet the producer and the consumer each paid a part of the transaction with the consumer paying the larger part.

Finding there was no chance of profit unless the middleman were eliminated, Mr. Fuller started a "family hamper" service. He filled the crates with a variety of vegetables such as would sell at retail for about $3. These he sent by express to flat dwellers in New York City. "If these crates are worth $1.25, send me the money," he wrote. "If they are not, keep them as a present."

Had to Refuse Orders.

In every case the money came back and so without trouble he found a market for his goods, and the business grew until he had to refuse orders. Mr. Fullerton explained that 25 cents of the charge went for expressage, and though the crates could not be returned he made enough profit to make the business a very profitable one.

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G. A. CLAIR :-: Proprietor

WHO WAS HE?

The proud father, to whom a college education had been denied, met his daughter at the train on her return from college.

"But, Helen," he said, "aren't you unusually fat?"

"Yes, Dad," she replied "I weigh one hundred and forty pounds stripped for 'gym.'"

The father looked dazed for a moment and then demanded:

"Who in thunder is Jim?"

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PRISONER'S AMAZING SPEECH

"I am sorry I cannot punish you more than by giving you three months' hard labor. You deserve more," said Alderman Sir John Pound to George Thompson, aged 32, a laborer, who at the London Guildhall, was charged with being on enclosed premises.

He was found hiding among some bushes in a churchyard in Upper Thames Street, and when asked why he was there, replied:

"Not for a holiday, you may bet."

He now made an extraordinary speech.

"My defence is," he said, "that being just an ordinary individual and member of society, I have the ordinary desires of life, but am denied by an absolute inhuman industrial system of satisfying those ordinary desires. If I cannot get work I must do something else. Society says I am breaking the law, but I maintain that society."

Mr. Douglas (chief clerk): Anything else to say?

Prisoner: Do what you like. I don't care.

Prisoner: All the result of poverty. When I come out of prison again, if I cannot find work within a few days I shall be back again, as I am not going to walk about to satisfy the insatiable greed of a few Belgravia millionaires.

TRADE UNIONISM and The SOCIALIST PARTY

A BIT OF HISTORY—By ROBERT HUNTER

CONCLUSION

The end and aim we seek is to unite the working class. Nothing should be tolerated in our methods or in our principles which promises to keep the workers from final unity. It is the object of every enemy of the workers to keep them quarreling among themselves. And any trade unionist or Socialist whose words or actions foment division or dissension, consciously or unconsciously, help the enemies of labor.

Only the other day a leading Socialist declared: "I am opposed under all circumstances, to any party alliance of affiliations with reactionary trade unions." That sounds very big and fine and revolutionary. Yet it is the very essence of reaction. Had Marx said that the International Workingmen's Association would never have been born. Had Socialist leaders of Europe taken that position, there would not today exist a single great working class political party. Such a statement is just as harmful to the working class as that of the conservative leader who declares: "The trade union can never have any affiliation with radicals and Socialists."

The "great" leader who claims that the working class can only be united when it submits itself slavishly to his tactics and vows with up-raised hands obedience to every item of its creed may find himself big in the midst of a tiny sect, but never the founder of a working class movement, either political or industrial.

After some labor I have gathered together and printed in the articles which preceded a mass of facts which show now the unity of the working class has been achieved in Europe. That unity has been achieved by deeds more than by words. A little story of Belgium will illustrate what I mean.

That country has a powerful and united labor movement. The trade unions and the Socialist party work in absolute harmony. The party of the working class is opposed in Belgium by the liberal party and the clerical party. The clerical party has for years endeavored to keep the working class divided on religious lines. It has formed in some places Catholic trade unions in opposition to the Socialist trade unions. A few years ago the quarrymen, all of whom were Catholics, struck. Every one of them was bitterly anti-Socialist and refused to have anything to do with the regular trade union or Socialist movement. Indeed, when a trade union agitator or Socialist came into that district he was usually mobbed. When the strike occurred the Catholic workers discovered that the capitalists who owned the quarries had a strong and powerful influence over the leaders of both the liberal and clerical parties. As a result, the strikers were abandoned to their fate and their leaders left them to be starved into submission. At the very moment when the strike seemed all but lost a long line of bread wagons filed into the town flying the red flag. They were the wagons of the Socialist co-operative stores and they drew up at every house to deposit supplies of food. Imagine, if you can, what that meant. In an hour of their direst need those Catholic workmen learned that the flag they had torn to pieces, that the leaders they had mobbed and the movement they had loathed were the sole friends of the working class.

The Socialists of Belgium might have refused to aid these "reactionary" workers; but, fortunately, they took a different view. In Europe, if the advice is ever given to desert the workers it is left to the reactionaries alone to give it. The true Socialist, as well as the true trade unionist, has but one tactic, and that is to unite the workers, and neither creed, race nor dogma is allowed to militate against that great end.

For the sake of unity in the great trade union movement, Marx, Bebel, Kautsky, Vaillant, Plekhanoff—among the greatest of Socialist leaders—have, as I have shown, urged that the trade unions should never be asked to endorse Socialism so long as there was any possibility of such a decision dividing the labor movement. These men with their fellows, have labored to build up great organizations of the working class. They have never asked whether the workers were of this or that political faith, of this or that religious faith; they have never drawn away from any portion of the working class, no matter how seemingly constructive or reactionary that portion may have been. They have labored to the one end of unity, confident in the philosophy which they have everywhere proclaimed. IN THE UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS IS THE TRUE SEED OF THE REVOLUTION. And by such work have over ten million men been brought together in the trade union movement of Europe. And nearly the same ten million men have been brought together in the political movement.

The Germans had for years only one great organization—their political party. They were politicians, yet they were driven to see the necessity of a trade union movement, and they set out to build it. Today the German trade union movement is the most powerful in the world. Little over a decade ago the British workers had no party, but they did have a powerful trade union movement. They were "pure and simple" trade unionists until they were driven to see the necessity of political action. With less time almost than it takes to write it these trade unionists came together, formed a political party, and launched it with a million dues-paying members at the start. Those are two instances of what an organized working class can do when its mind is made up.

Of course, it would be folly for any one to maintain that the Socialist party is indifferent to the views held by trade unionists. The Socialist believes that no man can be a good trade unionist without being a Socialist, and he ought also believe that no workingman can be a good Socialist without also being a trade unionist. Experience, however, has shown that convicitions cannot be crammed down the throat of any independent man. And to those who have tried such tactics Bebel has rightly said: "Have some confidence in our cause—whoever is so much convinced as I am of the conquering strength of the Socialist ideas and of their power of attraction, knows that they are gradually winning over the entire working class, even IF THEY ARE NOT PREACHED AND PROPAGATED IN THE TRADE UNION DAY BY DAY. Let us not forget that in the sphere of social reform, as elsewhere, the proverb holds good that 'appetite comes with eating'; and there is no need to say which of all the political parties is resolved and duty bound to best satisfy the appetite of the working class for reform."

This points the way. As soon as the Socialist party fights for the material interests of the working class day in and day out, the working class will become Socialist. When the unions appeal to the workers to organize they tempt them with the promise of higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. They appeal to the immediate interests of the workers. In the political field the Socialist party tempts the workers by political reforms that appeal to the immediate interests of the working class.

But some may ask what will happen when every unionist is a Socialist and every Socialist a unionist?

What will happen when both movements of the working class realize that unity of their ends and aims? What will happen when the militants of both movements are the same, and when in all struggles the party and the union act together?

Well, the only answer is that it doesn't matter what happens. When that day comes there will be little difference of opinion regarding the relations which should exist between the two great arms of the working class. When the workers are united in principle and in tactics, and when both movements of the working class are bound together by a personal union, there will be no need for the one or the other wing to discuss the matter of relationship.

The only reason for that discussion today is due to the fact that the two movements have different programs, different tactics. We must, therefore, respect each other's autonomy and allow both movements to develop on the lines that give the promise of the greatest success. And as the members of the Socialist party are the best judges of what is the wisest policy for it to pursue, so the members of trade union movement are the best judges of what is the wisest policy for their movement to pursue. And, in fact, any attempt of the one movement or the other to violate that neutrality, which necessity and not theory has imposed upon us, would mean to promote division and dissension in the working class movement. For the trade unions to start a rival political party or for the Socialist party to start or even condone a rival industrial movement would be treason to the working class.

I have not sought in the previous article to give any personal opinions. I have endeavored to mass here the views of the leading Socialists and trade unionists throughout the world. With hardly an exception, these have condemned rival or dual unionism. With hardly an exception they have deplored politics in the unions wherever that is likely to encourage division. Without exception, they have pleaded for tolerance, courtesy, mutual respect and harmonious action between the party and the union. They have sought marriage, not a forced union between the two great organizations of the working class. They believe in political unionism as they believe in trades unionism, and they have sought to develop these two movements to the highest possible point of efficiency. Ever since its foundation the Socialist party has maintained a policy that is founded on the highest and best traditions of the international movement. Despite the fact that some of its most notable leaders have violated the party policy, it has nevertheless resolutely refused to alter that policy. It has refused to meddle in trade union affairs, to take sides in disputes between rival factions in the trade union movement, and it has not, as a party, attempted to pledge the trade unions to Socialism. It has denounced rival unionism, commended the efforts of all economic organizations, and stood ready at all times to render moral and financial aid to every body of organized labor that is struggling to improve its material conditions. And while pursuing this policy it has built up the beginning of a wonderful political organization of the working class. Growth of the political movement has been phenomenal; and nothing but its own mistakes can prevent it becoming in the near future one of the greatest political organizations in the world.

Yet the success of the policy of the past has not prevented the constant clamoring of those who would alter the party's policy. Some would have us seek to turn the trade unions away from their present work for the purpose of forming a labor party. Some would have us denounce the present trade union movement, abandon our political work and found a rival industrial organization. Some would have us force the trade unions to indorse Socialism or get out of the unions. Some would have us lay down pompous instructions to the unions that they must adopt an industrial form of organization. Some would have us declare for or against direct action, including the general strike and sabotage. The latter are, of course, weapons that can be used only by the industrial movement. A political party has nothing whatever to do with them. But these are the demands of those who protest against the present policy of the Socialist party.

Well, in all charity, I may say that such demands simply indicate the ignorance of these Socialists concerning the policy of the international movement, and the utter incoherency of their thought concerning the scope of a working class political party.

Fortunately the party has from the beginning resisted these attacks on its trade union policy, and the knowledge of the immense success that has come to the movement both here and in Europe, on the lines of our present tactics, should be sufficient to keep us from any return to the singular and inevitably destructive policies that annihilated the Socialist Labor Party.

France spends much time and money in teaching the science of rearing children. Such care in other countries is exercised only in regard to live stock.—Toronto Globe.

This story comes from Australia, where all conversation turns eventually to matters educational, because every parent is painfully anxious that his sons shall pass the standard which will free them from certain years of military service. A visitor was conversing with his host's small son, and opened, as a matter of course with the words:

"Do you go to school now?"

"Yes."

"And what do you learn? Reading, writing, sums?"

"Oh, yes, and I learn religion, too."

"Religion!"

"Yes; I learn the little religion, which teaches that we all come from Adam. But my elder brother is in a higher class; he learns the big religion, and that teaches that we all come from monkeys."—Manchester Guardian.

STARVED TO DEATH IN THE WHEAT BELT

The last ounce of profit extracted from his weary old bones, Chas. Cockburn, aged 70 years old, was found dead of starvation in his room in Winnipeg, on June 19th. This is a land of great opportunities, in which industry and thrift obtain sure returns.

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To cleanse the system of undigested food, foul gases, excess bile in the liver and waste matter in the bowels will impair your health. The best system regulator is FIG PILLS.

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Oranges, reg. .60, now 35c. doz.
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Onions, Australian, 5c. per lb.
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Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON

Agent Fernie Branch

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W. J. Cole

BELLEVUE

Hair Dressing
Pool
Billiards
Cigars
Tobaccos
Bowling Alley

Drop In

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

U.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
39	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2168	Blairmore	W. V. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	G. M. Lafferty, 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.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1283	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Italian

GUERRA E FAME

La stampa coloniale Italiana—senza eccezione alcuna—continua la sua opera ignobile e turpitudina, ingannando la pubblica opinione sulle vere condizioni d'Italia. Mentre riempe le sue colonne di inni alla guerra e la gloria d'Italia—eccitando la sbornia patriottardica al maximum d'imbecillita possibile—tace sulle condizioni economiche del Regno, che sono tristissime e quali non si ricordavano dal'98 in poi.

I generi di prima necessita, ch'erano gia cari, sono ancor piu incarti in questi ultimi mesi di guerra. Il grano da 36 lire al Quint. che costava di primi del dicembre scorso, era salito, il 20 aprile, a lire 48. Il pane ha raggiunto il prezzo favoloso di cent. 56 il Kg. E. cosi per il reste.

Accio s'aggiunga la crisi industriale e commerciale, la disoccupazione, la scarsa circolazione del danaro, il credito ristretto, i fallimenti e s'avra un quadro esatto della dolorosa situazione in cui il nazionalismo fanfarone clericale cavolardo e delinquente ha trascinato il popolo italiano.

E perche non si dica che amiamo esagerare le tinte per ingenito e settario pessimismo, stralciamo qui sotto un breve riassunto delle condizioni del mercat o del lavoro in Italia. Il quadro e tolto dal Bollettino dell'Ufficio del lavoro, publicazione ufficiale del Governo italiano e percio non sispetta di partigianeria socialista.

Il Bollettino parla del mese di marzo. Ora indubbiamente in questi 2 ultimi mesi d'aprile e maggio la situazione s e aggravata, come ne fanno fede le dimostrazioni di disoccupati e d'affamati che sfilano per le piazze per le vie d'Italia.

E tutto cio a maggior gloria del patriottismo dei fornitori e di la dell' oceano.

La parola ai fatti.

In Piemonte, ad Alessandria, il lavoro e diminuito nell'industria del mobili in ferro ed in quella dei cappelli, nella quale si e lavorato ad orario ridotto, a Valenza e diminuito nelle varie industrie; in Liguria, a Voltri, perdura la crisi nell'industria metallurgica e sono rimaste chiuse le fonderie ed acciaierie di Pra. A Novi Ligure, a Savona, a Genova si e sentito il contraccolpo dello sciopero dei minatori inglesi, tra gli scavatori e i marinai che son rimasti disoccupati.

In Lombardia: a Como, situazione stationaria con mancanza di lavoro per i muratori, dei quali molti sono emigrati; a Lecco, diminuzione di lavoro in genere nelle varie industrie, specialmente nella metallurgica e nella tessile con disoccupazione, e con riduzione dell'orario negli stabilimenti dell' industria del ferro; a Monza il lavoro e sensibilmente diminuito nell'edilizia, nell'industria tessile (ramo jacquards) e metallurgica, nelle quali se e lavorato ad orario riddotto; eguale riduzione si e avuto nell' industria tessile a Lodi; disoccupazione si nota a Lecco per i muratori, cappellai e filatori e per i muratori ancora a Suzzara.

Nel Veneto, a Vicenza, permane la crisi nell'industria cotoniera, nella quale si e lavorato con orario ridotto, mentre nelle altre industrie il lavoro ha cominciato a riattivarsi; a Pordenone diminuzione del lavoro nelle industrie metallurgiche e del legno; a Belluno circa 300 operai addetti alla miniera di granito sono stati licenziati per sovraproduzione di materiale estratto.

Passiamo nell' Emilia; a Piacenza a causa della crisi che attraversa l'industria cotoniera si e chiuso il Cotonificio piacentino, ed e stata licenziata la maestranza (420 operai), e si nota mancanza di lavoro tra i muratori. Anche a Forli, in Romagna, il lavoro da muratori scarseggia.

In Toscana, a Pescia, il lavoro e diminuito nelle industrie edili, del legno e del cappello. In quest'ultima e nelle fabbriche di paste alimentari si e lavorato ad orario ridotto; a Prato diminuzione di lavoro e orario ridotto nell'arte tessile e nell'industria della paglia; a Sesto Fiorentino la stessa cosa si verifica nell'industria della ceramica, con accentuazione della crisi. A Firenze, diminuzione di lavoro in genere, specialmente nelle industrie edili e del vetro.

Nelle Marche, a Iesi, a causa della forte crisi che attraversa l'industria serica, otto filande sono state chiuse rimanendo cosi disoccupate 500 setaiole, e vi e disoccupazione tra i muratori.

A Terni, in Umbria, nell'industria tessile si accentua sempre piu la crisi, in alcuni reparti del lanificio si e lavorato tre giornate per quindicina; nello jutificio si e parimenti lavorato ad orario ridotto.

Nel Lazio, a Roma, si nota disoccupazione tra i tipografi, gli scalpellini e i camerieri; nella Campania, a Napoli, fra i tipografi a Bari nelle Puglie il lavoro e alquanto diminuito nelle varie industrie, specialmente in quella edile, e a Castoltermini, in Sicilia, per la sospensione dei lavori nella roniera S. Giovannello molti operaroio lavoro rimasti disoccupati.

Il quandro e reso piu fosco dalle notizie dei mesi precedenti dello stesso Bollettino, dove si vede che a Verona si e chiuso lo stabilimento Farina ove erano occupati circa 200 operai, a Venezia si nota diminuzione di lavoro specialmente nella fabbroca di fiammiferi dello stabilimento gia Baschiera e nel cotonificio veneziano che occupa 2000 operai, a Bologna il lavoro fu ridotto nello stabilimento Calzani, a Caltanisetta fu chiusa la miniera a Grottacalda dove lavoravano circa 1000 operai, a Pallanza si e chiuso il cappellificio De Marchi (100 operai), a Turbigo si e chiuso lo stabilimento Valle Ticino, a Sesto Fiorentino si e lavorato ad orario ridotto in alcuni reparti delle manifatture Richard-Ginori, a Reggio Emilia le Officine meccaniche hanno licenziato 150 operai.

Se dalle industrie passiamo ai lavori della terra, vediamo che pei braccianti vie mancanza di lavoro nel Pavese, nel Cremonese, in tutta l'Emilia, essettuata Guastalla, in tutta la Romagna, accettuato Portomaggiore, dove 500 sono stati collocati dalla Cooperativa ed i rimanenti in lavori di semina, mentre a Comacchio se ne notavano fin d'allora 1000 disocupati, dei quali la disoccupazione si e manifestata cosi trucemente due mesi dopo, in questi giorni. Anche nelle Puglie i braccianti, Foggia (4000) e a Cerignola aspettano e domandano lavoro.

In quasi tutto il Veneto invece si nota una domando di braccia nell'agricoltura e se ne lamenta la scarsezza che viene segnalata anche dalle Cattedre ambulanti e dai Comizi agrari di tutte le regioni d'Italia per la mano d'opera avventizia nell'agricoltura, a causa della constatata fortissima ripresa dell'emigrazione.

Per dove Annunciava il "Bollettino," da Reggio Calabria, nel mese di gennaio: "Disoccupazione tra i falegnami, alcuni dei quali sono partiti per Tripoli;" e nel successivo mese di febbraio: "Disoccupazione fra i falegnami, molti dei quali sono ritornati da Tripoli!"

Invece, le statistiche di gennaio e febbraio, denunciano 25 mila emigranti oltre Oceano, dei quali 20 mila negli Stati Uniti!

Slavonian

SOCIALISM UPADUVA!

Ano, tak oznamuju kapitalisticke, krest'anske a popri nychi i naše slovenske časopisy a poniektore organy, a budu takto hovorit' do tych čias, kym socialism nedosialne vrchola svojho určenia. Ano potom ho uznaju s tichou resignaciou a s poznamenanym: "čo je, je vštko od boha."

A preta b ysme tieto veličiny zavčasu chceli upozornit', aby sa nestavali na zadne nohy proti tomu čo je od boha.

Socialism je dani z vole božej, lebo nič na svete sa nedeje a nestane bez Jeho suhlasu. "Hlas—l'udu, je hlas boži!" Ze je socialism hlas l'udu, na to dokazov netreba a všetkym vyrazom dnešna spoločnost' krest'anska uči.

Podivajme sa len ako ucenie socialismu zapušta korene všade tam, kde sa ozve "hlas l'udu, teda hlas boži."

V Anglicku bude vychadzat' jeden socialisticky dennik. Po rozmluve s predsedom neodvislej robotnickej strany, sudr. Anderson, vzkazal sudruhovi Longuctovi, od časopisu "Humanite," bližše podrobnosti o pripravach pre vydavania noveho socialistickeho dennika "Daily Citizen." Dennik bude vychadzat' v Manchestre, v stredisku severo anglickeho priemyselneho ogresu a hlavnym sidlom socialistickeho hnutia. Ponevač dennik tento musi sa rovnat' vo všetkom dennikom meštiackym, musia sa nan sohnat' tri miliony markou kapitalu, a hned' v prvom tyždni bolo na tu sumu upisano poldruheho miliona. Od vel'kych robotnickych organisacii povolili: strojnicky svaz 100,000 železničiovsky svaz 50,000. Od hornickeho svazu očakava sa 80,000. Sukromne osoby beru podiel' v tomto tiež. Dvaja bohaty sudruhovia upisali spolu 120,000 mariek, a jeden treti dal polovicu svojho majetku, t. j. 200,00 mar'ek S takymto kapitalim može sa u° nieco začat'. Toto sa robi "z vole bo°ej."

Dalej vyt'azstvo socialistov pri mestkych vol'bach v Anglii je tiež vyznamne. V okrosoch Anglii a Walesu bolo zvolene 95 soc. robotnickych kandidatov. Získano bolo 38, utratene 8, toda získano 30 miest v mestkych vil'bach. Vysledky pri vol'be v Anglii rozdelene su skoro jednako na vybor pre robotnicke zastuponia, t. j. na Robotnicku Stranu a na soc. neodvislu rob. stanu, ktore často pracovali spoločne dohromady. Pred nedavnom zvolena Britická soc. strana nedosiolila žiadneho uspechu. V mnohych pripadoch boli zvoleni boz proti kandidata. Zonske zastupkyne boly ohlasene dve.

V jednom okrose maju soc. vačšinu hlasov.

Socialism sa širi medzi anglickym namornictvom. "Labour Leader" v Londine uverejnil dopis jedneho anglickeho namornika, v nom ohlasuje, že medzi mužstvom na valečnych lodiach anglickych, rozširuje sa idea socialistickeho učenia mierou užasnou. Polovica mužstva sa stava nadšenymi čitale'mi socialistickych časopisov a vedeckych soc. spisov. V praznych hodinach, nech su na lode alebo na pevnine, namorníci sa bavia poučnymi soc. časopismi lebo knihami toho samoho obsahu. Nikomu z predstavenych ani nenapadne, že by to bolo pre štat nebezpečne, koby mali socialisticky uvedomelych vojakov a namorníkov.

Naš slovensky postup ani nespominame, povlem len, že rastieme pomali ale iste pre dieľ socialisticku. Toto všetko sa deje z "dopuštenia božieho" a my to vieme.—Rovnost L'Udu.

The property owners of Prince Rupert have voted down the proposition submitted to them that the city should lease to a trustee for the Trades and Labor Council a piece of land for the erection of a labor temple thereon.

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 Bleasdell's Drug Store

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Speciality

A Flash of Lightning

Is just as likely to strike the house of the uninsured man as that of his more prudent neighbor. No building is immune.

Better Have Us Insure

you and have a lightning clause attached to the policy. Then you needn't worry every time there is a thunderstorm.

M. A. KASTNER

Sole Agent for Fernie

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 application 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.

THE NON-UNION SKUNK

It is hard to understand the reasoning of the man who will condemn labor unions and yet is the first to accept the benefits secured by them. Through the agitation of organized labor many states have abolished the doctrine of contributory negligence. This law operates to the interest of the wage-earner who refuses to join the union of his calling as it does to the interests of the men who have fought incessantly through their organizations to bring it about. And yet at every opportunity he is willing and anxious to do whatever is in his power to destroy the medium through which he is protected.

Such men either knowingly, through prejudice or lack of understanding can see nothing but the mistakes which organized labor through human frailties, have made. They can not or will not see the benefit secured through united action. They are willing to make a small sacrifice to better their own condition, but when the sacrifices have been made by others and the contested points settled they are the first to complain that more should have been secured.

They are almost the equal of the men who while boasting of their membership, without considering the questions involved, demand that drastic action be taken before all peaceful means have been exhausted and who after accomplishing this act of loyalty and heroism, at the first opportunity, turn traitor to the cause or depart to fields unknown, leaving the battle to be fought by others.

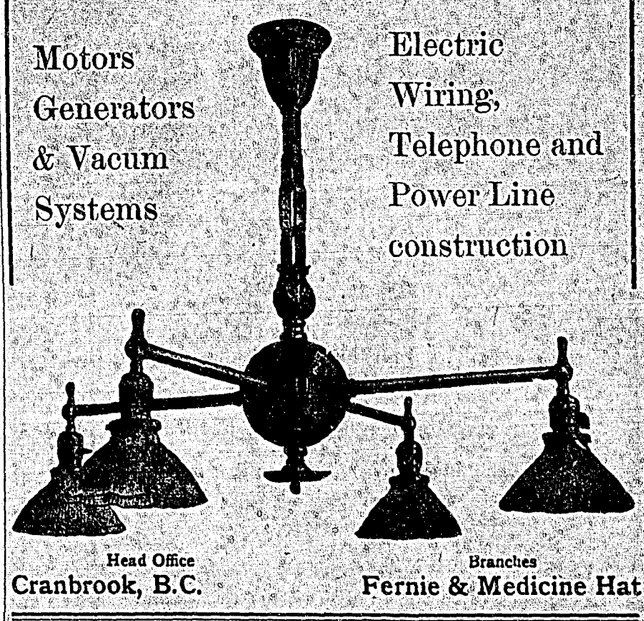
If the workers were but as half alert as their employers when their interests are likely to be affected, industrially or politically, the day when things will be owned as they are used would not be far distant.

The Quain Electric Co., Ltd.

Electrical Engineers

Electrical Supplies & Fixtures

Motors
Generators
& Vacum
Systems



Electric
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construction

Head Office Cranbrook, B.C.

Branches Fernie & Medicine Hat

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,996,900
Reserve Fund ..... 5,996,900 Total Assets 72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

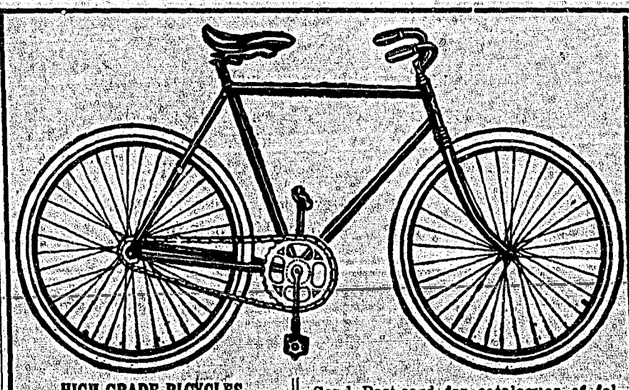
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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



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John Minton

FERNIE BICYCLE STORE

Repairs Neatly Executed

Send Post-card for catalogues of following wheels:

CLEVELAND BRANTFORD.
DOMINION, PERFECT, B. S. A.
MASSEY SILVER RIBBON.

Cycles on Hire :: Accessories.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Original Charter 1854

The Purposes of a Bank

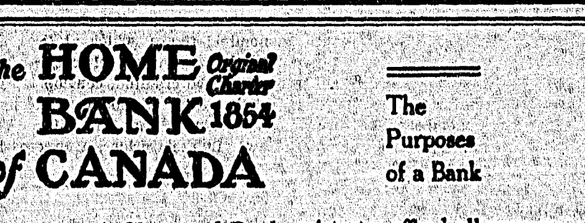
A Chartered Bank exists to afford all persons a convenient means for depositing their money in safety, and for collecting their accounts and paying their debts. You may deposit your savings with the bank; pay your bills by cheque through the bank, or send money anywhere out of town or abroad; or you may collect what is owing you by a draft issued through the bank. It does not matter if the transaction amounts to only a single dollar. The bank will welcome the business just the same. That is what a bank is for.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

YOU PAY WHEN CURED

Drs. K. & K. TAKE ALL RISKS



Cured by the New Method Treatment

NO NAMES OR PHOTOS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through Early Indiscretions, Excesses and Blood Diseases. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes, dull aching pains under chest, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, listless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, sore throat, etc.

YOU WILL BE A WRECK

Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influences the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

EVERYTHING PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

READER: No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated) on Secret Diseases of Men.

QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT SENT ON REQUEST

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.

Ready-to-Wear Department

LADIES' FANCY PONGEE WAISTS

These models are made in a nice fine quality of Silk, some with a high lace collar and others with low neck, the trimming and yoke of a pretty guipure lace to match color of silk. These Waists are very exceptional values and are very dressy. Specially priced for quick selling $4.75.

Just arrived, some novelties in *Ladies' Sailor* Waists. These are made in pure White Linen. Our design has Dutch collar of cadet blue and front and cuffs are trimmed: pipings of same color and *small buttons to match. This is the smartest* we have seen this season and the price is remarkably low. Specially priced $1.95 each.

THE NEW PEPLUM WAIST

This is the latest thing in novelty Waists. The material used is a nice quality, all-over white embroidery, and the trimmings are of crab lace in a very good quality. *The whole design speaks the* last word in Waist creations. All these models are displayed in our Ready-To-Wear Department on Second Floor.

Dry Goods Department

Ladies Cold Hose—*The* famous Soisette Seamless Stocking in colors of tan, champagne, pink, sky. Special 35c. pair.

Ladies' Cotton Hose—Made from nice pure yarn in colors of black, white, tan, sky, champagne and pink. 25c. pair.

Our Hosiery Stock is very Complete and we can match practically any color dress or shoe.

Misses Lisle Lace Hose—In colors of black and tan. This is a nice, fine Stocking, and very suitable for present wear. Sizes 6 to 8½ 30c. pair.

Children's Cotton Hose.—A good, strong ribbed Stocking, in black only; sizes 5 to 9½. 6 pair for $1.

Men's Department

Keep Your Boys Clean and Smart

BOYS' WASH SUITS AND BLOUSES

We have decided to clean up the balance of our Boys' Wash Suits and Blouses. There is still a good variety to choose from in size from 3 years to 7 years.

Regular, $2.	Special	$1.25
Regular, $1.75	Special	$1.00
Regular, $1.50.	Special	.90
Regular, 85c.	Special	.50
Regular, 60c.	Special	.40
Regular, 50c.	Special	.35

A Word to the Men

MEN'S TWO-PIECE SUITS

Buy one of our new Two-Piece Suits and be comfortable during the coming hot weather. See *these suits and you will realize the prices quoted* are extremely low.

These garments are made from stylish grey and brown Tweeds in all sizes from 36 to 40. Regular value $13.50 and $15.00. Special Saturday, $10.00.

MEN'S SOX

Men's Silk Lisle Half-Hose, regular 50c. and 60c. line. Special, Saturday, 3 pair for $1.00.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

We still have a few garments of fine Silk Lisle Underwear in Pink, Blue and Natural Colors. Regular value $1.25 per garment. Saturday Special, 75c. each.

Holiday Comforts

We have everything for convenience and comfort for the man who is out for a holiday.

Soft Shirts and Lounge Collars

Mesh Underwear, cool and convenient

Outing Pants in Corduroy and Duck

Fishing Coats in these Styles.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Saturday Specials

Lima Beans, 3 lb. for	.25
Two in One Blacking, 3 tins for	.25
Government Creamery Butter, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Cream of Wheat, 3 pkgs.	.35
Braid's Big Four Coffee, 2 lb.	.75
Tetley's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins, 2 for	.75
Lowney's Baking Chocolate, ½ lb. cake	.20
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb.	.30
Royal Extracts, 2 oz.	.10
Damson Plums, 2lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Fard Dates, 2 lb for	.25
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	.25
Bran, 100 lb. for	1.25
Shorts, 100 lbs. for	1.35
Canada First Jam, 5 lb. tins, each	.70
Liquid Veneer, 12 oz.	.40
Sherriff's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins each	.60
C. and B. Potted Meats and Fish, each	.15
Olive Oil, ½ gals.	1.15
Olive Oil, gals.	2.25
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	.25
Hand Cleaner, each	.10
Toilet Soap, regular .35, .40, .50 boxes for	.25
Heinz Indian Relish	.25
Reliance Lime Juice, pts.	.30
Gold Standard Tea, 3 lb tins	1.00
Corn, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.35
New Spuds, per 50 lbs.	1.50
New Cabbage, 6 lb. for	.25
New Carrots, 7 lb. for	.25
New Beets, 6 lb. for	.25
White Swan Washing Powder, 3 lb. pkgs, 2 for	.45
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	.25
White Swan Yeast, 6 for	.25
Cherries, 10 lb. box	1.40
Screen Doors, each	$1.25 and 1.50

Cut out this Advt and bring it along with you

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Principal Bruce is in Cranbrook, presiding over the departmental examinations there.

The C. P. R. are offering reduced rates of $19.95 round trip to the Winnipeg Exhibition.

Miss R. Wearmouth and Miss Bertha Pearson, two members of West Fernie's aristocracy, journeyed to Cranbrook to celebrate Dominion Day. "It sure is some place" and the automobile roads are in good shape. Charming!

PRESENTATION TO W S BARCLAY.

Previous to his departure for Victoria a presentation was made to S. W. Barclay, ex-City Clerk, of a travelling case, and to Mrs. Barclay, a silver tea service. The event took place at the Fernie Hotel last Friday evening. A. B. Trites presided and ex-mayor S. Herchmer made the presentations.

LECTURE AT THE GRAND

At the Grand Theatre on Sunday afternoon, July 7th, Alf. Budden, of Battleford, Sask., will deliver a lecture on "Socialists and Anti-Socialists." This subject is of particular interest to those who work for wages, and no doubt will call for much discussion from those who number themselves with the Anti-Socialists.

The meeting will commence at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

FERNIE SCHOOLS HAVE MANY PUPILS

The public schools were closed on Friday for the summer holidays.

Many visitors were present at the closing exercises. The year has been the most successful in the history of the Fernie schools. Principal Bruce has brought the organization to a high state of perfection, and by the aid of a most efficient staff of teachers in the province, leaves a school thoroughly organized and ready for a new principal.

The enrollment has reached 616 and the average during the last month was 550.

Mr. Bruce has had charge of the schools for more than two full school years, and goes to South Vancouver to take the principalship of one of that flourishing city's new schools.

It is hoped that the new addition to the central school building can be made ready for occupancy before the winter term of school begins.

SELLS FLOTO CIRCUS COMING

The coming of a big circus is always of interest, and the youngsters of Fernie will be glad to hear that Sells Floto Circus will be here on August 2nd.

It will perhaps be remembered that last season, and for the first time in the history of big tented attractions, the people of the Northwest were privileged to see the Sells' Floto Circus at a nominal figure, which at first, and until the big show itself arrived, was hardly to be credited, considering the fact that even the smallest and most insignificant animal and Wild West shows tilt their prices, after crossing the Canadian border.

Mr. Murphy, the general contracting agent, assures us that this season the policy of the cut rate price still prevails and that the circus will come back to us enlarged and beautified in many respects. How these people give such a magnificent performance for the money is one of the modern wonders of the show business, but the fact that they still adhere to it is proof positive that they have found it eminently successful.

CITY FATHERS MEET—O. W. ROSS APPOINTED CITY CLERK

A meeting of the Council was held on Friday evening last. Acting-Mayor Broley appointed the newly elected alderman, Steve Wallace, chairman of the Fire, Light and Water Committee, a position previously occupied by Ald. Dicken.

The City Engineer was instructed to put in sewer connection for the Mine Rescue Station.

O. W. Ross was appointed City Clerk on approbation for three months at a salary of $125 a month, and if satisfactory at the end of that period his salary will be raised to $150. Stanley Dicken was appointed clerk in the City office on approbation for three months at a salary of $80 a month.

THE ISIS

The Isis has had a busy week of it. On Monday there was one continuous stream of visitors, both afternoon and evening, and at certain times even standing room was at a premium, and many had to wait outside until some of those inside had had their money's worth. On Wednesday the "Tag" drawing took place. The Athletic Association offering three $5.00 gold pieces to be drawn for amongst those who had bought tags on Dominion Day and decided that the best place to raffle them was the Isis. There was a big crowd present. On Friday and Saturday the two reel feature "Life and Battles of Daniel Boone" will be shown and as this picture is both educational and historical a large attendance can be predicted. In addition to this the usual fine run of pictures will be shown, and the orchestra can be relied upon to continue pleasing Isis patrons.

HOME SECRETARY AND FREE LABOR

Advices from the United Kingdom comment on a recent scene in the House of Commons when the Home Secretary, Mr. Reginald McKenna, was the subject of an attack by Mr. Austen Chamberlain who moved a vote of censure because of the Home Secretary's attitude on the Newport strike situation and the subsequent free labor deadlock.

The matter first came into prominence over a year ago when Messrs Houlder Brothers, shipowners, had trouble with the dock laborers at Newport, but the dockers' union refused to work a Houlder vessel. The firm thereupon fitted up the ship Lady Jocelyn to accommodate some hundreds of "free laborers" and this ship was towed to Newport and the free laborers worked the Houlder vessels. A tremendous outburst of indignation from the unions followed and the Houlder ships were boycotted around the coast. The firm met the situation by taking the Lady Jocelyn to the scene of the boycott and putting the free laborers to work.

Recently this ship was taken to Purfleet, but the dockers' unions threatened violence and Houlder Brothers appealed for police protection. The Home Secretary refused to give this and his action led to the scene in the House. Mr. McKenna's words in refusing protection to the free laborers were:

"It was too much to ask that the police should be imported from outside in order to prepare the way for the provocative action" of putting the non-union men to work.

"It was not a case," Mr. McKenna then added, "of protecting men who would ordinarily be engaged at work at Purfleet; it was a case of protecting men who had excellent opportunities for work at Newport but who had been brought in as strike breakers. He believed that the employers intended to provoke disorder by such appeals for police help.

In making his attack, Mr. Chamberlain said that the right to work must never be confined by the Home Secretary to members of trade unions. The vote of censure was defeated.

The cool evenings are filling the Roller Rink, and this healthy sport is finding many patrons. The management have only the best skates now in use at the rink—the Richardson ball-bearing, rubber spring, swivel cushion steel tired type, which are admitted by all experts to be the last word in roller skates. The floor is in first class condition and the renovating of the building has made it one of the centres of attraction in the burg. Two-bits will secure you a good evening's amusement.

OPPORTUNITY!

How to invest his money to advantage is the problem that is foremost in the Investors' mind

BLAIRMORE BREWING AND MALTING CO. are now offering for a short time a limited number of Shares at the par value of $5.00.

THE BREWERY is built and a portion of the machinery is already installed, the remaining portion is ordered and on the way, and will be erected immediately it arrives. We expect to have the plant in operation in two months, after which the shares will be at least double what they are at present.

BLAIRMORE BREWERY is situated in the centre of *at least nine mining camps, the furthest away* being not more than five miles. The estimated population of these towns is about TWELVE THOUSAND, and the nearest brewery about thirty miles. This, as anyone can see, gives Blairmore Brewery a decided advantage over any other brewery in the country.

Now is your opportunity to make money. Get in on the ground floor. Compare our price of shares to that of other breweries in Alberta. Investigate how rapidly they have advanced from the *ground floor. Don't delay, this invitation means* money to you, if you make use of your opportunity.

Not less than five shares, and not more than 200 sold to one person.

Send all monies for shares to the Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., Blairmore, Alta.

APPLICATION FOR STOCK

Gentlemen,

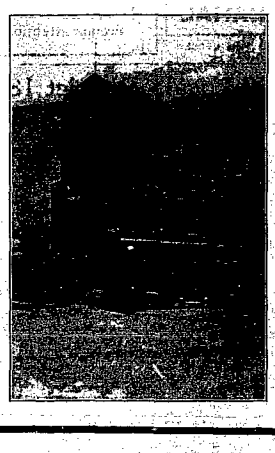
I hereby apply for ..... Shares of the Capital Stock of your Company, at $5.00 per share, to be issued in my name.

Find herewith $..... covering same.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date .....



Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co.

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