Provincial Library 30 June 99

The District Ledger

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

Vol. IV., No. 50 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 5, 1911

Library Legislative Assembly — 1909 TO 1911 — VICTORIA, B. C.

Death of a Model Fernie Citizen

Tuesday last, near 12 o'clock, Frank H. Ship, of Ship and McKenzie, bakers, this city, passed to the Great Beyond, after a somewhat lingering illness. Shortly after the fire Mr. Ship came to Fernie, from Calgary, engaging in the baking business, shortly after taking into partnership Mr. Donald McKenzie.

Mr. Ship's malady was pronounced as Bright's disease, and was the immediate cause of death, but it was only of late that the deceased was aware really of his serious condition. He was considering, in fact had made preparations to go to Seattle to undergo an operation in the hope of effecting a cure, but the dread disease had already taken too firm a hold and he was unable to undertake so long a journey.

The deceased was a native of Epsom, Surrey, England, where he was born some 39 years ago, having come to Canada some fifteen years back. About nine years ago he worked at the Coal Creek mines and will doubtless be remembered by some of the older miners of that camp.

The deceased was quiet and somewhat reserved, being best known in church circles, especially the Baptist denomination, of which he was a true and steadfast member, living, as we believe the life that he spoke and exemplified. He was large hearted and generous, and many needy ones can recall his acts of beneficence. His life was well spent, and in his death the community has lost a true man.

Save the widow, no family is left, and to her at this time the hearts of all go out in sincerest sympathy at the irreparable loss thus sustained.

A brother of the widow, Mr. Biggs, of Calgary, was present at the funeral.

The deceased was an Odd Fellow and Mount Fernie Lodge, No. 47, I.O.O.F. took part in the funeral, attending service at the Baptist Church and at the grave conducted their own impressive funeral ceremony. Rev. D. M. Thomson, his pastor, conducted the church service on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. at which a large gathering of citizens assembled

"THE SQUAW MAN"

Considering the present financial stress that is prevalent in the city it was an exceptionally large gathering of theatre-goers that faced the stage on Saturday last, when "The Squaw Man" was played. The members of the cast sustained their parts exceedingly well and are fully entitled to the praiseworthy advance notices that were printed in this paper.

"Henry" showed up to better advantage as "Bud" the sheriff. The leading lady is an exceptionally strong emotional actress. The leading man has good address and a clear enunciation. The "kiddy" played up in great style, and his efforts were loudly applauded. All in all every one felt that they had received good value for the price of admission.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1911

To whom it may concern—Greeting:—

Pursuant to action of our International Executive Board at a meeting held in this city on June 26th to July 1, the President hereby revokes the charters of the following local unions: 96, West Newton, Pa.; 260, Moon Run, Pa.; 266, Venetia, Pa.; 410, Yohoghany, Pa.; 514, Carnegie, Pa.; 547, Reissing, Pa.; 725, Cliff Mines, Pa.; 777 S. Brownsville Pa.; 873, Broughton, Pa.; 970, Avella, Pa.; 1015, McDonald, Pa.; 1046, Tyre, Pa; 118, Kaylor, Pa.; 1240, Presto, Pa.; 1346 Broughton, Pa; 1372, Shire Oaks, Pa; 1447, W. Browns ville, Pa.; 1712, Rodfield, Pa. 1809 Willock, Pa.; 1891, Epton, Pa.; 1898, Imperial, Pa.; 1917, Bridgeville, Pa.; 2020 Westland, Pa.; 2048, Carnegie, Pa.; 2050, McDonald, Pa.; 2107, Avella, Pa.; 2146, Loupnex, Pa.; 2500 Large, Pa.

The above local unions have failed to comply with the previous instructions of the board, authorizing them to pay tax and assessment to Timothy Donovan, Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 5, Pennsylvania.

All local unions in District No. 5 are hereby cautioned against accepting transfer cards issued by said local unions. For a number of months the local unions in question have been in open rebellion against the authority of the International organization as well as the authority of the regular District organization, hence it becomes imperative, in order to enforce discipline and preserve the integrity of the organization, that such flagrant violations of our laws should not be permitted and the guilty parties allowed to go unpunished.

The so-called District No. 5 organization of which Robert Gibbons is president, was not chartered by the authority of the International Executive Board and is not recognized by our organization and consequently has no standing, and any and every act of said organization is illegal, a usurpation of power and a violation of the fundamental principles of our union.

From the inception of the controversy in the Pittsburg District every opportunity has been given the Gibbons faction to present their grievances in the courts of the organization which they have failed to do, but were disposed to bring about a more chaotic state of affairs by resorting to the civil courts to redress their wrongs, whether real or imaginary.

The joint contract relations between the Operators' Association and our organization are only recognized through the regular District No. 5 organization and Timothy Donovan is secretary-treasurer.

All local unions affiliated with the regular District No. 5 organization and the International Union will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN P. WHITE, President,
FRANK J. HAYES, Vice-Pres.
EDWIN PERRY, Secretary-Treasurer

PORTERS—PATRONAGE AND PUG

On Friday morning the details of an incident which occurred the previous morning on the C P R. platform occupied the attention of Judge Whimster. In their zeal for their respective houses Geo. Atkinson and J. F. Strawford became involved in a dispute which necessitated their appearance at the Court of the Cadi

Mr. A. J. Fisher, counsel for Atkinson, had quite a wordy passage of arms when cross examining Strawford, which enlivened the proceedings considerably.

While the two parties were heatedly "remonstrating" with each other on the station platform a third party in the shape of a dog took a hand or rather more accurately a mouth in the mix-up when the most serious injuries of the fracas were inflicted needing surgical attention at McLean's Drug Stores.

We do not know whether the canine was bound over to keep the peace or not.

Atkinson will have to serve the city for 20 days as a result.

A NEW MOVING PICTURE CO. TO OPEN UP

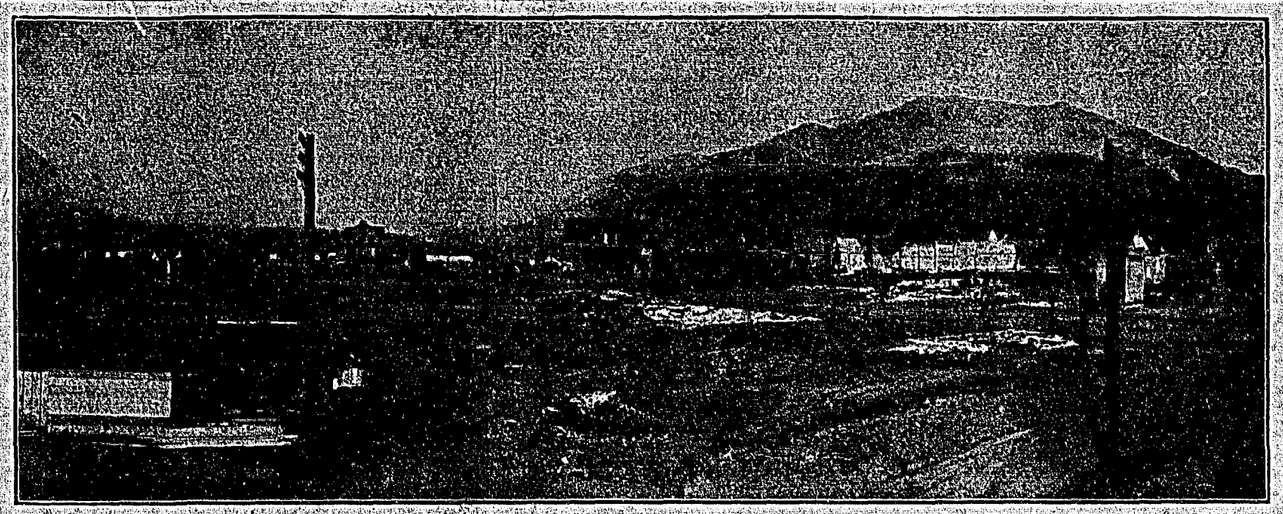
Remodeling of the building next to the Northern Hotel is under way preparatory to its occupancy for a moving picture show by the Isis Theatre Co. of Calgary. M. G. Conloy is manager of the local branch and expects to give nightly performances in the near future. The entrance to the building is set back in from the street, the rear portion is to be extended farther backward and the interior made as comfortable as possible.

Duty on Coal Is Removed

As a means whereby the intensity of the threatened coal famine may be lessened an order in council was passed on July 31st allowing free entry into Canada from the United States at all ports of entry west of Sault St. Marie and 120 degrees west. This is applicable only to bituminous coals for consumption in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This order goes into effect on Monday, August 7th and its continuance is dependent upon the duration of the strike. When operations have been resumed the order in council will be rescinded and the duty restored as soon thereafter as the authorities deem it politic and advisable to do so.

J. R. ROAF GOES NORTH

J. R. Roaf, who has been in charge of the engineering department of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. has severed his relations with that company and leaves to-morrow (Saturday) for the country north of Edmonton along the line of the G. T. P. The family will remain in Fernie for the present.



WHAT FERNIE LOOKED LIKE THREE YEARS AGO

"MAJORITY REPORT" AS OPERATORS SEE IT

From comments made in the daily press recently it is apparent that considerable doubt exists as to what the acceptance of the "Majority Report" by the Operators really really means.

The following is from an authoritative statement of the Operators' understanding:

1 DAY WAGES

Occupation	1909-1911 Agreement	Majority Report
Shot Lighters	$3.00	$3.24
Brattice Men	3.00	3.24
Brattice Men Helpers	2.50	2.75
Timbermen	3.00	3.24
Timbermen Helpers	2.50	2.75
Drivers	2.75	3.02
Drivers in wet places	3.00	3.24
Drivers Spike Team	3.25	3.51
Tracklayers	3.00	3.24
Tracklayers' Helpers	2.50	2.75
Miners	3.00	3.24
Miners, wet places	3.50	3.67
Miners taken from contract work to do company work	3.00	3.24
Rock Miners	3.50	3.67
Machine Runners	3.50	3.67
Machine Runners' Helpers	3.00	3.24
Motormen	2.75	3.02
Motormen Helpers & Brakemen	2.50	2.75
Hoistmen	2.75-2.00	3.02-3.24
Rope Riders	2.75	3.02
Couplers (Men)	2.50	2.75
Couplers (Boys)	1.50	1.65
Pushers	2.50	2.75
Laborers	2.50	2.75
Timber Handlers	2.75	3.02
Switchboys	1.25-1.50	1.37-1.65
Doorboys	1.00	1.10
Pumpmen	2.50	2.75
Locomotive Engineers	2.75	3.02
Locomotive Switchmen	2.50	2.75
Main and Trail Rope Riders	3.00	3.24
Buckers	2.50	2.75
Loaders	2.50	2.75
Cagers	2.50	2.75
Slate Picker Boy	1.25	1.37
Slate Picker Men	2.25	2.47
Car Oiler Men	2.25	2.47
Car Oiler Boys	1.50	1.65
Tally Boys	1.25	1.37
Teamsters	2.62	2.89
Blacksmiths	3.67	3.86
Blacksmiths' Helpers	2.62	2.89
Carpenters	3.67	3.86
Carpenters' Helpers	2.62	2.89
Power House Engineers	3.67	3.86
Power House Engineer Helpers	3.15	3.40
Fan Men	2.62	2.89
Hoisting Engineers	2.89	3.18
Box Car Ldr. Engineer	3.15	3.40
Tipple Engineer	3.15	3.40
Loco. Engineer (Outside)	3.15	3.40
Loco. Engineer or Switchman	2.75	3.02
Firemen	2.62	2.89
Firemen	3.67	3.86
Ry. Car Handler Men	2.36	2.60
Tipple Dumper Men	2.62	2.89
Tipple Dumper Boys	1.50	1.65
Car Repairers	3.15	3.40
Fan Firemen	3.15	3.40
Lampmen (depending on No. of Lamps and skill of man)	2.25-3.15	2.47-3.40
Lampmen	2.25-2.62	2.47-2.89
Machinist	3.15-3.67	3.40-3.86
Machinist Helper	2.62	2.89
Ashman	2.25	2.47
Ashman	2.62	2.89
Wiper Man	2.62	2.89
Coupler Man	2.25	2.47
Coupler Boys	1.50	1.65
Timber Framer Men	3.15	3.40
Box Car Shoveler Men	2.62	2.89
Finisher After Box Car Loader	2.25	2.47
All other Outside Labor	2.25	2.47
Bottom Men	2.26	2.89
Tail Rope Engineer	3.36	3.63
Tail Rope Engineer	3.67	3.86
Breaker Engineer	3.15	3.40
Breaker Oiler	2.62	2.89
Washer or Tipple Oiler	2.62	2.89
Breaker Picker Boss	2.62	2.89
Breaker Platform Boss	2.62	2.89
Breaker Platform Men	2.36	2.60

2 Pillar Differential

A differential of 5 to 12 cents per ton.

This applies to all pillar extraction not covered by the 1909-1910 Agreement, with the Western Coal Operators' Association. Differentials under the old agreement (and these range as high as those suggested in the Majority award) will remain in force, and the new differentials simply constitute a basis for negotiation between the different companies and the employees at their mines.

3. An adjustment of the contract rate at the Lille mine so as to make the rate proportionate to the size of the seam.

4. An advance of 5 per cent on the contract rates at Lethbridge.

5. All other contract rates to remain unchanged.

These figures appeared in the Fernie Free Press and from them, assuming that they are what they claim to be "authoritative," it is quite evident that in the interpretation of the operators as to what constitutes a "Majority Report" that it is that of Colin Macleod and not that of Dr. Gordon.

Not only is this clearly shown in the day wage scale, but likewise in the differentials; and from the evasive language used that it does not alone apply to the Frank vicinity group of mines as has been the general impression but is equally applicable to all mines, Fernie and Michel inclusive.

If Dr. Gordon's schedule were accepted as a majority report, then all those receiving $3.00 a day would be paid $3.30, instead of $3.24, as per the operators' so-called majority report; those formerly paid $3.50 would get $3.78, and not $3.67, as the operators' schedule has it.

Dr. Gordon's recommendations on pillars was 5c to 7c per ton, whereas this Operators' "Majority Report" plainly states 5 to 12 cents per ton. Consequently, in reality there is no majority report, but three distinct reports, Gordon's, Macleod's and Carter's.

VICTORIA ADOPTS BISMARCKIAN TACTICS

No better evidence of the fact that the police of Victoria had received their instructions to play the part of disturbers of the peace than the reports contained on the dailies that they were hidden in nearby places much in the same manner as college boys in a 'cane rush" If they had properly performed their supposed function they would have been on hand to see that the traffic was not blocked; this, however, does not conform to the ideas of the "law and order" bunch who, lacking intelligence to support their opinions by reason resort to the tactics of the club man.

Perhaps these methods of "propaganda may be like those of the boy with his pups who, on the eighth day after their birth disgusted with them because they did not open their eyes, hit them all in the brain pan, whereupon their eyes were opened, and such physical suasion may have its corresponding effect upon members of the working class supporting old party candidates Ainsi qu'il soit

COLEMAN ITEMS

On Monday last President Powell visited the local for the purpose of explaining the question of the referendum vote, when after a lengthy discussion it was decided to call a special mass meeting, inviting Vice-President C Stubbs and Board Member J. O. Jones. There was a large crowd in attendance when the two officers mentioned were present.

After the reports of Dr. Gordon, Mr. Colin Macleod and Mr A. J. Carter had been read, Vice-President Stubbs went into details on the various items contained in the three reports.

It is now eight years since there has been an advance received here, whereas the cost of living in that time has gone up by a very large per cent. Again, in other camps south of the boundary line increases have been granted, yet but a trivial advance to only a portion of those working for the mining companies is offered as per the Gordon and MacLeod reports, and to counterbalance this there is a very appreciable reduction suggested in the earnings of men working on pillars.

J. O. Jones, District Board Member spoke about the superficial nature of the investigation in spite of the fact that 43 days had been consumed in deliberations In addition to the wages question he said there are other questions of vital interest to the mineworkers that had not been given the consideration they should have. He strongly advised all present to give the subject under discussion their earnest thoughts as the individual not only had a duty to himself and a duty to his fellow-worker, he also had his family to think about.

The following motion was made and defeated:

"That we endorse the action of the Board and that a vote be taken."

An amendment was made that a vote be taken, but that the ballots be not counted unless all the other locals voted.

A meeting was afterwards held at Frank which like the one at Coleman was crowded to its capacity, but here it was decided by a very large majority not to take any vote at all.

Vice-President Stubbs and Board Member Jones held a meeting at Lille at 9 o'clock Friday morning, but we have no word of the action taken there.

BUSH FIRE DESTROYS HARTLEY CREEK CAMP

The high wind which prevailed last Saturday afternoon fanned a small fire which started in some slash near the camps of the Fernie Lumber company's logging camp on Hartley Creek, a few miles from here, into a fierce blaze and before the men in the camp had time to do anything to fight the fire it was upon them and it was with difficulty that the horses were saved from incineration. The camp and stables were totally destroyed, and all the supplies then on hand.

Materials and new supplies are being rushed to the place and a new camp will take the place of the old one in a very short time, so that the operation of the mill will be very little retarded.

HUNDRED PER CENT. FERNIE HIGH SCHOOL

Preliminary Course, Junior Grade—Maximum marks, 1000; No. of candidates, 7; passed 6.—Woodhouse, Elsie, 670; Linn, James, 611; Henderson, Dorothy M., 601; Dickon, Isabel, 600; Muirhead, Arthur R., 582; Giddins, Menlo E., 500.

Advanced Course, Junior Grade — Maximum marks, 1000; No. of candidates, 2; passed, 1—Bateman, Mary E., 618.

Intermediate Grade — Maximum marks, 1200; No. of candidates, 1; passed, 1—Henderson, John D.

THE GRAND THEATRE LEASED

Beinning August 1st, The Grand Theatre will be under the new management, Messrs. Pizzocolo & Company having become the lessees and intend to operate it in conjunction with the Fernie Opera House, which latter they will continue to use for the excellent moving picture films they present while the larger building will be devoted to the reception of theatrical companies, meetings and like gatherings.

A POPULAR FERNIE LADY IS MARRIED

Miss Gladys Hughes Becomes the Wife of W. T. Mooney

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, at the R. C. Church, Miss Gladys Hughes, a popular young lady of this city, was united in matrimony to Mr. Wm. Mooney, of High River, Alta.

The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of net over white silk, wearing the flowing bridal veil fastened with orange blossom. Mr and Mrs. E. Demour acted as supporters

The ceremony was performed by Rev Father Michels and witnessed by some well known and intimate friends of the young bride.

After the wedding ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's parents in West Fernie where a tasty wedding breakfast was served.

The many useful presents to the happy couple testify to the esteem in which the bride was held. Among the many gifts were:

From mother of bride—Household linen, tea service.

Father of bride—Traveling suit case.

Mrs. Frank Lawe—Silver cake basket.

Mr and Mrs. Huntley—Irish linen table cloth.

Miss Phyllis Hughes—Cut glass dish.

Mrs. Frank Robichaud—Silver sugar spoon.

Mr and Mrs. John Biggs—Linen table cloth.

Mr and Mrs. A. J Carter—Silver fruit basket

Miss Mary Robichaud—Chocolate dish

Miss Rose Wearmouth—Hand-painted bonbon dish.

Mr and Mrs. William Robichaud—Set of Silver knives and forks.

Mrs. Munkwitz—Hand-painted cake server.

Mr and Mrs. Ed. Price—Table centre

Miss Bertha Pearson—Linen table cloth.

Mr and Mrs. Winnett—Serviettes.

Mr and Mrs. Demour—Silver cold meat fork

Miss Glover—Bedroon slippers.

Mr and Mrs. Tom Bullen—Rose vase.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful diamond ring.

Amidst a shower of rice, coupled with the good wishes of a host of friends, the young couple left on the 6.10 train for High River where they will make their future home.

PRESENTATION

Last Friday evening at the Baptist Church, Miss Gladys Hughes was presented by the choir, of which she was a faithful and valued member, with a complete set of silver spoons as a mark of appreciation and good will. The recipient, though taken completely by surprise, was able to respond in a happy manner and hoped to remember the donors for years to come. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social, cake and coffee being served.

Miss Hughes possesses a sweet soprano voice, and has appeared to good advantage on many occaions before Fernie audiences. In the Baptist Church here she will be greatly missed where her singing was so much appreciated.

METHODIST LADIES' AID

The Ladies Aid tea of the Methodist Church will be given at the home of Mrs D V Mott, corner of Gemmil St and Riverbank Ave, next Tuesday, August 8th, from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. All are most cordially invited to be present.

The Situation Unchanged

A mass meeting of the members of the Gladstone Local 2314 was held in the Grand Theatre on Tuesday, August 1st, when the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Board Member J. E. Smith and Sec.-Treas A J Carter wer in attendance

The object of the gathering was to discuss the question of the proposed referendum to be taken relative to the acceptance of Dr. Gordon's report as a basis of negotiations.

The majority was overwhelmingly in favor of not giving the Gordon report any consideration whatsoever and decided not to submit it to a referendum vote so far as this local was concerned, and notification of this action was forwarded to the other locals so that they could know what had been done and govern themselves accordingly. A meeting was held on Wednesday at Michel, where like action was taken as at Fernie.

AN OPEN LETTER TO NEW ARRIVALS

By W. R. Trotter

"Go West! young man, go West!" variations, has been dinned into the ears of the inhabitants, not only of the Eastern Provinces, but throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles.

There is a reason for most things, and for the insistent and persistent widespread repetition of the above phrase there are many reasons. The transcontinental railways of Canada have established publicity bureaus in the populous centres of Britain and are paying large staffs for their own particular brand of inducements, besides having from time to time a small army of lecturers employed to hang frills around the printed arguments and to ilustrate by moving film and otherwise the points dealt with.

Besides the railway companies (who are also shipping companies) there is the Manufacturers' Ascsociation, with an agent in London, Eng., and a more or less definite connection with a host of shipping and ticket agencies, willing to assist the manufacturers in their schemes for the grist which it brings to their own little mill.

Allied with the Manufacturers' Association, with varying degrees of pecuniary interest in its schemes, are to be noted the many so-called "Boards of Trade," which are to be fought in every industrial community —chiefly composed of people who have something to sell.

The literature and circulars of these people have doubtless been read by the bushel by all incoming settlers, and being generously supplied so ingeniously mixed up with bona fide issues that the stranger is left to assume that it is all reliable, or at least finds himself unable to analyze and classify the material.

The reason for all this carefully and often expensively prepared emigration clamor must be obvious to even the most shallow thinker. The shipping and railway companies want dividends. The ticket sellers want commissions. The manufacturers know that a crowded market means eventually cheaper labor and larger profits —the more surplus labor the more blissful the present state of the "captain of industry"—with his heaven in full view.

A Board of Trade is a title which gets mixed up with that of an Imperial government department and to the "Britisher" conveys an official idea which is in no particular correct, as these boards are simply what are known in Britain as :.Chambers of Commerce." This only needs to be stated for the average Briton to place the correct valuation on the matter published by these bodies. Newcomers need all kinds of goods, houses, etc. and these people have these and other things on hand. An increased population means increased business returns. Like British Chambers of Commerce, these Canadian Boards of Trade may be relied upon to throw all their influence to the side of the employing fraternity in any crisis. Builders' Exchanges from time to time are very glad to sink their identity as such, and have their purpose accomplished under the apparently innocent schemes of Boards of Trade. During a recent building trades dispute in Regina the 'Board of Trade" of that city contrived to flood the whole neighborhood with building trades mechanics from the old land, and this is far from being an isolated case.

It is advisable that the new arrival at once begin to analyze and place at proper valuation the emigration literature which he has waded through for several months past. To discount and entirely disregard 97 per cent of it will save many disillusionments and disapprovements; while the more the new arrival will use his experience as a worker in the old land and apply it to conditions as he finds them upon arrival, the better will he be able to appreciate the advice tendered by those of his own class.

The workers of Britain do not allow the employing classes to entirely dictate their working conditions and wages, or else the organization in that country of 2,500,000 trades unionists stands for nothing. One of the most common instructions to the newcomer is to "take the first job that offers." If he is prepared to do this then he must also be prepared to accept the first wages and working conditions which offered, and as a rule such 'offers" are away below the standard of the locality in which the stranger finds himself, and the "offer' is made with the hope that the "stranger" does not know his present market value or is now so hard up that he becomes an "easy mark."

Sometimes wages are quoted in emigration literature in connection with the amount paid in Britain for same hours and work. It is only when the worker goes out to purchase what he needs that he is able to arrive at a fair comparison. The new arrival who has come supplied with a fair amount of clothing, etc., does not immediately realize the full weight of the burden of living, nor is he likely to do so until he becomes a householder and a provider for a family. He will be staggered in comparing prices now and again, but if he comes provided in addition with a wife and family, then it is safe to say that his period of disillusionment in regard to the value of wages will early set in.

In order that the toilers in this country might have some little "say" in regard to their hours of work and remuneration for the same they have, in common with the workers in every industrial country organized themselves into trades unions. They have further found that a working agreement between the members of their craft in Canada and those of the same craft in the United States gave financial, numerical and actual industrial strength to craft organizations, and every local trade union is therefore connected with the international trade union of its craft, while preserving local autonomy for all ordinary purposes. These unions are also affiliated with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for legislative purposes on the north side of the boundary line, that duty being performed for their members in the United States by the American Federation of Labor. Every international unionist has a trade union "card" which is recognized and respected by every member of his craft throughout the entire North American continent.

The newly arrived wage-earner is invited to study this question from the standpoint of self-interest' and the interest of the class to which he belongs. He cannot separate himself and hope to accomplish single-handed what powerful organizations are all the time struggling to maintain. He may accept les than his market value and express himself as "contented." but he is bound to realize that what he has done in that case can also be done again, and that another new arrival may be "contented" to receive less than the amount he was at first "satisfied" with, thus forcing him to again undersell his competitor.

No argument should be necessary to prove the advantage of becoming a member of one of those organizations which have secured definite contracts and conditions of labor and are maintaining the same. All that the average worker has to sell is his power to toil, and by collectively bargaining for the sale of that power, better terms may be made for all the members of the craft.

The new arrival will soon discover where his interests lie; but the workers already in the field are anxious that he should have useful information placed in his hands at the very threshold of his experiences in a new land, so that he may avoid becoming the victim of a "cheap skate" employer by accepting less than the regular standard of remuneration.

Let it be remembered that there is a huge annual influx to this country, and should the newcomer in any one year be willing to accept less than the existing rates, then their own future is also becoming jeopardized by that very fact. The smaller the remuneration the less able will the worker be not only to cope with a gradually increasing cost of living, but to maintain even the low standard which they might be willing 'for a time" to accept.

That these succeeding waves of population will ultimately cheapen labor in the competition for jobs is the unconcealed wish of the employing corporations and is the outstanding reason for all emigration activity.

The matter rests with the individual. He may start in right by interviewing the representative of his craft in whatever city he finds himself, where he will be assisted and given information; or he may choose to plow the "lone furrow" to his own detriment and that of others.

Nothing is more calculated to inspire confidence than to have the privilege of meeting every one or two weeks with members of the same craft to discuss matters of mutual concern. Instead of being isolated in the struggle for existence he becomes a unit in an organization with common aims —a brotherhood whose interests are identical. If such organizations have been found necessary in the older lands, how much more necessary are they here, where the scramble for dollars and the lack of even those restraints of custom have tended to abnormally develop the wolfish instinct and to eliminate conscientious dealing with the man whose very necessities drive him into the market to sell all he possesses—his labor power, and, perhaps, to be under the necessity of selling it quickly. Recognize the solidarity of labor, the community of the working classes and render as perfect as possible the organization of labor, both in the industrial and the political field.

The Power of German Socialism

The following account, boiled down somewhat for the sake of brevity, is written by a Jesuit priest for the Catholic paper, America. It contains a very good estimate of the greatness of the German Social-Democratic movement.

* * *

If numbers and organization are synonymous with power, then the Social-Democracy of Germany is a political and social force of the first magnitude. Its steady and rapid growth since its rise in 1871 is the more significant, because with the march of time and the change of events, it has shown no signs of abatement or decrease. A brief summary of Socialist progress in Germany should be of interest to thoughtful Americans, since what has come to pass in Germany is at least possible in America.

At the first reichstag elections — 1871 — the Social-Democracy received 120,000 votes and ten years later though restrained by the "Socialist laws,'" it nevertheless counted 312,000 adherents. With the cessation of governmental checks the party waxed strong, and in 1890 it polled a total of one and one half million votes. In 1898, the two million mark was reached, followed by three millions in 1903. At the last national election "Die Social-Democratie" registered 2,260,000 votes, and today even their enemies are willing to concede that in the impending January election they will come close to four million votes, making them by far the strongest party in the fatherland! The Socialists themselves are more confident and look for higher figures. They base their estimates on the fact that in the last five years, 1906 to 1911, the number of their organized party members has almost doubled, having risen from 384,000 to 720,000. Never has their agitation been more vigorous than to-day, and if local elections are any forecast of the coming national struggle the Social Democracy is fully justified in its hopes. It will be of interest to study this development of power in detail, for in studying the various factors, the resultant becomes plain and tangible.

The finances—always the sinews of war—of the party are most flourishing as is evidenced by the fact that the party income for the last year (July 1909-1910) was no less than 935,409 marks. To this amount their leading organ, Der Vorwaerts, contributed its annual profit of 113,000 marks.

The manner in which the 300,000 marks were used for agitation purposes gives a striking confirmation that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. The annual report of 1909-10 states that 29,826 members were added and 13,814 public meetings were held; that 23,162,440 tracts gratuitously spread "the glad tidings of the future," and that calendars and pamphlets were distributed to the number of 2,545,811. Thus, as an example of their propaganda, the farmers received an "agitation leaflet" in the form of a personal letter, in which the city comrades lovingly addressed their country cousins as "Dear Relatives."

But by far the most potent agitator for German Socialism is the press, and here a veritable campaign of printers' ink comes into view. In 1909 the party controlled seventy-eight dailies, issued from fifty-seven of their own establishments, and these papers counted 1,160,086 subscribers — just double the amount given for 1904—only six years before. Der Vorwaets, the leading party organ, daily sends forth 140,000 copies, giving it rank with the chief newspapers of the empire. Another influential journal is Die Gleichheit, the official organ of the women Socialists. Last year it had 85,000 subscriptions. The literary weekly, Neue Zeit, claims nearly 100,000 readers, while the more learned Sozialistische Monatsheft is almost equally popular. Comic papers are not wanting, and the leader, Der Wahre Jakob, dispenses smiles as well as Socialism to nearly three hundred thousand interested readers. To this mighty array of printed power must be added the influential press of the Socialist trades unions, an influence which may be measured by the fact that in 1907 these unions had 1,837,146 members and 33,000,000 marks in their treasury. It is difficult to get a clear concept of the magnitude and intensity of this press propaganda; it must be seen, especially in the large industrial centres, to be fully realized.

Perhaps the most fearful feature of German Socialism is the astoundingly rapid and almost meteoric growth of its Frauenbewegung—its female propaganda. Since the first conference of Social-Democratic women in Mainz, 1900, it has advanced with leaps and bounds. The German female Socialists are veritable amazons in the cause.

In 1909 62,000 women were members of the party organization; one year later they numbered 20,000 more, and today they loudly claim to have a hundred thousand members.

The offical journal of the women, is Die Gleichbeit (Equality), which enjoys an ever increasing popularity (77,000 subscribers in 1909; 85,000 in 1910).

Nor have the Socialists been unmindful of the aphorism, "Whoever has the youth has the future." Their Jugendbewegung is simply amazing in its extent and variety; no means are left untried in the effort to capture the coming generation. Beginning in 1904 with societies and journals nominally indifferent, they were gradually developed a propaganda as insinuating as it is effective. This propaganda includes the youth of both sexes and its influence finds its way into the remotest country school.

But beneficent Socialism is not content to supply the mind of youth with nourishment; the body, too, must receive its attention, and hence sports and entertainment play an important part in the winning of the younger generation to the cause. Clubhouses have been established in 105 places, 70 of which are provided with free libraries and — a point to be noted —these clubhouses are open to both sexes, certain equality with a vengeance. In connection with this "uplifting of the youth the annual report for 1910 chronicles 1,434 lectures and entertainments, 38 courses of instruction, 259 theatricals, 215 visits to museums, 1,466 outings, etc. Here too, printers' ink is not spared.

German Socialism, though checked by the might of monarchy and an opposition ministry, has not worked altogether in vain in its efforts to seize the reins of government. Thanks to class elections and other political agencies, its representation in parliament is in no proportion to its political strength. This fact fills the Socialists with wrath, and they are promising themselves an ultimate victory and an awful day of reckoning. Nevertheless, in 1909, they held in nineteen of the provinces nearly two hundred seats in the respective diets, while in the various city and town councils they were represented by no less than 7,533 members—often a majority — and these members have been increased by the last elections.

This is German Socialism in the year of grace, 1911. It is a giant octopus, extending its feelers into every corner of the empire, to be seen with the naked eye or deciphered in the columns of unemotional statistics. It has grown thus in forty years, in prosperous times and in a land economically the best suited on the continent, and among a people hitherto regarded for the intelligenuce and conservativeness. Could history thus repeat itself in our land of freedom and plenty? Would a change or check in our "good times" for they cannot continue forever—precipitate such a movement and lead to like results?

A few years ago Professor Werner Sombart, the well-known German sociologist, came to America to study its conditions, and on his return to Europe he published his results in a work entitled "Why is There No Socialism in the United States?" The book discusses the economic, political and social conditions which have thus far made possible the successful propagation of continental Socialism in the United States, and yet Sombart closes his volume with this remarkable sentence: "All the factors that have up to this time retarded the evolution of Socialism in the United States are on the point of vanishing, or of changing into their contraries, and, as a consequence, Socialism will, in all likelihood, during the next generation attain in the union its highest development." Here is a statement to make Americans pause. Is it possible? Is it probable?—Frederick Siedenburg, S.J.

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New Openings For Miners

Recent Discoveries in Coal Beds of England Will Revive Industry

Good times are in store for the Miner. If the signs of times are to be trusted there is every likelihood in the near future of a boom in coal mining, such as we have not had for many a year. Indeed, the story of recent developments read more like a Jules Verne romance than the record of ordinary business enterprise. The Barnsley bed of coal is noted throughout the business world. A fine, rich seam some eight or nine feet thick, it was supposed to come to an end in the neighborhood of Conisborough, and for years no hope of finding such another seam existed.

The scientists, however, came forward, and succeeded in convincing the business man that this was a mistaken idea. They maintained that through some great upheaval of nature in pre-historic times the coal bed had sunk to a deeper level, but that it could most probably be located again between Barnsley and the eastern coast of Yorkshire.

Much money, time and patience was expended. Borings were successfully sunk in various places by different speculators, with the result that to-day we are faced with the prospect of a trade development in Yorkshire that will alter the face of the countryside.

Within ten years' time 40,000 to 50,000 additional colliers will be at work in Yorkshire mines that have not yet been opened, and at the lowest estimate this means an increase of 150,000 in population of the broad-acred county. Though the principal development will take place in the Doncaster district, the whole country will be rapidly burrowed until a line of mines is in existence, extending to the boundaries of the city of Hull itself. Though in many instances it will be necessary to sink a shaft 1,000 yards deep, the thickness of the seam and the use of the most modern mining machinery will enable the proprietors to successfully compete with all comers, and to guarantee good profits and dividends for the capital invested.

With a splendid railway system tapping the coalfield, and an enterprising port like Hull within easy reach, the prestige of Newcastle as a coal centre may be seriously threatened; in fact, there are optimists who prophecy that the saying, "carrying coals to Newcastle" will not seem so ridiculous as it has done in years gone by.

Some of the coalpits in this district of Doncaster, started during the past few years, already hold the world's record for weekly output, and the visitor has the opportunity of examining the finest plant in the world.

Colliery workers not only in Yorkshire, but of all parts of England, Scotland and Wales, are flocking to the new coalfields, and when the full development has taken place a cosmopolitan crowd will rapidly proceed to develop an entirely different type of Yorkshireman to the one of the present day.

To the workman the prospect of a trade boom is very welcome, but to the calm thinker good trade has its problems as well as its undoubted benefits.

The Archbishop of York recently declared that "we must be excessively alert in removing all houses and villages that are of an insanitary character, and we must remember that to pull down is only half of the solution." His Grace dealt at length with the conditions existing in mining villages, and it cannot be gainsaid that unless some sane and satisfactory housing arrangements are made to cope with an influx of population attracted by the opportunities of getting work in the new coalpits we shall have a shocking state of affairs brought into existence. In building houses for the miner and his family it is to be hoped that more "houses" and fewer "dwellings" will be designed. Land is cheap in the district, and there is no reason to scamp the room or to build long, dreary rows of depressing brick boxes with slate lids. The miner is naturally passionately fond of gardening. With a little foresight in planning the new homesteads, villages and towns all possibility of future overcrowding slums is prevented.

Many colliery companies to-day are doing noble work in this respect, and the model colliery village of Woodlands, in the neighborhood of Doncaster, is undoubtedly the pride of Yorkshire. But the coal owner cannot be expected to completely shoulder the burdens of the Empire, and as the Archbishop of York has hinted, this problem of house-hunger is a national consideration.

Should the solution be found in the Yorkshire coalfields, then the coming trade boom will have lost all its terrors and Yorkshire can look forward to a long spell of flourishing prosperity in business circles and satisfied contentment among the workers. —Victoria Times.

We regret that the article "Old Slave Revolt,' should have appeared in our columns without the Western Clairion being credited for some, last week.

HELD UP CARD PLAYERS

BUTTE, Mont, July 31—Three masked robbers ehly to-day, entered a saloon in Meadville and probably fatally shot one of seven men who were playing cards and secured $600 which was on the table. The robers escaped.

CANADIAN MINES USE MUCH TIMBER

Many mines use considerable quantities of timber annually in their operations. Statistics of the amount used have been collected by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. Round (unsawn) timber was used to the extent of 52,848,000 lineal feet in Canada in 1910 and cost an average of $0.00 per thousand feet. 23,305,000 board feet of sawn lumber and timber were used, worth $13.63 per thousand. The total quantity of timber used cost $827,337.

The round timbers varied in diameter from three to thirty-six inches and were used mostly underground as mine supports, to give artificial support for insecure roofs and walls, and to protect shafts, drifts and gangways. Ordinary lumber constituted most of the sawn timber, and was used above ground for buildings, breakers, tipples, washers and trestles. Below ground, the sawn timber enters into the ventilator shafts and sets. Thirteen different species of wood which are abundant, cheap and easily obtained from nearby localities. Thus in each province, certain species were used to the exclusion of all others. British Columbia used all fir; Nova Scotia used all spruce, balsam and hemlock; Alberta used all the jack pine, larch and poplar. These three provinces contain the principal coal mines and consume over 95 per cent of the Canadian timbers. The ore mines of Ontario, although many in number, used only one per cent of the total. These mines are small, shallow and in the solid rock, so that little timber was required for supports.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

Under a costly canopy
The village blacksmith sits;
Before him is a touring car.. .. ..
Broken in little bits—
And the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Have almost lost their wits.

The village blacksmith smiles with glee,
As he lights his fat cigar—
He tells his helpers what to do
To straighten up the car—
And the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Stand humbly where they are.

The village blacksmith puffs his weed
And smiles a smile of cheer
The whiles his helpers pump the tires
And monkeys with the gear—
And the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Stand reverently near.

Behind the village blacksmith is
The portal of his shop;
The shop is very large in size,
With a tiled roof on top—
And the owner and the chauffeur, too,
At it were glad to stop.

The children going home from school
Look in at the open door;
They like to see him make his bills,
And hear the owners roar—
And the chauffeurs weep as they declare
They ne'er paid that before.

He goes each morning to the bank
And salts away his cash;
A high silk hat and long frock coat
Help him to cut a dash—
But the owner and the chauffeur, too,
Their teeth they vainly gnash.

The chestnut tree long since has died.
The smith does not repine;
His humble shop has grown into
A building big and fine—
And it bears "Garage" above the door
On a large electric sign.

Social Diseases

By Joseph E. Cohen

By social diseases are meant those of our afflictions that are visited upon us because of the way most of us work and live. Social diseases, therefore, prey upon large numbers, and require treatment upon a scale larger than comes from personal care and dosing with medicine. And, more so than in the case of individual ills, is it true that preventon should concern us above everything else.

Fo rexample, Dr. Flexner says that there is no cure for infantile paralysis except by prevention of its spread.

Prevention in general, however, probes more deeply than that.

The greatest social diseases is poverty. It is universal. Moreover, as hardly needs explaining, it is the breed ing ground of many, if not all, social diseases. And, in the last analysis only when the way we work and live has ben so improved that poverty is no longer possible, will we be spared the diseases that scourg eus.

To get some idea of the size of the problem of social disease the following data has been gathered from various eminent medical authorities.

At all times there are 3,000,000 people in the United States seriously ill. Fully half of this ilness is preventable. Of this number, 500,000 are consumptives, 150,000 dying annually.

Three-fourths of consumption can be avoided. On a par with tuberculosis, in its number of victims stands pneumonia.

There are 3,000,000 cases of malaria in this country annually. While this disease is not serious, necessarily, yet it predisposes t omore malignant disease. Practically all this is preventable.

There are also 80,000 blind in this land, of whom only 5,000 are cared for by the state.

There are 2,000,000 people in this country suffering from syphilis. It is stated that fully seventy-five per cent of the male population contract gonorrhea and fifteen per cent syphilis. The most dreadful consequences is the effect upon children of such contaminated persons. The extermination of venereal diseases would probably mean the elimination of at least one-half of our institutions for defectives.

There are 200,000 pronouncedly feebleminded people in the United States. Of these, 16,000 are inmates of almhouses, while only 18,000 are cared for in special institutions.

The best judges believe that insanity is increasng.

Mental diseases are largely due to heredity, alcohol, syphilis and environment, causes which are preventable or removable.

Eyestrain is a particular evil of civilization, extending to the whole nervous system. Neuresthenia has its grip on thousands of men and women, breaking down their average vitality, and rendering them more liable to serious sickness and death.

It is estimated that the total monetary loss due to disease is three billion dollars, of which amount one-third falls to tuberculosis. And, again, that fifteen years at least could be added at once to the average human life by applying the science of preventing disease. More than half of the additional life would come from the prevention of tuberculosis, typhoid, and five other diseases, the prevention of which could be accomplished by pure air, water and milk.

Impure milk is the direct cause of such ravaging infant diseases as diarrhea and inflamation of the bowels. Experiments in Cincinnati, Liverpool and other cities, show that children's tuberculosis is easily preventable by the use of pure or pasteurized milk. Highly important in this connection as well as in others, is it to safeguard against the pollution of the water supply of the city.

About one-third of the children attending school are from one to two years behind their proper class. It is regarded as a conservative statement to say that from one-third to two-thirds of all school children need medical treatment. A large proportion of school children are underfed or ignorantly fed, bringing about what is termed as malnutrition, which in turn, causes maramus, rachitis or "rickets," scorbutis or "scurvey" and predisposes the little one to other less acute, but more chronic disorders, such as colds and indigestion.

Aside from these diseases as such, are those which are peculiar in some respects to the ordinary occupations. Almost every trade carries as its boon companion some dire penalty. Whether it be the monotony of work wrecking the nervous system, the strain upon certain organs or parts of the body, insanitary conditions of the place of employment or the material handled, the men and women and childdren who do the work of the world receive the daily bread wetted by their life blood.

This may be seen from the following table, showing the death rate per thousand in various walks of life:

Mercantile and trading	21.1
Clerical and official	13.5
Professional	15.3
Laboring and servant	20.2

Among the diseases of occupation are those due to gases, vapors, dust, fumes, high temperature, working in caissons and compressed air, diminished atmosphere, chemicals, explosives and the gases evolved, metalic poisons, mining, parasites and micro-organisms generation aud use of electricity and electric welding, increasing the pace and fatigue.

It is said that we send to the hospital or the graveyard one worker every minute in the year." And the reasons for this, aside from those which are part and parcel of the occupation itself, are thus put, briefly by another physician:

'The ordinary workingman works two or three hours too much every day. Nearly every man overworks himself, takes insufficient rest and recreation, and worst of all, cuts off his normal portion of sleep."

The great plague of the age is tuberculosis, the white massacre. It is distinctly a disease of the poor. Nearly all very poor people in the cities have it at one time or another, and one-third of those who get it die of it. An expert has said.

'In practical life there is great affinity between starvation and tuberculosis. Not only is starvation the bottom upon which tuberculosis rests; a recent investigation in Des Moines shows that one-third of the pauperism is due to that disease. This despite the fact that tuberculosis is hardly hereditary, easily curable, and still more readily preventable."

Starvation, close kin of tuberculosis, expresses itself in modern housing among the poor. For example, in New York City 80,000 buildings, holding 3,000,000 people, are so constructed as to be a menace to the community in case of fire. About 300,000 rooms are without windows. And the man who cites these figures says:

"Only after thirty-four years of effort have wo arrived at an adequate method of insuring proper light and ventilation in tenement houses."

As an illustration of how quickly disease may be prevented or cured, it may be mentioned that the Japanese decreased their dysentry cases from 12,052 in the Chinese war to 6,624 in the Russian war, their cholera cases from 7,667 to none, their malaria cases from 41,734 to 1,357. Although their army in the Russian war was three times the size of that in the Chinese war.

Enough has been given to show that social diseases sap the health and life of the working people particularly, that these diseases could be easily avoided, and that their record will be closed and blotted in the chronicle of civilization along with the great plagues of the past, once poverty and its attending ills are wiped out.

But much can be done, even now. How satisfactorily it will be done depends in large measure upon the influence exercised by working people over legislative bodies. As beginnings in the right direction, the efforts of the Socialists in municipalities must be spoken of first of all. For to the community belongs the task of direct administration, seeing to it that buildings are properly constructed, drainage right, garbage removed, streets cleaned, water supply unpolluted, insects and vermin destroyed, and that the young are assured sufficient nourishment, play and educational medical attention.

As beginnings in the states along the right lines, may be instanced recent enactments in Ohio, California, Massachusetts and Indiana. The Ohio state legislature has passed a bill requiring the governor to appoint two competent commissioners to revise, consolidate, and suggest amendments to the laws of the state pertaining to children. California requires every physician to send to the state board of health a record of the place of employment of anyone suffering from any of certain occupational diseases. Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to enact a law prohibiting industrial activity of women immediately before and after childbirth. In its desire to raise a healthy stock Indiana unsexes or "sterilizes" such confirmed criminals, inbeciles and idiots on whose part procreation is deemed inadvisable by experts.

Better results, however, will spring from the enforcement of adequate factory legislation, and from throwing pecuniary protection around working people in case of sickness, invalidism old age and unemployment.

It remains for the national government in the way of pressing measures to collect and classify accurate statistics, to furnish more and better laboratories for research in preventive medicine and to disseminate information as to the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases ,the dangers of bad air, impure food, imperfect sanitation ventilation and the like.

Medical schools are coming, and should continue to come, more and more to take for their motto that old proverb: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And they are coming, also, to place less weight upon medicine and more upon proper surroundings, fresh air, pure water, sunlight, exercise, rest and recreation, good food and sex hygiene. Most important of all, they are coming to learn that the economic system, under which we work and live, is totally out of joint and that only as it is adjusted will social diseases be crushed out.

In this manner are the concrete piers being laid upon which the great bridge of knowledge and effort will span from our present physical plight to the haven of social health and happiness.

Arthur's--Tales of London's Poor.

By A. Neil Lyons

I have made it evident, I think, that the girl Kitty is a good sort. She was wearing some daffodils the other night, and this is why.

* * * * * *

"Ain't you got a young lady, then?"

If one should say to me. "Have you a prosperous future before you?" I naturally should reply that I didn't know. And women are certainly not more stable than destiny. But yet, when a fat old lady at a flower and seed stall asks me whether I ain't got a young lady. I am expected, by insane convention, to offer a definite reply. Pah! I ignored the fat old lady's question.

"Ain't you got a young lady, then, ole dear?" she said again.

"Putting young ladies entirely out of the question," replied your servant, "you may take it as certain that I do not want these daffodils. What I asked for was a couple of dozen hollyhock roots."

"It's the same to me, ye know, young man," pursued my stall holder, "whether you got a donah or whether you ain't. What I meanter say is, you could give a bunch o daffies to yer gran'ma."

"Haven't got a grandmother," I snapped.

"Dead?" inquired the fat old lady in a voice of mourning.

"Yes."

"Heaven's will be done!' exclaimed this old creature. "It's a sad world. But what price the little bunch o' daffies to lay upon 'er pore ole grave?"

There was an effrontery in this proposition which aroused my indignation. "Here is a woman," thought I, "so vitiated by the commercial spirit that she does not hesitate to seek for profit in the grief of a grandson."

"I don't want your beastly daffodils," I said to her.

"Then what you rubbin' yer greasy weskit up agin my stall for?"

"Because,' I endeavored to explain, 'because, dont you see, I thought, as it were, that I might be able, don't you know, to buy some hollyhock roots.'

"Then what you wanter to ask for daffodils for?"

"I didn't ask for daffodils. I——.

"'Erb! Where are you. 'Erb? Come round yere. 'Erb—leave that beddin' out muck. Come round yere. Theres a little lyin' 'ound yere as 'as 'arst for somethink!"

See what happens to the simple country man! This sort of thing has never been done to me before, although I have lived in London for half a lifetime. And now, because I choose to walk down Farringdon street in riding breeches, they — well I'll be hanged."

"What you done to my old aunt?"

"I have done nothing to your old aunt.'

"Not so much o' the 'old aunt,' me lad! Say 'that lady,' D'jear?"

"That lady."

"R! Good job you said it quick. Now give the pore woman 'er money."

"What money?"

"Money what you owes 'er."

'But I dont owe any money. I haven't bought anything."

"You ain't what?" demands 'Erb, drawing very close to me. I note with interest that he has a horrible squint, and pray to heaven that he will hit where he is looking. "You ain't what?" repeats 'Erb, at which point "the lady" interposes.

"'Tain't what you bought, young man," says she. "It's what you said. Insulted me to me face!" The ingenious 'Erb "arrived" with that promptitude which, even during our brief acquaintanceship, I had come to recognize as the dominant note of his character.

"Take back," he demanded, with the customary menaces, "take back what you said to the lady."

"It's back already. Evil words come home to roost, you know."

"What!" pursued the insatiable 'Erb, "what was it you said to the lady?"

"I don't know."

"Dont know!" echoed 'Erb. "Stand there with yer silly face and tell me as you don't know! 'Ear that, aunt?'

"I 'ear the ugly toad. Give 'im a smack on the mouth, Erb—same's you done the coal merchant. The little toad! Come yere takin' up my time wiv 'is talk about gells and' daffodils—insults me to me face—an' says—an' says 'e don't know. Yah! Ye lyin' little 'ound, you!"

"Ye lyin' little ound," repeated 'Erb, and he came closer—still closer, so that I enjoyed the privilege of sharing with him what had doubtless been a very hearty lunch—a lunch in which spices figured. "Suppose I was to slip this and acrost your ugly face—'ow'd you be goin' on them?"

I did not really know. I wished that I did. There were policemen, of course. But policemen are uncertain remedies. Only, on the other hand, the situation was becoming awkward. Quite awkwardlly awkward.

"Suppose," reiterated 'Erb, "I was to slip this 'and acrost yer mouth. We would see something then, wouldn't we?"

He was answered from an unexpected quarter:

"Not if it was straight in front of you!" exclaimed a feminine voice at my elbow.

'Erbert looked toward his aunt. His object was to obtain a view of the interloper, who stood elsewhere.

I also looked at the interloper, and beheld with joy an intimate friend. Her name was Kitty.

That lady surveyed me with a smile as of compassionate amusement. "You would be tied up with a bunch like this wouldn't you, young clumsey?" she exclaimed. And then, raising her voice above the roar of the populace, for, of course, a crowd had collected. she continued:

"'Eard about the Dawnkey? 'E's in prison. And Alfie's gone into the country for a fortnight's 'olliday with the dog's 'ome. And I've 'ad me 'and read, and old Flashlight, the fag-end man, 'as broke 'is collar bone, and—what the blessings is all this fuss?'

The culminating sentence was addressed to 'Erb, Kitty having swung round upon him with breathless suddenness. That is Kitty's way.

"We don't want a crowd," responded 'Erb. "Man bin rude to my aunt! You kin pop off!"

"Your aunt, that pug-faced lady with the 'iccups?"

"You pop off!" repeated 'Erb, as an ominious whirring sound came out of auntie.

"Because if so,' continued Kitty ('you sling yer 'ook, cully; go on—do a guy!") "Because, if so, what she wanter 'ang curtain rings on 'er years for?" Kitty's "aside" was addressed to your servant.

"My aunt," asserted 'Erb with evident choler, "don't sit there to be insulted be the likes——"

"Not by any means. She's sitting for 'er fotygraft, she is." ("You do a slope, cully.")

Auntie spoke then.

"Go away from my stall," said. "I'll call the perlice, you unders'and 'ussy. Oughter be ashamed o' yerself—makin' a disturbance at my stall. Look at the crowd.'"

"I'm looking at you,' responded Kitty "You are a picture.'

"'Erb! fetch a perleeceman!" shouted auntie.

"And," supplemented Kitty, "an ambulance, too! Should I unloose yer stays, mum? (Git out of it, yer silly lump. I aint stoppin' 'ere much longer.)"

Then, with both arms waving Kitty addressed the populace. "'Oo," she said, "would think. to look at that there sorrowful ole crocodile, in 'er black bonnet, that she was fat Kate O'Brien, the nark? That's the woman what done in 'Enery Tukes as—"

"It's a lie!' asserted Kate O'Brien. "I don't know you!"

'Never bin no reward put up for me, that's why. I know you. (This is the last lap, Algy! You 'op it.) I eyed, pudding-faced son what you call——"

"It's a lie. 'E is my nephew. An' the poor boy can't 'elp his face."

"Of course 'e can't," assorted Kitty, "but," she added, "'e could cover it up.'

"And," she continued, gathering up her skirts, preparatory to departure, as the helmet of a constable appeared beyond the crowd, "and you can't 'elp your ugliness, neother. But you can 'elp takin' blood money."

Mrs. O'Brien, subduing her evident emotion with some difficulty, looked piously heavenward. "I can look the 'ole world in the face," she said.

"R!' murmured Kitty. "And give it the 'errors!"

The crowd cracked silently open, and Kitty dropped away. But, myself, I tarried for yet another second by the side of auntie.

"I've got a young lady,' I said, after all. Six penn'orth of daffodils, please.'"—New York Call.

THE SCOTTISH COAL TRADE

Proposed Restriction of Output

It would appear that the Scottish coal trade is faced with a serious crisis. At the commencement of o year prices generally had fallen to a level below which a profitable working of many of the collieries would be no longer possible. Since then prices have continued to decline steadily, and the position has now become acute. Whilst the depression is general throughout Scotland, its effect has probably been more severely felt in the Lanarkshire district than elsewhere, and colliery owners in the county have at last felt compelled to action with a view to either ending or mending the situation. No relief can be obtained by way of a reduction of wages, which are at the minimum rate under the present agreement with the miners, namely 6s. per day. The position is made all the more serious because of prospective increased burdens as the result of the Mines Bill, should it pass into law, and the new demurrage charges which the Scottish railways have received power to impose. Within the last few days at least two meetings of the Lanarkshire Coalmasters' Association have been held, with a view to devising some means for remedying the unprofitable state of trade. Various suggestions were discussed, but, wages being fixed under the agreement, it was generally felt that the only feasible alternative was to stimulate prices by limiting the supply. This it was pointed out could be done either by closing a number of the least profitable collieries, or by curtailing the working hours generally, and so reducing the output of all the pits. Eventually it was unanimously agreed that steps should be taken towards reducing the output, and it was remitted to the Executive of the Association to prepare and submit a scheme to a meeting of the trade to be called at the earliest possible date. It was also agreed that the Executive should get into touch with the Ayrshire, Fife, and Lothians Associations, with a view to united action being taken It is recognized that the difficulties in the way of formulating a scheme which would be acceptable to all parties are very great, butt it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to relieve the present state of depression in the trade.

Mines Bill and Demurrage

The Mines Bill and the position in regard to demurrage charges which may be imposed by the Scottish railway companies are also seriously engaging the attention of colliery proprietors. If the former were to be passed into law at the present time it would undoubtedly mean the closing of a large number of the older collieries, as these could not afford the enormous expenditure that would be entailed upon them. In any case, the colliery owners regard the legislation as absolutely unnecessary in Scotland, where the amount of firedamp in the mines is so infinitesimal that the greater proportion of them are worked by naked or open lights. With regard to the demurrage question it is stated that were the full charges exacted which the railway companies are now empowered to impose, there are numerous collieries where income and expenditure are always so nearly balanced that it would be impossible for them to meet the increased burden. It is understood, however, that the railway companies are likely to make substantial modifications in the charges, and until the extent of these is seen the colliery owners have decided to take no further action. As illustrating, however, how, keenly these charges are felt by those who use waggons to a large extent, it may be mentioned that one of the large coal consuming industries have placed themselves under obligation to close their works in the event of the charges being fully enforced—West Lothian Courier.

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RECIPROCITY—WHAT IT MEANS

THE Senate of the U. S. having passed a Reciprocity agreement by a very large majority, the next move on the board is for the Canadian government to perform its portion of the contract and to this end an election is necessary which will take place September 21st.

Between the present time and the date specified we may expect the supporters of the two factions to be quite busy tongue wagging. The Liberals loud in their assertions of the magnificient advantages that will accrue to the people of this broad Dominion, while the Conservatives will be equally vociferous on stating that it is an entering wedge in the rupture of the relations between Canada and the mother country and the first step towards annexation by the Republic to the south of us.

Before going into a detailed discussion of Reciprocity from the political viewpoint let us see what is the meaning of the word in its dictionary sense.

Webster says: "Reciprocity. Reciprocal; obligation or right; equal mutual benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. Mutual action and reaction."

Here are some definitions that are not found in the dictionary, but will, we think be equally clear to many of our readers: "Scratch my back and I'll scratch thine." "One Good turn deserves an other." "A fair exchange is no robbery." "Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other."

Viewing Reciprocity from its political aspect: There will be free trade in wheat and other grains; dairy products, fresh fruit and vegetables; fish of all kinds; eggs and poultry; cattle, sheep and other live animals; tinplate, barb wire fencing.

Printing paper will be free provided the restrictions on wood pulp are removed.

There will be a reduction of rates on canned meats, bacon, hams, lard, canned vegetables, flour, ploughs, harvesters, threshing machines, sanitary fixtures,etc. Coal reduced to 45 cents a ton and cement to 11c. per 100 lbs.

The above is only a partial list of the articles involved.

As in Canada the agricultural interests predominate over the manufacturing, we reach this conclusion that the Liberal party will be returned to power without any appreciable difference, except that they may gain a few seats. Not only the farming communities, speaking generally, will support the pact, but we may likewise expect the Western coal corporations to uphold it. At the present time the bulk of the coal from Vancouver's Island finds a market in the United States, hence with the tariff lowered it is safe to assume that a still wider field will be opened up. A similar state of affairs is equally applicable to this Crow's Nest Pass region. Not only that the difference in the tariff on coke will enable the Canadian companies to sell their product to American smelters that at present are unable to purchase.

In some districts where the Federal representative is on the opposition benches but the community is largely interested in Reciprocity, because of its material interests, there will be a between-the-stools position, this is notably the case with John Herron, who if obedient to the party, call rather than that of the voice of the constituents, will find himself elected to remain at home. There will be similar instances of this character, but reversed where a Liberal is the member for a constituency where the manufacturing element is predominant.

The statement made by James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, that as soon as the agreement be ratified he will increase his railroad trackage in Canada, and that plans that have been under way for some time past will be pushed with all possible vigor, is proof positive that he knows full well where his material interests lie as like a sensible man he follows the policy of another shining light of by-gone days in the railroad world, Jay J. Gould, who said: 'In a Republican state I am a Republican, in a Democratic state I am a Democrat, but first, last and all time I'm for the Erie Railway."

The petty question of a political strife did not bother him, wherein he showed much wisdom, and it would be well for many others if instead of allowing themselves to puff up about the great benefits accruing to somebody else they would ask themselves the very pertinent question—How will it affect me?

The manufacturers of those articles of commerce which have been prevented from importation and thereby entering into competition with their wares, see in the lowering of the tariff a menace to their solar plexus—viz., PROFITS, and will consistently oppose the reciprocity pact, and through their various mouthpieces the press and the Conservative politician, will clamor in strident tones about severing the ties with the Empire, disruption and sundry hypocritical word mongering, while the real source their anxiety lies in the fact that it is their own exchequer that will be affected.

Both parties, when they come before the electorate solicitous for votes, will use their everlasting sophisms about benefits to the working class, whereas their real desire is the securing themselves in their political jobs.

Decrease in the cost of living will be insistently dilated upon as a catch penny tactics, yet a little more than a cursory consideration should plainly show that if it were so then why is it that in the countries where the cost of living is decidedly less than that what obtains in Canada the working class is not a whit better off even if as well off as they are in this country.

We do not even have to go out of Canada for an illustration. Take the wages paid in the East and compare them with those in the West and when an explanation be asked at once the reply is forthcoming: Because it costs less to live in the East.

When representatives of an organization are asking for an increase in the wage scale we find that it is divided into zones, for instance, railroad employees working in districts where the cost of living is higher than at other points the rate is affected accordingly. Of course, this does not apply to dividends, they are the same, whether the shareholder lives in Canada or Constantinople.

The wage earner, speaking generally, receives for his labors practically what it costs to keep him on an average and with the objective of preventing a lowering of his standard of living he is constantly fighting for a higher nominal wage.

The man who works for a daily wage will not receive any permanent benefit regardless of whether Reciprocity passes or not. He may derive some slight advantages while in the course of readjustment, but so small that it will need a magnifying glass to discover them.

The patriotic (!) buncombe about the Americans gathering the people of Canada under their wing does not affright the working class, because even now large volumes of capital from the U. S. are invested in this country. Take the lumber industry as an example and we find that Weyerhauser and his associates are great holders of B. C. timber. The coal lands in this immediate neighborhood are controlled by American capital. The halibut fisheries of the coast are monopolized by the New England Fish Co. of Boston.

To the working class it matters not whether his employer is an Englishman, a Canadian, an American or any other nationality, he is exploited by the capitalist.

There is no patriotism in a bill of exchange.

Trade will follow the lines of least resistance, and if an individual can buy an article from one store cheaper than from another, common sense dictates to him whom to patronize without taking any heed of what particular piece of earth the man from whom he buys perchanced to be born.

Such being the case with one man, and it is quite natural, where is the logic of expecting that the multitude will not follow a like course?

Statistics will be brought forward by each party to prove the truth of their contentions, but after all has been uttered on the subject neither one nor the other representative, whether Libral or Conservative, will have anything to offer that will aid the producing class in advancing one step nearer the acquisition of the full social value of their product and nothing less than this will ever satisfy us. To reach this consummation we must go through the intervening stages, each succeeding one proving to an ever increasing number that the solution to the problem lies not in Free Trade, Protection, Reciprocity or any of the quack nostrums advocated by the owning class, but in the determination by those who do the useful work of the world owning themselves and as they cannot do so, so long as the means of production and destruction are privately owned, that they must be possessed collectively.

ARE WE WISE OR OTHERWISE?

THE action of the government in taking the duty off coal temporarily will, no doubt, meet with the approval of the consumers of this commodity who feared that as a result of the mineworkers deciding not to go to work they might freeze to death during the coming winter, and as they are the great majority of the public (!) probably this, together with the philanthropic action of the C. P. R. in reducing the freight rate so considerably, may resolve the fight into a struggle between the operators and the mineworkers with the much talked about third party practically eliminated, and so sympathy with or opposition to the real contestants become a strict neutrality.

This may relieve the situation temporarily but as an adequate solution to these conflicts between the coal owners and the coal miners, as well as to the other industries, will be no more effective than would be an attempt to ladle out the Pacific Ocean with a teaspoon.

Up to the beginning of the 18th century economists feared that as the rate of production was not keeping pace with the increase of population it would be necessary to adopt some means of limiting procreation of the human species, but today so great has become the progress made through the use of mechanical applicances that we are confronted with millions on the erge of starvation as a result of over-production, and in order to prevent the price of foodstuffs reaching so low a price as to leave no margin of profit cotton, oranges and other articles of commerce are destroyed.

Every individual is said to be insane in a greater or lesser degree, but future historians when looking back will calmly and sincerely aver that present day society must have been insane en bloc to allow such a state of affairs to prevail.

Uncle Sam: "You just drive up the cows, Wilfy; me and little Willie will do the milking for you."

ECONOMICS OF VICE

It is one of the most definitely ascertained facts of politico-economic science that wages are determined by the cost of living.

One needs but cast a brief glance around the world to see that the cost of living and wages in every country are nicely, and apparently automatically adjusted to each other.

In Alaska a man earns ten dollars a day and pays fabulous prices for food and lodging. In China a worker gets four cents a day and lives on a handful of rice.

Between these two other countries are graded every difference in wages being accompanied by precisely proportioned modification in the cost of living.

And the question of high tariff or low tariff or no tariff, as Berger said in congress the other day, has no more to do with it than 'flowers that bloom in the spring."

We have learned lately, however, that there is a large and ever-growing portion of the working class for whom this "law of wages" does not hold.

These are the girl and women workers who have invaded the industrial world.

The obvious and unanswerable reason why a workingman receives and must receive the full cost of living in his wages is that there is no other possible contributory source.

He must hae it in his wages in order to work, and he must work or his master would grow poor.

The wages of women are much lower than the wages of men.

It has long been customary to explain this difference by asserting that women can live on less. A man must have large steaks, a woman can live on dry toast and tea.

It was even argued that women's clothes cost less, though probably nobody ever really believed it.

The answer must be sought elsewhere. And when the real answer is found it constitutes a damning indictment of modern civilization.

Here is the answer: If a woman does not receive the cost of her living in her wages she may avail herself of a source of income not open to a man.

Many of the occupations flooded by women, especially department stores, have their wage rates, more or less unconsciously, based on the recognition of this principle.

How effectively this principle operates one may judge by the following passage from the unsuppressed part of the report of the vice commission.

"A manager of a department in this store (store not named) who had charge of ten girls said he knew that seven of them went to houses of prostitution on certain nights of the week to earn extra money."

If it be argued that this is contrary to reason and that girls who must be prostitutes part of the time would enter the profession wholly to escape their ill-requited labors in the stores, the answer is that this is precisely what happens.

This only makes the case more grave. It proves that there is a vast number of ill-paid girls constantly in the transitional process.

Low wages that feed helpless girls to the brothels and untold millions left to new-born babes are the complementary fruit of the department store system.

And the department store is only typical of our whole civilization and its treatment of our women.

Whoever is content with such a finely adjusted social hell should be ashamed to look a woman in the face.—Chicago Socialist.

WHAT MR MOORE ACTUALLY SAID

He Never Stated That the Supplies Were Cut Off From the Miners

Louis Moores explanation of the interview in the Herald about the strike is as follows: He was at a football match and was sitting near the manager of P. Burns Co., who happened to ask him why there were no orders for supplies this week, and he replied "There are no orders in this week." The reporter was sitting close by, and Mr. Moore says his imagination got to work and made out that supplies were cut out altogether. He did not say that the men were tired of being out of work and were prepared to go back to work. The miners knew the item was wrong, and that he had been misquoted, because he had announced at a meeting of the miners on Tuesday that supplies would be given out.—Lethbridge Herald.

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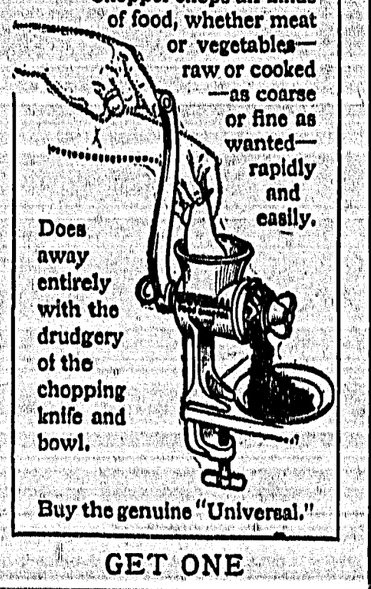

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER FOR GOOD WORK

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

Las Friday evening the first public whist drive was held in the club hall, twenty-four couples taking the tables for the start. There was lots of fun and merriment among the many contestants as they moved from table to table. In all twelve games were played around, and the following were declared prize winners: Ladies—1st, Mrs. Crabb, 98; Gents—1st, John Langdon, 90 points; Booby—Maud Tyson. After the drive the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in till the wee sma" hours. Charles Percy was an accomplished accompanist all the evening.

Lily Tyson had the misfortune to cut the top of her left thumb off while playing with an axe and a piece of wood on Monday.

Mr. Ed. Powell was able to leave the hospital last week and is now resting at home. His leg is mending splendidly.

Mr. James Langdon, accompanied by Mr. A. B. Trites, was visiting the coal property up the Elk Valley this week.

Alex McFegan arrived in camp last Friday, but left again on Wednesday morning for Nelson.

The Rev. J. H. White, D.D., superintendent of Methodist Missions for B. C., paid a short visit up here on Saturday last to meet the trustees of the church up here. He travelled up here by motor car.

The schools have been receiving their summer clearing and kalsomining ready for when the vacation is over.

The Male Voice party received a large consignment of the new music this week and practices will now go ahead with a swing for the concerts in the future.

District Board Member J. E. Smith left here on Wednesday morning to attend meetings at Hosmer, Michel and Corbin.

Rod McKenzie and Joe Mohnetta are at present rusticating down at Krag the guest of Mrs. Palmer.

The player of practical jokes certainly went a good deal too far when they took the horse and buggy away from the club on Tuesday evening, and no doubt the lesson the culprits received will ge a remined for other would-be jokers.

Mrs. James Dawson and her two daughters were spending a few days down at Hillcrest with friends this week.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, of the District Ledger, was up here on Wednesday with his son to whom he was showing the beauties(?) together with the huge machinery of the C.N.P. Coal Co. which is at present busy—resting.

The camp was practically deserted on Tuesday owing to the mass meeting being held at Fernie proving a great drawing card.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Barnes and son are at present spending a short vacation at Cranbrook.

Tom Brown, of Corbin, was renewing old acquaintances up here on Monday.

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Mr. Richard Beard while hauling some logs for building purposes on his ranch had the misfortune to cripple his left hand in a bad manner, he was about to fasten the chain around a log and had his hand underneath it when the horse started to go, drawing his hand against a snag and tearing it in a frightful shape. He was taken to town by Mr. Wm. Branch, where he was attended to by Dr. Weldon.

J. Ferguson whilst going home last Saturday night had the misfortune to run into a stump which he took to be one of the Bellevue defence. However, after trying all he knew to break the line of defence, finally gave in with a slight coloring of the left eye.

W. J. Mazey was in town Sunday visiting his friends. Bill says that there is no place like Coal Creek.

Quite a number journeyed up to Crows Nest to see the sports Thursday last, but were disappointed, as—no sports were held!

Cigarette Joe was more unfortunate than the rest of them as he had to beat his way back. When the train arrived at McGillivray Joe was the recipient of a bucket of water from the fireman, and in getting off fell and cut his hand. Joe says no more beating for mine.

An Italian by the name of Sam Vota met with a serious accident whilst hauling ashes away from the boiler house. He was lifting the car on the track, which had jumped, when the horse started, and in some manner broke his neck. He lies in the hospital and is not expected to live long.

The unfortunate man has a wife and family in this country.

Thos. G. Harries, A. S. Julian and Maurice Burell are commissioners for taking affidavits. All those who are not on the Provincial Voters' List should see them as they will gladly have any person who is eligible put on.

Mr and Mrs. Stewart and family left on Monday morning on the Flyer for Fernie, where they intend to reside for the future. Their many friends wish them every success in their new home.

Mr. Joseph Smith, whilst fishing up the Elk River, Sunday, had the good luck to capture a bull trout weighing 8 lbs.

Mr. Pete Zoratti, of the Venetia Hotel, had his cub bear stolen Tuesday morning. We've heard of chicken stealing, but this is a new one for Michel.

Michel journeyed to Bellevue Saturday to play their last league match. After a hard struggle the game ended in a draw.

The Bellevue team were anxious to escape defeat as they were in good standing for the league.

A win for Michel would have made them sure winners in the league competition. Michel did not have its full team, and the result was most gratifying every way.

Bellevue supporters say that the match proved to be one of the hardest, and fastest, games witnessed on their ground this season. Score: Michel, 0; Bellevue, 0. Mr. James McLean, of Coleman, officiated as referee.

The following is the standing of the teams in the league:

	Plyd.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Michel	8	5	1	2	12
Bellevue	6	2	1	3	7
Coal Creek	5	2	1	2	6
Coleman	6	1	4	1	3
Frank	5	1	4	0	2

Michel's next match will be on August 19th in Michel for the Mutz Cup, when Coal Creek will be the visitors.

A baseball match was played on Sunday between New Michel White Socks and Old Michel Tigers. The game resulted in favor of Old Michel even though New Michel had their best nine in the field:

Tigers	001 010 001	3
White Socks	000 001 010	2

Old Michel has still got a claim on the baseball suits.

At a mass meeting of Michel Local Union held Wednesday night a motion was passed unanimously that the report of Dr. Gordon would not be considered as a basis for making a new agreement, and the local also refused to adopt the recommendations embodied in the District Executive Report.

CANMORE NOTES
"Maple Leaf"

The members of the Odd Fellows Lodge held a "social" last Friday.

Card games took up the first part of the evening, the names of the prize winners being: Ladies'—1st, Mrs J. Coleman; Gents'—1st, Mr. C. P. Johnson; Booby Prize: Miss Eleanor Evans and Mr. T. Aikman.

Refreshments were served by Messrs. J S Wright (N G), A J McKinnon, J Smith, W H Evans and R Hunter.

The latter portion of the evening was filled in with songs and Tommy Aikman's gramaphone also rendered good service.

The Rev A Walker gave a short address regarding a Rebekah Lodge, and the ladies present were unanimously in favor of same.

W. F. Little has just returned to town.

Our old friend, Bill Callender, is down with an attack of pleurisy.

The mine company are sinking the water pipes deep enough in the ground to escape the frost. A supply of good water in the winter will be greatly welcomed.

Football and baseball seem dead in Canmore this season. The only ball game seen is an occasional round of golf.

Game Warden Jack Hogarth is back again from the lakes and reports the fishing business flourishing.

No intrepid fisher of the Bow has been found in possession of more than the prescribed number of fish by the park regulations. Few obtain any fish at all

The Rev. Mr. Claxton is camping in town and intends staying a couple of weeks.

BELLEVUE

A football match was played between the Bellevue A team and Lille, the referee being Connors. The first half Bellevue kicked uphill and both teams did their best to get the mastery over the other. After half-time players and spectators. During the second half the referee appeared to have no knowledge of the game at all, and it would be wise for him to study the rules of the game, especially that bearing on off-sides. Just before the finish the goalkeeper got H. Wavely by the leg, and the referee gave a corner kick when it should have undoubtedly have been a penalty. The result was anything but a square deal for Bellevue. Result: Lille, 4, Bellevue, 3.—A SPECTATOR.

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CROWS NEST NOTES
By "Troutbeck"

On Thursday 1500 people journeyed by special train to Crows Nest from Lethbridge to spend the day. Every body reported having a good time. The genial A. G. is right there with the goods when it comes to picnics.

Dave Eckersley was in the front line with the tickets, of course. He had to do a lot of peddling from the chair, at which he is a star turn.

The Summit Hotel Orchestra played lively music during the day, assisted by H. Bell, of Corbin.

Quite a few people from Michel, Fernie, and Coleman were here to swell the bunch.

Mrs. H. Streithorst, Mrs. J. Chambers accompanied by Nat Evans and Fire Warden Hannison, were here from Corbin. We hope to have another good time soon.

The orchestra provided music for the dances afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Montalbetti was here for a few days from Frank.

Fred Selour, the Crows Nest barber, is very busy these days, and anyone requiring a good shave or haircut should come and see Fred, who can do it right, to say nothing of the beautiful stories he peddles during the time you are in the chair.

Mrs. A Good returned on Wednesday evening after a few days vacation.

Teddy the Bear got loose on Wednesday morning, and at the time of writing is still viewing the surrounding country. He made a good start by having a feed of two tame rabbits.

Miss Ethel Kent, of Fernie, was here visiting her sister for a few days and assisting the hotel staff.

Miss Ruth Spruston was here visiting Miss M. Law and assisting in the work.

Mr and Mrs. J. Pigeon and company returned from the Flathead Country on Monday and reported having a good trip.

On Sunday, August 6th, Rev. Hamill will conduct service at 8 o'clock in the big tent, weather permitting.

F. C. Patterson left on Wednesday, 26th July, for the coast, for a three months' trip.

Hugh Fletcher, assisted by his brother Archie, did a good business on Thursday, but he says he went in the hole, but we can't believe that.

Mrs. G. McQuinn conducted a booth, and reports having had a good day from the financial point.

The Crows Nest Orchestra intends visiting Corbin on Thursday, Aug. 3rd, to give the Corbin people some of their dope.

Andy Good's goats are on the increase, another one arriving this week.

J. Boynes, of Blairmore, is here on the bar staff. Jack is a good man behind the bar.

Dan Haley, of Lethbridge, returned on Sunday evening, after having spent a good time in Crow's Nest.

Mr. G. McQuinn, of Lethbridge, was here on Wednesday and returned home on Monday morning. His wife and family will leave on Monday, August 7th for Lethbridge.

Mrs. Low, of Coleman, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Good's last week.

Ben Silver is the shepherd in charge of the goats, and they are very attentive to him.

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Mr. W. L. Lakey arrived from Durham (Eng.) on Thursday and is staying with his brother.

A number of the citizens of this burg are taking advantage of the spare time caused by the strike to erect houses for themselves and families.

Messrs Taylor and Rankin have their cottages near the Catholic Church well under way and Mr. Green is building his north of the Creek.

Mrs. Henderson, of Bellevue, spent a few days in town the guest of her friend Mrs. Jarvis. Mr Henderson has accepted a position in Vancouver and Mrs H stayed off here to bid good bye to her Hosmer friends before joining her better half.

On Friday last a number of our young people discarded the automobile a la gasoline and utilized the Armstrong special for their trip to Fernie. The party consisted of Misses Connie and Phyllis Mariatt, Murray and Anderson; Messrs Charlie and St. Clare Mariatt, Newton and Watson.

Mr and Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Beatty Mills were the only representatives of Hosmer who attended the celebration at Crow's Nest.

Mrs. Goddard and her little sister Helen Le Clair, of Cranbrook, are visiting Mrs. Longpre this week.

Misses Mariatt, Fletcher, Messrs Newton, Mariatt, Stewart and Fletcher spent Sunday scaling mount Hosmer and report a manificent view of the country is visible from the summit.

Mrs Stone, of Calgary, who has been spending several months holiday at Portland, Oregon, stopped off en route for home on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Musgrove.

P. J. Hanlahan, of Nelson, spent a few days in town this week looking after the interests of the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Mrs. Ross, of Fernie, is visiting her friend Mrs. Cole.

Mrs. Kershaw and her little granddaughter, from Fort Steele, are on a visit to Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. Brownrigg returned home from Crawford Bay where she says that she spent a most enjoyable months' outing.

EVEN SHEEP DO NOT ELECT WOLVES TO GOVERN THEM

A political party is simply the expression — the political expression — of economic conditions.

The economic conditions of the working class are entirely different from the economic conditions of the middle class or from the economic conditions of the capitalist class.

The trade unions are the expression of the working class on the economic field.

Under no circumstances would we accept a member of the middle class — of the merchant and professional class — into our trade unions. Under no circumstances would we accept a manufacturer, a banker, or any other member of the capitalist class into our trades unions. We would not do this because the trades unions are class organizations. They were founded for the purpose of upholding the standard of living and improving the working conditions of the laboring class.

The trades unions are the expression of the CLASS STRUGGLES in the economic field.

* * *

Now it is clear to see that the political parties are espressions of classes in the political field.

The Republican party represents the capitalist class and a small part of the middle class.

The Democratic party used to represent a large part of the middle class and a small part of the capitalists. Today it represents these only in the South. In the North it represents nobody in particular, except a lot of political thieves, swindling contractors and their heelers.

Neither of these two parties ever represented the working class.

About twenty-five years ago some of the Republican politicians for a while laid claim to represent it and pointed to the high tariff. But now there is not a workingman in the country, outside of a few labor misleaders in Pennsylvania, who believes that a high tariff helps anybody except the manufacturers and their respective industries.

We know that while the manufacturers' products are protected — the workingmen are not.

We all know that in these very protected industries the manufacturers have displaced the American laborers almost entirely and are now using Hungarians, Italians, Greeks and Slavonians. And they would now very much like to employ, if they could, Chinese coolies and Hindoos.

So there is not the faintest doubt in the mind of any thinking man that the Republican party is not representing the working class.

* * *

I am not going to write about the Social-Democratic party at all — all civilized country the world over, and has polled over 10,000,000 votes in the aggregate. And although there can be no question, and there is no question, that it is the LABOR PARTY of these countries where it exists.

And I believe that the masses of our trades unions are advanced enough to understand that they must have a POLITICAL PARTY OF THEIR OWN to express the wishes the hopes and the fears of the working class in the political field.

* * *

They ought not to expect that the representatives of the two capitalist parties will give expression to the needs and necessities of the working class whenever these needs and necessities are in opposition to the interests of their respective classes.

These parties could not do so and live. It is unnatural to expect it of them.

Even Samuel Gompers does not expect the Manufacturers' Association will take care of labor's interests in the economic field.

Even he does not expect that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Baer—God's partner Baer—and Mr. Depew and Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan of New York, and Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall, will represent our class interests in the question. And neither of those gentlemen could be elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, or to any other union convention.

And yet Sam Gompers turns right around and wants us to elect these gentlemen or their direct representatives and attorneys to the legislatures and to the national congress to make laws for us, to bind us, to appoint the judges, to build the jails, to command the troops, and to shoot us down, if we do not obey those laws. All he wants us to do is to get a "promise" from these gentlemen that they will pass anti-injunction legislation.

* * *

Sometimes I believe, when I look at this situation, that reason has flown to the beasts. At least I have never heard that sheep would elect wolves to make laws for them. Or that geese would select foxes as their rulers so that the foxes could forbid the geese to use their wings to fly away

But I will say that of all the workingmen of the civilized world only the American workingmen show less reason than geese and behave more stupidly than sheep.

In the old world and in the newest world workingmen have learned the lesson.

In England, Germany, France, Holland and Italy the working class selects its own representatives in the political field as it does in the economic field. It took the hard-headed Englishmen a long time to learn the lesson, but finally they learned it.

As for the newest world, Australia, they learned the lesson there much sooner. The laboring class there is of more account than anywhere else in the world.

The working class exerts a tremendous political power in England, Germany, France, in the Scandinavian countries, and even in Italy.

In England the awakening came as a result of judicial injunctions. But they did not have the one-hundredth part of the of the injunctions we have had in the past ten years. And we are still sleeping.

* * *

We know that there is not a country on the face of the globe where the working class has less power—economically, politically, or any other way—than in America.

Gompers and the other Civic Federationists call themselves leaders. When do they lead? And where do they lead?

The individual unions, like the Printers' Unions and some of the building trades, have accomplished something. As a Socialist I am proud of the fight of the I. T. U. for the eight-hour day. It was the greatest thing ever done by a trades union on the economic field.

But pray tell us when has the American Federation of Labor's poltical policy ever accomplished anything for the American working people?

* * *

I say to the trades unions—wake up! Disappoint the master class at last!

Get into line with the labor movement of the world. We in Wisconsin have for years declared and fought for a labor movement with two arms, with a political arm and an economic arm.

For years both arms of the labor movement in Wisconsin, the political arm and the economic arm, have each of them been doing their own work, without ever interfering with each other.

For years the two arms of the movement in Wisconsin—the political arm and the economic arm—have assisted each other and both of them have fared well.

Now understand me well! I do not overestimate the value of the political arm. But I say this:

A labor movement which has ONLY a trades union arm is one-armed and is therefore crippled.

A labor movement which has ONLY a political arm is one-armed and is crippled.

A labor movement where the trade union as such is also supposed to do the political work is like a body with two left arms. And a labor movement where the political arm is also supposed to do the work of the trade union is in the same condition.

We must have a movement with a political arm and an economic arm, each of them doing their own work and neither of them interfering with the other.

* * *

In other words: we must unite on class lines politically. We must become partisans politically. Partisans to labor. We must make ELECTION DAY our Labor Day, as has been said so often. We must vote as we march.

And then we shall not have to beg the capitalist representatives for protection against capitalism.—Victor L. Berger.

THE TIRED AMERICAN

It is proverbial that the American business man is tired. It is for him that the drama is made frothy. It is for him that all the Broadway stars shine, for him that the lights glimmer But it is not he alone who is tired.

The American clerk is tired adding up figures and selling goods in which he has no interest.

The American society woman is tired playing the butterfly, playing bridge and engaging in other activities which have become deadly monotonous.

The American laboring man is tired spending all his waking hours in getting a poor living and in trying to make his wages reach as high as the cost of necessities.

The American middle-class wife is tired trying to make a show on an income that is by no means showy.

The American college professor is tired teaching a system of economics which has no vital connection with the real facts of life.

The American magnate is tired trying to make people believe he is a superman.

The American voter is tired supporting political parties which make no effort to support him.

The American editor is tired beating about the bush and not touching the heart of questions.—E. O. J., in Life.

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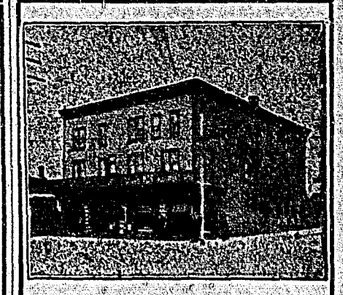

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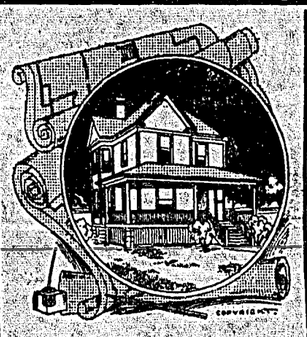

Your Architect
can give you an idea of what you have in mind for that new house of yours, but he

May Plan a House
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Miners' Exam. Questions

First-Class Candidates

Tuesday, May 9th, 1911. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. What are the duties of the Manager as provided for in the Special Rules? (10)

2. What are the requirements of the Act as to the various plans of the Mine? (10)

3. What are the requirements of the Act as to the employment of women, girls and boys? (10)

4. The following interpretation terms appear in the Act: "Mine," "colliery,' 'shaft,' 'slope' or 'incline,' 'tunnel' or 'level,' 'working-face,' 'opening,' 'bank,' 'plan,' 'ton of coal gotten,' 'Minister of Mines,' 'Chief Inspector,' 'Inspector,' 'medical practitioner,' 'woman or girl,' 'Chinaman' and 'Chinese,' 'owner,' 'agent,' 'manager,' 'overman,' 'mine foreman' or 'shift-boss,' 'shot-lighter,' 'certificated official,' 'coal-miner,' 'competent person.' Interpret these terms within the terms or meaning of the Act (10)

5. What returns and notices are required by the Act? (10)

6. What are the provisions of Rules 12 with regard to the use of explosives? (10)

7. What are the provisions of the Act as to penalties? (10)

8. What are the provisions of the Act as to inquests? (10)

9. What are the provisions of the Act as to inquiring into the competency or conduct of a mine official? (10)

10. What does the Act state as to ventilation where two or more shafts are required, other than the requirements specified in the General Rules? 10

MINE GASES

1. Name and describe the various gases met with in coal-mines, giving symbols specific gravities ,general properties, where found, how produced, and under what condition do they become dangerous to human life? (12)

2. What effect has sudden waves of compression or concussion upon a mine atmosphere charged with a small percentage of CH4, which under ordinary conditions would not be considered dangerous? (10)

3. How may the specific gravity of gases be calculated from the atomic weight of the elementary gases? (10)

4. Give disposition of volume caused by the explosion of 50 cubic feet of CH4 when mixed with air in the proportion of 9½ volumes of air to 1 volume of CH4. (15)

5. What conditions in a mine would render the installation of safety lamps advisable or necessary, and under what conditions is the use of explosives prohibited? (12)

6. Give the rule for Graham's Law of Diffusion and give one example by computation (12)

7. In a ventilating district the amount of ventilation is 30,000 cubic feet per minute, and this is charged with 2,500 cubic feet of CH4; what additional quantity of air must be added to dilute this mixture to say 1.75½ per cent? (15)

8. What practical experience have you had with mine gases? State fully and relate some unusual condition which may have occurred in your experience. (10)

9. State fully how you would deal with CO in the mine, treating the subject more fully than you are required to in question 1, and having regard to the protection of the workmen under conditions producing the gas, and the methods you would adopt to determine when the danger point is reached? (15)

VENTILATION

Wednesday, May 10th, 1911. Time. 9 a.m., to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. Explain the principle of the ventilating fan, comparing the advantages of small high-speed fands and large low-speed fans; also of forcing and exhausting fans. (12)

2. What is the horse-power required to produce 65,000 cubic feet of air per minute with a water gauge of 1.9 inches? What additional power will be required if this quantity is increased to 105,000 cubic feet per minute; and what will be the water gauge, assuming the combined efficiency of fan and engine be 65 per cent? (20)

3. Give an arched airway 10 feet in diameter, with semicircular arch springing 4 feet from the floor, velocity of air 500 feet per minute; what will be the quantity of air in cubic feet per minute? (12)

4. Suppose that with a given power, 75,000 cubic feet of air circulates through an airway, and it is decided to split the current into three splits as follows:

First split 6 ft. x 6 ft. in section and 5,000 feet long.

Second split 6 ft. x 5 ft. in section and 4,500 feet long.

Third split 6 ft x 7 ft in section and 4,000 feet long

What quantity will pass through each split, the power remaining the same? (29)

5 A certain district in a mine is being extended into a new part of a coalfield, the air is divided into two splits, and it is proposed to make a third split; state the various changes you would expect. (19)

6. Explain the three laws of friction as applied to mine-ventilation. (12)

7. Show by sketches the arrangements necessary to change an exhaust into a force fan.

8. What is meant by the term "Manometric Efficiency" and "Mechanical Efficiency as applied to mechanical ventilation, and what is meant by the term "Equivalent Orifice" as applied to mine-ventilation? Give the formulae for calculating the equivalent orifice. (12)

9. Give a sketch of what you would consider a good overcast, such sketch to show dimensions and other details sufficiently complete to construct the same (20)

10 Ventilate the plant given, using the conventional signs shown (20)

GENERAL WORK

Wednesday, May 10th, 1911 Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. Describe with sketches the two common methods of working coalfields What conditions would govern you in adopting either systems? Assume your own conditions as to thickness of seam and character of roof and flooor. (20)

2. Sketch what you consider a good form of timbering for a rectangular shaft. (10)

3. Mention the several explosives commonly used in coal mines. Describe their properties and explain the dangers attending the use of each.

4. In a single haulage plane where loaded cars weigh 4,500 lbs. each, and the haulage rope is 4,000 feet long, and the weight 0.9 lb. per foot, what is the tension at the moment of movement of the full load, the grade being 3.4 per cent; and if the train is hauled at a velocity of nine (9) miles an hour, what is the horse power required? (20)

5. Compare the various methods of transmitting power to distant portions of a mine where power is required for pumping, local haulage, mining and drilling machinery. (10)

6. Explain the principle of Oxygen and respiratory mine rescue apparatus, and their application to mine accidents. (15)

7. How would you avoid the dangers from coal dust in a dry and dusty mine? State what you would consider an effective and practical system of watering such a mine. (15)

8. Briefly describe surface arrangements to properly prepare the output for market so as to reduce the breakage of the product to a minimum. (10)

9. What general method would you adopt in preventing an accumulation of explosive gas in old workings? (10)

10. You are sent to explore a newly discovered coalfield; how would you proceed to ascertain the geological age of the field, its character, area, and commercial value? (15)

MINE MACHINERY

Thursday, May 11th, 1911. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. What in your opinion is the best form of boiler to install at a coal-mine—the ordinary flue-boiler, the return tubular, or the water-tube boiler, and why? Name the usual fittings and appliances to colliery boilers. (15)

2. Define the following electric units: the ampere, the volt, het ohm, and the watt. The power supplied to an electric motor is 35 k.w., the pressure is 250 volts: find the current in amperes, also the horse-power. (12)

3. In a mine the slope of which is 1,000 feet in length and dipping 25 degrees, the quantity of water accumulating is 300,000 gallons per day. Give the size of steam and water end of a single pump to remove the water in 10 hours, assuming the mean effective steam-pressure to be 50 lb to the square inch; total efficiency 60 per cent. (20)

4. Describe the use of the steam-engine indicator. (10)

5. Give a sectional sketch of a steam-engine cylinder, showing the steam and exhaust ports, with slide-valve in position relative to piston. (15)

6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of balancing hoisting-ropes? (10)

7. What is the safe working load of a crucible steel rope 1 1-8 inches in diameter, on a slope 1,000 feet long and dipping 18 degrees? (15)

8. Describe the various methods of underground haulage, stating the advantages and disadvantages of each method. (15)

SURVEYING

Thursday, May 11th, 1911. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. Name and describe the various instruments used in mine surveying. In addition to instruments of precision name and describe simple instruments suitable to approximate surveying and levelling in a mine. (15)

2. Mention the sources of error which might accrue to underground surveying and levelling. (10)

3. Explain carefully one method of taking a mine survey down a shaft without the use of the magnetic needle. (10)

4. In the following survey, supply by computation only the omitted course and distance:

Course A. North 33 deg. 00 min. West 950 feet.

Course B. North 47 deg. 00 min. East 940 feet.

Course C. Omitted.

Course D. South 18 deg. 000 min. West, 550 feet.

Course E. South 68 deg. 00 min. West 1075 feet. (20)

5. From the following level-notes plot a profile to a scale of 100 feet to 1 inch horizontal and 10 feet to 1 inch vertical:—

Station 0. Backsight 4.50; Foresight

Station 1. back-sight, 7.00; foresight, 3.25

Station 2. back-sight 5.25; fore-sight 4.20.

Station 3. back-sight, 8.60. fore-sight, 4.20.

Station 4. back-sight 7.20; fore-sight, 4.45.

Station 5. backsight, 9.10; fore-sight, 2.45.

Station 6. back-sight, —; fore-sight, 2.15.

Wha is the gradient from Station 0 to Station 6? Stations are 100 feet apart. (20)

6. Plot the following survey to a scale of 100 feet to 1 inch, and get by protractor and scale the closing course and distance, and take out the area by any convenient method.

North, 300 feet.

North 75 East, 375 feet.

South 50 East, 450 feet.

South 25 West, 350 feet (20)

7. What are the several uses of an accurate mine plan and what are the dangers and consequent results arising from not having an accurate and complete plan of the mine? (10)

8. Compare the relative merits of plotting by.—

Latitude and Departure.

Protractor.

Chords (10)

Second-Class Candidates

Tuesday, May 9th, 1911. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. What are the duties of the Overman under Special Rules? (10)

2. What are the provisions of the Act as to Certificated Coal-miners? (10)

3. What do the General Rules require as to ventilation? (10)

4. What do the General Rules require as to inspection of mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding twelve months? (10)

5. What do the General Rules require as to the use of lamps and lights? (10)

6. What are the provisions under General Rule 12 as to the use of explosives? (10)

7. What inspections are required by General Rule 36 (Rule 30 of the old Act), and who is the competent person referred to? (10)

8 Who may be employed to operate any engine, windlass, gin, or other machinery used for conveying persons in any mine, and what qualifications are necessary? (10)

9. What are the provisions of the Act as to the time persons may be employed underground? (10)

10. What are the provisions of the Act as to rescue work? (10)

MINE GASES

Tuesday, May 9th, 1911. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. Name and describe the various gases met with in a coal mine, giving their specific gravities, symbols, and general properties. (20)

2. Explain Graham's Law of Diffusion, giving an example. (12)

3. Six parts by volume of Marsh gas are mixed with one part of Carbonic Acid gas (CO_2); find the specific gravity of the mixture. Would this gas be dangerous? (10)

4. The quantity of air in the return is 40,000 cubic feet per minute, your safety lamp shows a gas-cap of ¼ inch: what quantity of Marsh gas is being given off? (15)

5. To what causes are explosions in coal mines due? Describe fully the several conditions which may cause or contribute to an explosion. (15)

6. How many cubic feet of air would be necessary to dilute and render harmless 850 feet of Marsh gas? (10)

7. How would you enter a mine after an explosion and conduct rescue-work? What are the dangers to be encountered, and how would you overcome them? (10)

8. What gases are produced from spontaneous combustion in a coal-mine? What are the probable causes of spontaneous combustion and what general precautions would you adopt to prevent it? (10)

9. Explain the principle of the safety-lamp. Describe one representative safety-lamp with which you are familiar, making sketches if necessary. (15)

10. What would be the danger arising from a blow-out shot upon a mine atmosphere charged with coal dust and a small percentage of Marsh gas? (10)

VENTILATION

Wednesday, May 10th, 1911. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. What is meant by the rubbing surface? What is the rubbing surface of an airway 6 feet high and 9 feet wide, and 1,800 feet in length? (10)

2. Does a high-water gauge always indicate a large quantity of air passing? What does a low-water gauge with a large quantity of air passing indicate? (10)

3 In an airway measuring 7 feet 3 inches high, 8 feet wide at the top and 9 feet 6 inches at the bottom, the anemometer reads 380 revolutions per minute: what is the quantity of air passing? (12)

4. What pressure will be required to pass 80,000 cubic feet of air through an airway 7 x 8 feet and 4,300 feet long? (15)

5. Name and describe the various methods of ventilation. What is meant by ascensional ventilation? To what extent would you rely upon natural ventilation? (15)

6. What horse power will be required to ventilate a mine employing 360 men and 15 horses with a water gauge of 2 inches; total efficiency 60 per cent? (15)

7. Explain the terms "pressure and "power' as applied to mine entilation. (10)

8. Explain the use of overcasts in mines, and sketch in detail how you would construct one. (12)

9. How are the figures 5.2 in the water-gauge formulae obtained? (10)

10. Ventilate the plan given, using the conventional signs shown. (20)

GENERAL WORK

Wednesday, May 10th, 1911. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. What is creep or squeeze? How would you arrest it when once commenced, and what methods would you adopt to prevent its recurrence? (12)

2. What precautions would you take to guard against dangers to life and property arising from the use of electricity? (10)

3. What is the least working gradient you would lay a self-acting incline of 200 yards long with 10 car trip; weight of loaded cars, 16 cwt.; weight of empty cars, 6 cwt.; weight of rope 3 lb per yard? (20)

4. Describe the different systems of coal mining with which you are acquainted, and say under what conditions each system works best. Give a rough sketch of Pillar and stall system, also along Long-wall system. (20)

5. What is the horse-power of a single cylinder engine 12 inches in diameter and 24 inch stroke, running 60 revolutions per minute; mean effective pressure 85 lb. per square inch? (15)

6. After an explosion of fire-damp or coal dust in a mine how would you organize the rescue corps, and how proceed to explore the mine with a view of saving life and property? (12)

7. Describe with sketches the operation of extracting pillars from a panel and explain the precautions you would take in working, assuming the seam to be 7 feet thick and rising 1 in 6. (15)

8. From a gangway driven South 65 degrees East the rooms are driven North 50 East, the width of the room and pillar is 60 feet: what is the distance on the gangway from centre to centre of rooms? (15)

Third-Class Candidates

Tuesday, May 8th, 1911. Time, 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m Sixty-five per cent required.

1. Explain the following interpretation terms: 'Working face,' 'mine-foreman,' or shiftboss,' 'certificated officials,' 'coal-miner,' and 'competent person.' (10)

2. What are the provisions of the Act as to the time persons may be employed underground? (10)

3. What are the provisions of the Act as to fencing? (10)

4. What are the requirements of the General Rules as to ventilation? (10)

5. What are the requirements of the General Rules as to the examination of a mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding twelve months? (10)

6. What are the requirements of the General Rules as to the withdrawal of workmen in cases of danger? (10)

7. What are the requirements of General Rules as to lamps and lights? (10)

8. What are the requirements of General Rule 11 as to explosives and blasting? (10)

9. What are the requirements of General Rule 12 as to the use of explosives? (10)

10. What instruments are to be provided at and in a mine in which dangerous gas has been found? (10)

MINE GASES and GENERAL WORK

Tuesday, May 9th, 1911. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required and not less than 65 per cent on the whole.

1. Name and describe the various gases found in coal-mines where found and how detected. (20)

2. How would you proceed to examine the workings, assuming that you are the Fire-boss? Make out an imaginary report of your examination. (10)

3. Describe the precautions necessary in general shot-firing, and name some of the conditions under which you would refuse to fire a shot. (10)

4. Explain the advantages due to splitting the air-current, and under what condition would it be advisable to further split the air-current. (10)

5. Sketch a compound set of timbers for a level where the pressure from roof and side is equal. Show notch which would admit of the least amount of splitting. (10)

6. Describe a safety lamp and explain the principle upon which the element of safety depends. (10)

7. How does a sudden fall of the barometer affect the underground workings of a mine giving off large quantities of inflammable gas, and having extensive waste areas? (10)

8. Describe some system of working coal with which you are acquainted, giving sketches if necessary. (12)

9. What experience have you had with any or all of the dangerous gases met with in coal-mines? (10)

10. Ventilate the plan given, using the conventional signs shown. (20)

Cod Liver Oil With the Oil Taken Out

A Triumph for Chemical Science and Pharmaceutical Skill

Oil from the liver of the cod-fish has been used as a preventative of disease and a restorative for ages.

For a long time it has been the general opinion that the medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil was the greasy, oily part itself—its only drawback being the unpalatable, fishy taste of the oil.

From the first experts have been trying to find means to make it more palatable. They used to "cut" it with whiskey—take it in wine—flavor it with lemon juice—anything to get away from that abominable fishy taste and smell.

Lots of people still take it in Emulsion form, which is nothing more than "churned" oil—broken up—but still greasy, oily and a strain on the digestion.

Doctors used to think it was the oil itself that built up the system—they were slow to find out that the oil was a distinct drawback to the medicinal principles contained in it.

Crude oil is quite indigestible, and will, in time, put the strongest stomach out of order.

A way has now been discovered to do away with the grease and the smell, and yet retain all the medicinal properties of the liver. This is done by removing the fresh oil from the new livers. The liver pulp is then reduced to the form of an extract like beef extract.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is simply this liver extract combined with an extract of malt and healing wild cherry. It also contains the true hypophosphites.

This combination makes Nyal's Cod Liver Compound a delicious tonic—builds up the system, and makes you strong.

Take it when you feel yourself losing your grip. It's a pleasure to take—even the children like it.

Get a bottle to-day and ward off disease. $1.00 for a large bottle. Your druggist will cheerfully recommend it because he knows all about it.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

INGERSOLL on ECONOMICS

Robert G Inegrsoll, one of the brainiest men the world ever produced, said in a speech a few years ago:

"Invention has filled the world with competitors not only of laborers, but of mechanics, mechanics of the highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is for the most part a peg in a wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread, he has saved nothing. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—was not working for him. The invention was not for his benefit. The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that, in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting out clothes, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that the week before he had sold a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down the workers who inhabited it, and gave it life, as thoughts do the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull.

A few workmen, by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken windows, and talk about distress, the price of food, and the coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created; they feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of the employer, and think of the places where they live. They have save nothing, nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough, even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are far better of than the laborers ever were.

Their worst is better than the toiler's best. The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the workman that he must be economical. But under the present system economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving and frugal self-denying working man is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away, help fasten chains on those who did, so the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day, that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet, determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in club or parlor. Working men, when they combine, gather in the streets. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine, it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas;" when the poor combine, it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves, it is "'treason.'

How is it that the rich control the departments of government. In this country that political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborer combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislature and the judicial departments. Will they ever find how powerful they are? How are we to settle the unequal contest between men and machines? Will the machines finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can these forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workman become intelligent enough and strong enough to be the owner of the machines? Will these giants, these titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they give leisure to the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the general scheme of things. Is there no pity no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him that controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak. Everything eating something else — everything at the mercy of the beak and claw of hoof and tooth, of hand and club, of brain and greed inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse standing in the streets with its dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors, glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet, the earth probably indulges in some of the usual socialistic reflections, and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans its head on the topmost rail of a fence, looks at donkeys in a field of clover and feels like a Nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism, the strong devoured the weak, actually ate their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the cunning, the heartless, still live off the unfortunate and foolish. True they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil who labors for wife and children through all his anxious barren, and wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having had one luxury, has been the food of others, he has been devoured by his fellowmen. The poor woman living in the barren lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from a child, is slowly being devoured by her fellowmen.

When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failure, the poverty the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation and the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism after all is the most merciful form on which man has ever lived upon his fellowmen. It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he knows to be his own, knowing that millions of his fellowmen are in misery and want.

When we think of the famished we feel that it is almost heartless to eat; to meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm. One feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a country filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, where one man can raise the food for hundreds, millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth? Is there to be no change? Is the law of supply, invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be enemies of those who toil?

Will the workers always be ignorant, stupid enough to give their earnings for the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples for ghosts and phantoms, and live in huts and dens for themselves? Will the lips, unstained by lies, forever kiss the robed impostors hand? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others, has no right to complain or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors?. Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that thought must rest upon the corner-stone of Justice.

DR. WRIGLESWORTH, D. D. S.

DENTIST

Office: Johnson-Faulkner Block.
Hours 9-12; 1-6; Phone 72

Fernie B. C.

DR. J. BARBER, DENTIST

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Send us your orders

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Call in and see us once

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The Hotel of Fernie

Fernie's Leading Commercial and Tourist House

S. F. WALLACE, Prop.

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Miners' Union Hall. W. A Worthington, President; E. J. Good, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Les marins et employés des compagnies de transports maritimes qui se mirent récemment en greve en Angleterre pour obliger les patrons a reconnaitre leur union n'ont pas obtenu cette demande, mais ils ont obtenu une augmentation de salaire qu'ils ne demandaient pas en se mettant en greve. Les patrons ne s'attendaient ausunement a une greve générale et ont été pris a l'improviste. Ils se sont par conséquent hatés d'offrir une augmentation de salaire qui fut acceptée par quelques uns et refusée par d'autres. Mais en accordant une augumentation aux ouvriers ils n'ont pas oublié de se rattraper d'un autre coté. Quelques jours apres avoir accordé cette augumentation ils ont aussi annoncé une augumentation de $2.50 dans le prix des passages pour traverser l'Atlantique et des augmentations proportionnelles dans les autres services. Ce qui veut dire qu'il n'y aura pas de diminution dans les profits des actionnaires.

Mais, l'appétit des ouviers ayant été un peu aiguisé par cette augmentation ils vont s'unir davantage et ne tarderont pas a lutter de nouveau pour d'autres concessions. Et la lutte continuera tant qu'on n'aura mis fin au régime capitaliste.

* * *

Les journaux nous disent que l'Angleterre souffre d'une épidémie de greves. Le mois dernier elle souffrait d'une épidémie d'etres inutiles et nuisibles.

Ces deux épidémies se suivent généralement. Le luxe des inutiles provient de la misere des ouvriers qui se mettent en greve.

* * *

En Angleterre comme aux Etats-Unis la classe ouvriere commence a comprendre la nécessité d'une plus grande entente que par le passé si elle veut réussir dans la lutte continuelle contre les exploiteurs. L'idée de l'industrialisme fait des progres partout. Ce qu'il faut c'est la concentration des forces ouvrieres. Le jour de la lutte individuelle, le jour des petites unions autonomes est passé. Nous vivons dans une ere de concentration et d'organisation a outrance et la classe ouvriere si elle veut sortir victorieuse de la lutte doit concentrer ses forces plus que jamais.

* * *

La Fédération des Mineurs de l'Ouest tient sa convention annuelle a Butte, Mont. La plupart des délégués sont favorables a une union avec l'Union nationale des Mineurs.—L'Union des T. Charleroi, Pa.

WHAT MR MOORE ACTUALLY SAID

He Never Stated That the Supplies Were Cut Off from the Miners

Louis Moores explanation of the interview in the Herald about the strike is as follows: He was at a football match and was sitting near the manager of P. Burns Co., who happened to ask him why there were no orders for supplies this week, and he replied "There are no orders in this week." The reporter was sitting close by, and Mr. Moore says his imagination got to work and made out that supplies were cut out altogether. He did not say that the men were tired of being out of work and were prepared to go back to work. The miners knew the item was wrong, and that he had been misquoted, because he had announced at a meeting of the miners on Tuesday that supplies would be given out.—Lethbridge Herald.

THE GRAND THEATRE LEASED

Beinning August 1st, The Grand Theatre will be under the new management, Messrs. Pizzocolo & Company having become the lessees and intend to operate it in conjunction with the Fernie Opera House, which latter they will continue to use for the excellent moving picture films they present while the larger building will be devoted to the reception of theatrical companies, meetings and like gatherings.

SOCIALISM

Speech by C. M. O'Brien, Member of Alberta Legislature

Ingersoll, July 20th.

One hundred and fifty or two hundred men listened to a clever exposition of the principles of Socialism last evening on the corner of Thames and King Street. Mr. C. M. O'Brien who is the Socialist member of the Alberta legislature, was the speaker, and for over an hour he spoke of the injustices prevalent in this age of Capitalism, as he called it, and in conclusion prescribed the remedy as set forth in the principles of Socialism, by a more equal distribution of the property at present owned by the Capitalists among the laboring class.

Mr. O'Brien is undoubtedly a clever speaker, with a fluent flow of good English, a voice of splendid carrying power and he builds up his arguments by statistics and logical statements. In his opening remarks he said that the movement which he represented was an international one attracting great attention at the present time. Never in the world's history was it possible to produce so much wealth with so little labor and yet never was there as much poverty as at the present time. Men all over the world were beginning to wonder why there was so much poverty in spite of the fact that the power to produce wealth was ever on the increase. Socialism, declared the speaker, was the largest international movement in the world to-day having a membership of 71 millions in the year 1909. The misunderstandings prevalent concerning Socialism were due to the fact that their literature was given so little prominence. The press which was so largely in the hands of the capitalists, did not give space to their speakers and did all that was possible to minimize the growth of the movement.

Referring to history past and present, the speaker claimed that it was largely made up of the rich and what they had done but as for the working classes, they were not taken notice of unless they gave rise to a revolution. Among the laboring classes there were but very few enemies to Socialism and they were men who knew nothing about its principles. He had been so himself until he had made a careful study of the subject. He believed that it would be true of Socialism as it was true of all other great movements that the more it was persecuted the more it must prosper. Bismarck in Germany had been a relentless enemy of Socialism, and in spite of all he had done to destroy it at the last election the Socialists had polled some three and a half million votes 'Some pin-heads living in Canada and possibly some living in Ingersoll," said the speaker also believed that it would be stamped out here.

The speaker dealt very caustically with the method of electing members to parliament by making them pay a "fine" of $200 before they can run for parliament. He said that the average wage in British Columbia was $400, in Alberta $390 and in Ontario $371. In the last two years the standard of living had dropped 7 per cent At a conference at which Lord Strathcona had presided a resolution had been proposed that this "fine" be raised to $500, the object of which was to make it still more difficult for the workingman to get into parliament. All over the world there was a great unrest. Socialism went to the root of the matter. In the history of the human race where there had been slavery there had been poverty. In the ancient times it was thought that poverty was due to the fact that there was not enough production but now it was known that this was wrong, because never in the world's history has there been such productive power. In Canada the average wage of the workingman was less than $400, while it was estimated that he produced each year $2,800 and the difference went to fill the pockets of the millionaires. He traced the history of the human race from the state of slavery to that of feudalism, thence to the present state, that of capitalism in which there was little difference because the capitalists now, as then, exacted from the workingman nearly all he was able to produce. The speaker also expressed the view that the world was on the verge of a great panic which might break at any moment when the millions of employed would join the army of the unemployed because the supply of laboring power was ever becoming greater than the demand.—Sentinel Review.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2162	Blairmore	D. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	B. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Thos. Clapham, sec., via Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2339	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. E. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

DIST. 18 EXECUTIVE REPORT ON SITUATION

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions in District 18, U. M. W. of A.

July 29th, 1911.

Greeting:

Report of District Executive in the matter referred to Referendum Vote

In view of the present situation in our District, and of the statements made at various times that the members of our organization were not in accord with the policy adopted by your Executive Board, we have decided to appeal to the membership of our District to decide what our future policy shall be.

Most of you will, no doubt, be familiar with the various reports of the members of the Board, as these have been freely circulated through the press, and a few comparisons are all that should be necessary here.

In the report of Dr. Gordon we find in spite of the ground covered by the investigation, that the only definite recommendations made are relative to the wage scale, and while the general provisions of our agreements, containing as they do, many matters of vital importance to ourselves, were touched upon, this was only done by way of comment, and produced no definite recommendations. The recommendation on the day wage scale would mean advances for day wage men ranging from 18c. to 30c. per day, with the highest advances on the lowest rates. This, however, does not make any reference to the variations that now exist in the same grade of employment at different mines, nor does it specify as to what shall be the basing rates on which the advances are to apply.

The differential on pillars of 5 to 7 cents per ton means a reduction at those mines where the differential does not exist of from 10 to 14 per cent, and again the report is delightfully indefinite.

During the investigation proceedings the position taken by Dr. Gordon was that the differential should apply to those mines in sub-district 2 in which the differential did not already exist, but the report leaves this an entirely open matter.

The report further provides that all other contract rates with the exception of Lethbridge shall remain as under the agreement expiring March 31st, with the prices at Lille to be in proportion to the thickness of the seam.

The points on which Mr. Macleod dissents would mean that $3.00 rates should be advanced 8 per cent instead of 10 per cent, and $3.50 rates be advanced 5 per cent instead of 8 per cent, and that the maximum reduction in "Pillar Rates" should be 12 cents per ton instead of 7 cents.

Following is a list of day wages figured according to the three reports.

Rates according to expired Agreement and rates including advances proposed by the three reports.

Rates under old Agreement.	Gordon's Report	Macleod's Report	Carters Report
1.25	1.37.5	1.37.5	1.43.75
1.50	1.65	1.65	1.72.5
2.25	2.47.5	2.47.5	2.58.75
2.36	2.59.6	2.59.6	2.71.4
2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75
2.62½	2.88.75	2.88.75	2.88.75
2.75	3.02.5	3.02.5	3.02.5
3.00	3.30	3.24	3.30
3.15	3.40.2	3.40.2	3.46.5
3.36	3.62.88	3.62.88	3.62.88
3.50	3.78	3.67.5	3.78
3.67½	3.85.375	3.85.375	3.96.9
3.78	3.96.9	3.95.9	4.08.24

In connection with the differential in pillars, Secy. Carter points out that this could not be agreed to as a general principle, and this is the only logical position that can be taken in connection with this matter. However, your Executive have repeatedly stated that while we would not stand for any reductions in these rates, we would not ask for advances on this class of work where it has been shown that extraordinary high rates prevail.

Reviewing the report of Dr. Gordon generally, as effecting the wages of our members, the advances granted on the low rates would be offset by the reductions made in contract rates on pillars, leaving the majority of our members in the same position as heretofore, notwithstanding the many changes that have occurred adversely effecting our wages, that were forcibly drawn to the attention of the Board.

In replying to the communication of the Minister of Labor we stated that we were prepared to make an agreement on the basis of Secretary Carter's report, and have, up to this time steadfastly refused to consider an agreement on the basis of the report of Dr. Gordon.

Our specific reasons for taking this position are:

1. That the advance suggested on the day wage scale is not what we are entitled to, and is only offered as a compromise, and in conjunction with the reductions specified.

2. That we do not consider that we should at this time submit to any reductions.

3. That no advance is granted on contract rates generally.

4. That no recommendation is made regarding the General Provisions of Agreement.

It would be well, in considering the action to be taken, to carefully review the position of the District as it is after the suspension of four months.

Up to this time, no attempt has been made to operate the mines without recognizing the organization, but the members must be prepared for such a contingency as this will undoubtedly be done, if the operators can force a guarantee of protection from the government.

The action of the Boards of Trade Delegates in meeting at Macleod point in this direction, and gives, in addition, an example of what might be expected from the particular portion of the community they represent.

We are still of the opinion that with continued firmness on the part of our members we will be able to arrive at a better agreement than has governed us during the past two years, and we would like you to give this matter your earnest consideration from all standpoints before rendering a decision.

Ballots are being sent to the various Local secretaries with instructions to take the vote on Friday, August 4th, and returns must be mailed not later than August 5th, to the District Secretary by registered mail.

(Signed)
W. B. POWELL, Pres.
C. STUBBS, Vice-Pres.,
A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.,
J. E. SMITH, Board Member,
J. O. JONES, " "
D. McNAB, " "
WM. LEES, " "
Executive Board Dis. 18,
U. M. W. of A.

A BIG ENGLISH COLLIERY

The Mansfield Colliery, belonging to the Bolsover Colliery and one of the largest and most modern collieries in the world, has just created another mining record.

As the result of one week's work of 5½ days ending Tuesday, May 2nd, a new world's record for a week's turning of coal has been made by raising to the surface 25,068 tons of coal. This gives an average turning of over 4,557 tons each day, 620 tons per hour, or over 10 tons per minute—a remarkable achievement.

The Mansfield Colliery, or Crown Farm, as it is locally known, now holds the world's record for a day (single shift) a week, a month, and a year. The colliery can also fortunately take credit to itself in the fact that during the year 1910 not a single fatal accident occurred and that the percentage of serious accidents compares favorably with that of any other colliery.

The foregoing is taken from the Manchester Umpire. The above colliery is situated in Derbyshire County, England. It is a comparatively new colliery, and is operated on a seam of about six feet. Eight boxes are hoisted on one cage, each box containing a little over a ton of coal. The clipping was handed to us by M. E. Copley, Westville, who got it from Tom Lievers, who worked at the Drummond Colliery some years ago.—Free Lance.

(Ed.—Mansfield Colliery is in Nottinghamshire; Bolsover in Derbyshire.)

principle.

STATE HOMES FOR WORKERS

Austria to Expend $10,000,000 in Dwellings Having Light and Air

VIENNA.—To remove the scarcity in small apartments the Ministry of Public Works issued a decree recently providing for loans aggregating $10,000,000 for the erection of Workingmens dwellings. The money will be advanced to local contractors.

Every care will be taken to insure adequate sanitary and hygenic equipment and proper light and air. Over crowding will especially be prohibited. Rents will be fixed on a moderate basis.

(Ed.—A number of Socialists were recently elected to the Austrian Reichsrath, hence this outbreak of "philanthrophy" for the benefit of the working class. In our history we read "Cheap Bread killed the (British Reform Movement." Cheap houses will kill the Socialist movement in Austria, perhaps, but we hardly think so, because as the years roll on the workers gather wisdom enough, though it be at a snail's pace.)

FIGS

Are a valuable and nutritious laxative fruit, owin to an active medicinal principal.

Fig Pills

contain the active principal of FIGS combined with other valuable medicaments, and are guaranteed to cure WEAK BLADDER, LAME BACK and all KIDNEY, LIVER, STOMACH and BOWEL DISORDERS. At all dealers 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

¶ Advertising that advertises is the sort desired by persons seeking publicity for their wares.

¶ Selecting the medium is important—the publication that reaches the people — the wage-earners—should appeal to the discriminate purchaser of space.

¶ Its an easy matter to acquire space in a paper but its another point to get adequate returns from the outlay.

¶ Advertisements that sell goods are the ads that change often and make interesting reading from time to time, giving facts and figures.

¶ Any arrangement of type matter and words in a paper is not advertising. A well written and neatly displayed ad is a source of information that will not be easily passed undiscovered. Discover your business with the use of Printers Ink.

¶ Get acquainted with your customers, meet them weekly through the columns of this paper, gain their confidence through doing as you advertise to do and when you do this you have gone a long way towards being a success.

¶ Let the new comers know who you are and advertise your business.

¶ The District Ledger has the largest circulation in the Pass and should be your special medium to tell your weekly story. Just try--can't tell until you try.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

AROUND TOWN

Is your name on the voters' list?—You'll need it Sept 21st.

Dick Brook left for Cranbrook on Thursday where he will work

Thos. Crahan, Lord Mayor of Michel, was in Fernie on business over Thursday.

Mrs. H. Armstrong of New Westminster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Digby.

Miss Mary Dunlop, of the Bellevue Hotel, left on Wednesday's local on a trip to Vancouver.

There will be no horse races on the Fernie track this fall, but that is not Ald. Robertson's fault!

J. Crocket caught five speckled trout weighing close upon 10 lbs. which were exhibited in N. E. Suddaby's window.

Mrs. Sutherland, and daughter Rheta, of Winnipeg, have been guests of Mrs. J. M. Robertson during the week

We are pleased to say that several cases of threatened typhoid have been successfully warded off during the week.

Contractor John Wood has gone to St. Eugene, and has taken a number of men and teams from here to work in connection with the new school at that point.

Mr. Bland, jr., representing the Mergenthaler Co., of Toronto, was in town during the week. He tried to sell six typesetting machines, but only got away with five.

We see by the Vancouver World tha our old friend Parm Pettypiece has been re-elected by acclamation as secretary and business agent of the Trades and Labor Council of the coast town. Shake, Parm!

On Wednesday night a fire alarm was sounded from box 25 and the remark ran through the crowd: "Wonder if it's another false alarm" Much surprise was felt that the fire brigade did not turn out, but explanation followed when it was discovered that box 25 is located in the Fire Hall.

Replying to a correspondent who adopts the singular nom de plume of 'Red 'Air," we beg to say that we have heard of no special meeting to try-out and oil the new city snow plow. The mechanism of this useful machine is so simple that little or no lubrication is needed, therefore we are at a loss to understand your absurd query.

As evidence of the excellent deportment of the citizens of this community when Judge Wilson visited Fernie this week it was found that there were neither civil nor criminal cases for attention. If this state of affairs continues we shall agitate that the Provincial Court House be changed into a Public Library and Reading Room.

EXPELLED

At the last meeting of the Maple Leaf Local No. 2829 held on August 2nd, a motion was made and carried unanimously expelling William B. Pollard and Chas. Faulkner. They are working at Police Flats in defiance of both Passburg and Maple Leaf locals and refuse to quit.

M. E. GILDAY,
Sec. Local o. 2829, Maple Leaf

MAPLE ON THE "STUMP."

"Don't holler before you are out of the wood," is a trite old saying, but this must be transposed in the case of "Col. Dick Maple'" as it appears "he must holler and he cannot get out of the wood.'" Recently we received word that he had resigned from The Rip Saw, and now learn that he has decided not to relinquish wielding the axe at the tree of misery. The new publication bears the appropriate title of "The Worlds Butt-Cut" with a full supply of "Truth" wedges. Nashville, Tenn., on an envelope will reach the Colonel and four bits a year is the sub. price with another four bits for postage to Canada.

THE NATIONAL RIP SAW

Col. Dick Maple, has resigned from the editorship of "The National Rip Saw" of St. Louis, Mon. As a masterhand at terse, cutting and original phrase - making couched in language tinctured in allspice and cayenne that would pass the Pure Food Law with the analysis showing 100 per cent., he stands in a class by himself.

W. S. Morgan is his successor, and while he may not be a Maple stylist, nevertheless as an aggressive fighter on behalf of the working class, with Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare as a member of the staff, there will be no letup of the policy of the paper fulfilling to the brim its time worn motto of:

"Blind as a bat to everything but right."

CRITICISM OF INDIVIDUALS NOT CREEDS

Among the members of District 18 there are many nationalities represented, various creeds are professed by its members, but with these we have nothing to do, granting that it is a man's own private business whether he be Anglican, Presbyterian, Catholic or a member of any other denomination. If he prefers to follow a certain diet, be a vegetarian, fruitarian, or any other "arian," he and he alone is the one to judge as to what best suits his personal tastes.

We have not, nor do we now intend to criticize any individuals, because of their religious faith, but when they who wear the clercal garb undertake to dabble with affairs outside of their realm and use every effort to create internal dissension within the organization, then we certainly do not intend to keep silent, because to do so would be recreant to our duty.

From the beginning of the present struggle we have heard rumors of the activity of the two priests, Michels (of Fernie), and Meissner (of Michel, undoubtedly actuated by material reasons urged upon the men what course to pursue. We have had nothing to say through the columns of this paper, thinking it advisable to allow matters to run their course, but when it was reported that the men at Corbin had voted to go back to work largely through the instrumentality of Father Meissner, to prevent the possibility of any misrepresentation, he was interviewed upon his return to Michel, and this is in substance the conversation that ensued:

Interviewer: There are reports current that you have been instrumental in getting the men at Corbin to go back to work and I have come to ask of you the courtesy of a reply so that if not correct it may be contradicted, and if correct duly verified?

Father Meissner: Yes; I went to Corbin and after Mr. Gus Smith had spoken to the men I translated his remarks to the Slavonians and advised them to accept the conditions offered. A vote was taken and they voted in the majority to go back to work.

Interviewer: Then you consider that this was the right course to pursue?

Father Meissner. Yes; I do, and I accept full responsibility for what I did.

Interviewer: Then in that case we can take it that as a result of your efforts the men have returned to work?

Father Meissner: They voted by a large majority and therefore I think they were justified.

Interviewer: Thank you. We now know exactly your position in the matter.

We wish our readers to distinctly understand that SO FAR AS RELIGIOUS BELIEFS ARE CONCERNED WE DO NOT CARE ONE JOT NOR ONE TITTLE WHAT THEY MAY BE but when the spiritual advisers step outside of the realm of their ministerial duties and endeavor to create dissension then they must expect to be criticized for so doing.

A STILL SHORTER DAY

In an address recently delivered by International President John P. White, he made the statement that out of 700,000 men employed in the production of coal there was perhaps less than one-half employed at the present time. This leads an editor of one of the periodicals devoted to the operators' interests to suggest that one-half the number of men now following mine work could produce all the coal that would be required and not work full time at that.

This suggestion prompts the editor of the Miners' Journal to propose that in view of the statement that one-half of the men now employed in the industry can do the work, working eight hours, in order to give the full force depending on the industry steady work, it will be advisable to reduce the hours of labor to four per day. That would do it.

(Ed.—The above is from the Industrial Herald, Organ of District 18. Yes! That would do it; but that it will do it is a totally different story. If all the laborers only worked sufficient hours to produce enough to supply the demands of the market there would be no unemployed army for the master class to call upon in case of emergency; then, again, it probably would dawn upon the workers that as they were the only active factors in production and distribution the derived factors could be readily dispensed with, and so throw the parasitic element overboard, which would be a deplorable state of affairs indeed. Perish such a revolutionary thought! It is subversive of society and to prevent a condition so calamitous all the forces of state, police, army, navy and judiciary will be used to retain power.)

BIRTH

Aug. 2nd—In the prison at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Mrs. Angelina Napolitani gave birth to a healthy baby girl Both doing well.

Mount Royal College

CALGARY, - ALBERTA

Classes Open Sept. 1911

For Calendar and particulars write C. W. KERBY, B.A., Principal.

Government charter. Ideal location. Staff of highest scholarship and experience. Dormitories, class rooms and dining hall equipped and furnished the very best. New building.

Course of Study

Preparatory, Teachers, University Matriculation, Royal Military College, Civil Service, two years under-graduate work, Typewriting, Conservatory of Music, Manual and Technical Training, Household Science and Art, Physical Culture and Expression, Fine Arts, Ladies' College Course, Special Course for boys.

SINGER COMPAY IGNORES JERSEY'S LIABILITY LAW

Workers Warned Act Not Meant for Their plant—Many Employes Hit—Firm Eager to Substitute a Fake "Mutual Agreement Clause."

ELIZABETH, N. J. — The Singer Manufacturing Company, which has a large plant here, has served notices upon their several thousand employes that the Employers' Liability Law, passed by the New Jersey Legislature and signed by the Governor April 4, 1911, is not for it to comply with. It further states that it does not mean to be bound by any such law.

Recently when the employes were paid off a slip of paper was forced upon each man as he drew his pay.

The notice was printed and read:

Employe of the Singer Manufacturing Company and each and every employe of said company.

Written notice is hereby given, and this statement in writing is made, pursuant to the provisions of the second section of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled An act prescribing the liability of an employer to make compensation for injuries received by an employe in the course of employment, establishing an elective schedule of compensation, and regulating procedure for the determination of liability and compensation thereunder, approved April 4, 1911, that the undersigned company, a corporation of the said State and your employer, does not accept the terms of said section of said act; and its contract of hiring with you is made upon the express statement that the provisions of section 2 of said act shall not, and are not intended to apply to such hiring, and it does not intend to be bound thereby.

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

July 1, 1911.

Substitute an "Agreement."

The workers who refused to accept this notice were told to draw their full pay and quit. That the Singer company means to totally ignore the act of Legislature, and to substitute in its place a "Mutual Agreement Clause" is evidenced by the fact that many were told to be prepared to sign such an "agreement" when they returned to work.

This 'agreement" is nothing short of a joke, and its only significance is that the men will in no wise be able to collect damages from the company should they sustain injuries while working in the plant.

These "agreements" have been practised so often and with such bitter effect upon the workers that employes of the Singer company have about refused to "sign up."

"The Issue," a Socialist newspaper here, has warned the men of the necessity to refuse such a pact. The paper appeals to all workers in the Singer plant 'not to sign away their manhood for a mess of pottage."

Effective Union Needed

If one or two men refuse to sign this pact it will have no effect, as these "insurgents" would simply be discharged by the company. If a thousand men refuse to sign it, it will have an effect, but if all the workers refuse to sign, the men will win.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the proper action the workers of this plant should take at this time. If the company succeed in putting this over, thereby ignoring the law, they will have the men just where they want them.

What is needed the most of all among the men of this plant is an effective union, according to "The Issue." It is pointed out by "The Issue" that a strike at this time would be useless, in that it would entail needless suffering on the part of women and children.

But the men must organize.

Above all they must refuse to sign an Agreement Clause.

COAL RATES ARE REDUCED —BUT NOT TO CALGARY

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—The C. P. R has announced further reductions in coal rates on western lines for the purpose of alleviating the present western shortage To Moose Jaw there is a reduction of 20c. per ton, making the rate $4.00; between Fort William and Swift Current a reduction of $1.20 per ton, making the net arte $4.80; Fort William to Medicine Hat a reduction of 70c, making the net rate $5.30 per ton; Fort William to Saskatoon a reduction of 80c. per ton, net rate $4.80 per ton. The rate of $6 to Calgary remains unchanged. The reductions come into force August 6.

BAND CONCERT SUNDAY

The Fernie Italian Band, which has been compelled to forego giving its usual concerts for some weeks past owing to sickness among the musicians, will be once more on deck and will give an open-air concert of its usual first-class character on Sunday next on Victoria Avenue, weather permitting.

Programme

1 March—Victoria, by M. Chiaffarelli
2. Mazurka Russe—Czarina, by Ganne.
3. Idyl—Glow Worm, by Lincke.
4. Miserere—Trovatore, by Verdi,
5. Farandola — Songs of South France, by De Longpre.
6. Maritana—Grand selection, by Wallace.
7. Selection—Forza del Destino, by Verdi.
8. March — Caesar's Triumphal March, by Mitchell.
9. God Save the King.

THE SPRINGHILL STRIKE

The politicians are always anxious for votes. The poor dupes of workingmen listen to the yawp of the capitalist politician and suffer for it.

There was a strike on at Springhill, Noa Scotia. The fifteen hundred miners hung together for nearly two years. Then the provincial elections came on and the politicians needed the votes of the working mutts. Premier Murray, under whose cunning scheming the big capitalists have fastened themselves upon the workers of Nova Scotia and are bleeding them white, suddenly discovered that there was a strike on. The poor workers needed work. He became sympathetic and called employers and the strikers together. Owing to some hocus pocus that is not known the strike leaders called the strike off. Everything was going to be rosy and nice. The workers were going to be treated fair by the bosses and were going to be led beside the still waters of plenty amid the green fields of industrial peace. Plummer of the coal and steel trust was going to be the elder brother of the wage slaves and be a father unto the erring strikers.

The men went back to work, the elections were pulled off to the satisfaction of Premier Murray and the workers are enjoying the delight of industrial hell.

Jules Lavenne, who after visiting Cotton's Weekly returned to Levis, Quebec, (and finds the French of that place taking to Socialism like a duck to water) has been receiving information from Springhill. The following is a letter from the scene of unrest he has forwarded:

Springhill, July 11, 1911.

Jules Lavenne, Levis, Que.

Dear Comrade,—Just a few lines in answer to your kind letter. There is nothing new here. They are rubbing it in good and hard to the men. About a month from now the miners will have to go to the woods, cut some timber and take it down in the mines with them. They will also have to bottle up some air and take it down. They have not got any in the shafts. I am going to try and get out of here. There can't be any place as bad as this. Look out for something for yourself. Don't ever think of working here again.

Talk about a capitalist keeping his word! This fellow Plummer can beat Cowans a mile. How he must laugh when he sees how easy his poor slaves are! He says "I will only take ten per cent of your wages' and then he reduces wages from $2.44 to $1.52. We had $2.44 for eight hours work; now we have $1.52 for ten hours.

The name of the Comrade who wrote this letter cannot be made public. The hirelings of Plummer would victimize the slave worse than ever.

That is the kind treatment you get when you monkey round the capitalist politicians. That is the kind of slavery you get when you listen to the promises of the lying capitalists and their cunning henchmen.

The remedy is plain. Let every workingman come out from the old parties. Let him swear by all that he loves and cherishes in this world and the next that he will stand by his class and his class alone. Let the workingmen unite on the political field. Let them march in their hundreds of thousands to the polls with the revolutionary ballots in their United politically the workers can sweep Canada. They can sweep Plummer into the pauper class if they like.

Why, slaves of Canada, do you allow a set of flabby parasites to rob you to rule you, to keep your wives in rented shacks and in the misery of poverty?

Awake in your manhood and your hundred thousands and free yourselves from your capitalist enslavers. —Cottons Weekly

THE RED SPECTRE OF PEACE vs. THE RED SPECTRE OF WAR

Why There May Be No War Between Germany, France and England—Because a Considerable Portion of Their Citizens Do Not Want It.

There may be no "European Convulsion"—now or at any other time—over the Moroccan or any other question.

The reason is simple—a large percentage of the people of Europe DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT.

Emperors, kings and rulers may CAL for war, but IF their subjects do not fight THERE IS NO WAR.

That is the prospect which faces the governments of Europe the moment they declare war.

There are now in Europe 10,000,000 MEN who vote the Socialist ticket, and who therefore are avowedly AGAINST WAR. These Socialists, scattered principally throughout England, France and Germany, will not only refuse to fight but will also "incite" other workingmen to peace.

Two weeks ago the French Socialists announced that they will call a meeting of the Socialist parties of all countries involved in the Moroccan controversy the moment the situation becomes grave, TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO TO PREVENT WAR.

In Germany the Kaiser cannot depend upon his own army. At least fifty per cent of his soldiers are Socialists. They will not fight their fellow workingmen of other countries.

The German Socialist movement pays particular attention to the young people. It sees to it that every young man has read Socialist literature before he goes into the army.

The army itself is a veritable school of Socialism. It is against the rules for a soldier to read Socialist literature. But this does not deter the Socialists. Every soldier is plentifully supplied with papers and books on Socialism. A secret postal system delivers party papers to the army.

If a soldier is caught reading Socialist literature he is sent to the guard house (unless his superior officer is a Socialist, who confiscates the literature and reads it himself).

This Socialist literature tells the soldiers that they have interests in common with the workingmen of other countries and that wars are carried on only to aid big business.

It teaches them to despise war. It destroys all the jingo military spirit which the Kaiser endeavors to put into his army.

There are about 3,500,000 Socialists in Germany, every one of them opposed to war.

How then can there be war?

The Socialist movement is referred to in Europe as a "red spectre" because it uses the red flag, signifying human brotherhood as its emblem. But it proves itself a spectre of peace, the nemesis of the red spectre of war. —Chicago Socialist.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOCK LABORERS ON STRIKE

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dock laborers to the number of 30,000 went on strike here to-day. The seamens' strike, which was settled some time ago, convinced the dockers that they also could obtain their demands by similar action, and as a result strikes have taken place in various shipping points in England and Wales. London hitherto has not been seriously affected.

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK

delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers. Proprietors

For Sale

Two good Teams, suitable for either delivery business or general work.

S. J. HARRISON, Wardner, B. C.

Joe Falvo Shoemaker

General Repairer
New Work
warranted

Carosella's Store

Second Hand Furniture Store

VICTORIA AVENUE N.

Highest Prices Paid

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

Two-chair Barber Outfit for Sale.

G. RADLAND, Prop.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday

Reckett's Blue, 3 pkts. for	10c.
Fruit Jars, Pints, per doz.	65c.
Fruit Jars, quarts, per doz.	75c.
Fruit Jars, half gallon, per doz.	$1.10
2 lb Tins Table Syrup	10c.
5 lb. Tins Table Syrup	25c.
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts for	25c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pktsfor	25c.
Finnan Haddie, 2 tins for	25c.
Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins for	35c.
3 lb. sacks of Salt, 4 for	25c
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts for	25c.

Special Reduction Sale of Men's Hats

French makes, newest colorings and shapes

Regular $4.00
Special $2.65

Big Cut in Children's Wash Dresses

At 65c.—For ages 2 to 8 years made from good Printed Cambrics and plain and fancy Chambrays. There are a variety of styles, all are good.

At 75c.—Sizes 2 to 8 years; made from plain and checked Chambrays, trimmed with strappings of harmonizing shades, perfectly fitting little Dresses and easily worth double this price.

At 95c.—Sizes 2 to 9 years, in plaited short waist effects, of durable English Drills; colors: White, Cadet and Navy.

At $1.00—Sizes 10 to 14 years, made with Dutch necks and half length sleeves; in White with fine Blue hairline stripes; a great bargain for $1.00

At $1.35—Sizes 4 to 14 years. For a variety of styles, including the Sailor Blouse and Plaited Skirt effects.

At $1.60—Sizes 8 to 18 years, in fancy Ginghams and in combinations of plain and checked Chambrays. Many of these dresses are prettily trimmed with embroidery and all are well made and exceptionally good fits.

White Waist Special

At 65c.—Prettily embroidered, elbow sleeves; a waist that is sold frequently at $1.00

At 95c.—Embroidered Swiss and Nainsook Waists; these are regular $1.50 waists, only about five dozen now in hand; sizes 32 to 42.

At $1.25.—These Waists are regular values from $1.75 to $2.50; there are over 25 different designs, all of which are good. This is surely the best blouse value you have ever been offered.

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited

Here it is, Waiting for U

FOR SALE—Garden produce, Rhubarb, etc. Jos. Leonard Allan. (46-6t)p

TO RENT.—Three-roomed House, Riverside Avenue, West Fernie; $10 a month. Jos. Leonard Allan. (46-3t)p

FOR SALE—Elswick Bicycle, one of leading British makes. Three-speed; gear-case with oil bath; brakes front and back; luggage carrier and Lucas lamp complete; perfect order; nearly new. Price $50. Further particulars at Ledger Office. 31 np

For Sale

22 Acres Fruitland at Elkmouth

Partly cleared and ready for planting out. Good stream of pure water on property. Easy terms. Address A.J.B. District Ledger, Fernie, B.C., for particulars.