

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. Political Unity is Strength
Vol. IV, No. 46 THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JULY 29, 1911. \$1.00 A YEAR

THIS UNION PROSPERS

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Their Annual Banquet

On Tuesday night the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Local No. 1220 gave a banquet at the Waldorf Hotel, clearly proving that their capabilities are not limited merely to the framing of a structure of wood but equally to the framing and lining of the human structure known as man, but in the last task we must acknowledge that they had the excellent co-operation of the ladies, headed by the amiable proprietress of the Waldorf and her capable bevy of assistants.

Mayor Bleasdel ably performed the duties incumbent on him as chairman of the gathering and in his usual happy style after the tables were cleared of edibles introduced those present who aided in making the evening a pleasant one to every guest.

The toast list was a long one and to go into every detail would take up too much space, but we will mention a few features and hope that those omitted will take the will for the deed.

Colonel Farquharson responded to the toast "Our Host" in consequence of the manager Mr. Leslie Mills, being unable to do so, because of a severe attack of rheumatism. There were speeches delivered by G. Dorenbecker for the cigar makers; Joe Gouppill "The Bartenders"; A. J. Carter, "The Mineworkers"; G. Miller, "The Brewery Workers"; J. W. Bennett, "The Press," etc., etc. In addition to those already mentioned there were songs by P. Scott, B. Smith, F. H. Shaw, recitations by Thos. Beck, and G. Myers, also gave a "Helmath" song in German that was greatly appreciated.

H. Wilkes, W. Kummer and J. Swift spoke on behalf of their craft the carpenters. Others who were there were P. Buckingham, C. E. Brown, C. Waldie W. Griner, E. Erdler, J. J. Wood, R. Kerr, J. Mangan, H. Williamson, W. Ingram, R. Crowe.

Punctually at 12 o'clock the gathering dispersed after the National Anthem had been sung and this ended the third annual banquet of the U. B. of C. and J. 1220.

ther in his hovel or Lincoln in his cabin was no more.

If anything in this world is great, this thing in your hand is great!

It is the beginning of a new world power that will one day shape the destiny of man.

Its eyes and ears are social eyes and ears. Its voice is a social voice. The eyes and ears search throughout the world for what you want to know what you ought to know, and the voice carries to every part of the world the news.

Through this thing and only through this thing, can you know the truth about country politics and business, about science, industry and art, about freedom, justice and democracy. Truth, my friend, the truth that shall make you free.

You are now fed on lies. You know only what the enemy want you to know, or what escapes from them when they quarrel among themselves. By controlling this great instrument, they control the sources of our information, as John D. Rockefeller controls the sources of oil, and we must buy the kind of product they want to sell and at their price.

Think of this thing, more precious, more powerful, more enlightening than all else, owned by the enemy—at least all but owned by the enemy!

You have this poor thing in your hands. It depends upon you whether it will become a great instrument for fighting our battles. Poor as it is, it is a symbol of that which is our sole security as a sovereign people.

It must be on guard. It must watch out for us. It must report the truth to us. It must warn us of danger, and when need be, call us to action.

Will it fail? That is inconceivable, for if this thing falls then all else falls.—S. D. Herald.

HILLCREST—AUGUST 9th

The members of Hillcrest Local Union, U. M. W. of A., will celebrate the opening of their new hall on Wednesday, August 9th, by a grand concert and ball. Tickets \$1.00 and every body who can attend will be made heartily welcome. Tickets can be bought at Burnett and Lang's Store at Hillcrest and at the Drug Store (Watson's) at Frask.

P. KENNEDY NOW A BENEDICT

Word has been received that Patrick Kennedy, former City Alderman and long associated with Mr. Mangan in the lumber industry, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony in Brooklyn, N.Y., to Miss Kathleen Conway, of Maynoor Castle, Kilkenny, Ireland. The happy couple have gone to Niagara Falls for their honeymoon trip and before returning, West intend to visit the principal cities of the West. We know that in wishing the newly wedded long life and happiness we voice the sentiments of every single citizen who has had the pleasure of knowing the genial Paddy.

MASONS AT CHURCH

On Sunday last Christ Church, (Anglican) was crowded to its capacity at the evening service when the members of Elk River Lodge of Masons attended in a body. The minister, Rev. J. F. Walton, delivered a very impressive and instructive sermon on "The Symbolism of the Cross." Special song service also was rendered.

WILLY McINNES IN THE BREACH

William Wallace Bruce McInnes, he of the malaric career "Boy Orator," "M.P.," "Governor of Yukon," "Barrister of few briefs," and latterly Judge, according to court papers is slated to lead the Liberals of this Province to the aid of Laurier in his fight for Reciprocity. It is not only in the United States that the pathway to the woolstack is via the political route with a return ticket in case of emergency.

COMMUNICATED

Corbin, B. C. July 26
To the Editor, District Ledger:—
Sir,—I wish to call the attention of your Michel correspondent "Krimoo" to the fact that the name of the Fire Warden in Corbin is William Harmlson, and not "Windy Dilly," as in your issue of July 22. I can only ascribe this to his gross ignorance, and I think the least he can do is to apologize through the medium of your paper. Failing to do so I shall be compelled to place the matter in the hands of my solicitor.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM HARMILSON.

A SMALL FLARE UP

Shortly after one o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear of the City Hall. Fortunately but little damage was done as the Fire Department reached the scene in quick order and soon succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

THE SITUATION IS REVIEWED

When the Dominion Government granted the Crow's Nest Pass Railway charter it secured possession of fifty thousand acres of coal lands from the Province of British Columbia. These lands formed an important feature in the discussion of that historic charter, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who conducted the negotiations, made a great deal of the fact that by securing these lands the Government would be in a position to guarantee an abundance of fuel for all time. It is true that there was a string on the proposition, and not unreasonably so. The Government was neither to operate nor dispose of these lands as long as the operating mines furnished an adequate supply of fuel. But when they failed to do this the lands were to be brought into the market in whatever way the Government might deem best. It would have been unfair to take advantage of this clause while the initial difficulties of establishing a new industrial enterprise were handicapping the operators, but such an argument has no pertinency after a lapse of fourteen years, and since failure to furnish an adequate supply of coal has now become a chronic condition it is surely time for the Government to turn to account the vast areas of fuel which it acquired for this specific purpose. Failure to do so undoubtedly justifies public criticism; it may lead to something worse. The day has gone by when at any rate so far as the largest operating mine is concerned the Dominion Government need refrain from such action out of tender consideration for its personal friends. The property has long ago passed under the control of American capitalists, who are handling it in exactly the manner which The Week anticipated. There is no regard for Canadian interests, Canadian shareholders or Canadian citizens. The property is being operated to furnish freight for American railway lines, and fuel for American smelters. It is about time that a Canadian Government made a move in the interests of the Canadian people.—The Week.

to which parties are in agreement may be made clearly known or difference, if any, disclosed. I believe that if the suggestion in my telegram of July 22 be acted upon and both parties are able to show before conference of boards of trade being held at Macleod to-day, that there is no difference between them on union question, an early settlement will not be difficult to reach. On the other hand, if there is any difference, the sooner it is made known to the board in order that the public may be in a position to judge as between parties which is taking the reasonable and which is taking the unreasonable stand in the matter.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labor

Powell to King—
Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:—

Would like to have interpretation of Department on so-called Majority Report. Macleod's report differs in essential particulars from Dr. Gordon's and from this it would appear that there are three distinct reports. Would like your reply to me at Macleod as soon as possible.

W. B. POWELL,
Pres. District 18

King to Powell—
Ottawa, Ont., July 25, 1911
W. B. Powell, Esq., President District 18 U. M. W. of A., Macleod, Alta.

Your message of twenty-fourth to Minister received to-day. In reply I am to state act does not authorize Minister or Department to interpret report and any interpretation given would be without binding effect on either party. In Minister's view if parties concerned are unable to agree as to interpretation of any disputed point question might be referred by agreement to chairman of board, but Minister is without power to compel action by chairman. Minister has noted, however, regarding question that Chairman and Mr. Macleod state themselves to be in full accord save on two points; the exception being expressly stated over Mr. Macleod's signature. Minister's view that in event of either or both parties notifying department of acceptance of Board's report it will be desirable each party shall state whether such acceptance to exceptions stated by Mr. Macleod. Department is informing operators of Minister's view as to this point.

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labor

JAMES O'BRIEN MEETS WITH BAD ACCIDENT IN SEATTLE

On Wednesday the sad intelligence was received at Coal Creek that Jas. O'Brien whilst at work in the railway car shops in Seattle had had the misfortune to get tangled in the machinery and before he could be extricated he was terribly mangled, one arm being torn from the socket, both legs broken and ribs fractured. The unfortunate young man is brother of John, George and Charles O'Brien who are so well known in Fernie. The last two left on Thursday bound for Seattle.

When the distressing news was received the young man's poor mother was so overcome that she collapsed.

Night Lettergram—Carter to King: July 23.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:—
Your telegram to Pres. Powell has been received by me in his absence and I feel compelled to reply so that you may be better posted in the matter. Kindly see minutes of Calgary Conference which were attached to application for Board and you cannot help being convinced of the attitude of the miners on this question. There is only one definition of a closed shop, and that is the employer employs none but union men. The agreement asked for by miners requires every man to voluntarily sign the check-off consequently there is no restriction on the operators whom they shall employ. Trusting this will clear the doubt which is evident in your mind.—Yours very truly,
A. J. CARTER.

King to Carter:—

Ottawa, Ont., July 24th, 1911
A. J. Carter, Secy. U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

I thank you for your wire July 23rd received. There is no doubt in my mind as to attitude of miners and understand their demand respecting union recognition to be as stated by you. My doubt is as to whether operators are prepared to grant this demand as presented, and I agree with chairman of board it is important that the position of both sides should be openly stated in order that the extent

Outside of the communities in which coal mining is carried on, but little is known of the conditions connected with the industry. There is nothing remarkable about that because it is enough for the ordinary individual to attend to his own business properly, consequently so long as his interests are not affected, there is no purpose beneficial to him to be served, but when a dislocation takes place such as a strike, lockout or other cause, then, of course, he becomes very much interested.

In order to get information bearing on the questions at issue, he consults the newspapers, and although they may furnish all available data their deductions therefrom will be more or less biased, conformably to the interests involved.

This publication is the organ of the miners, therefore, we know full well that the general public naturally expects that its opinions will be predisposed to represent matters from the workers' standpoint. To this we willingly acknowledge in the affirmative, but while criticism may be made of our deductions, still the excellent position we have for obtaining accurate data should, so far as the presentation of facts be concerned, at least be looked upon as worthy of more consideration than those distant from the scene of action.

That a strike has now been in progress for the past four months is common knowledge, but the circumstances existing prior thereto are not so well known, and regardless of repeating what to us is an old story, we will dwell on some features that may enable those not connected with the circumstances to have a better grasp of the situation.

An agreement was made in 1909 between the Western Coal Operators Association and District 18, representing the mine workers, containing certain provisions as to wages to be paid to the men in the various departments ranging from \$2.25 minimum to \$3.67 1/2 maximum for 10 hours; \$2.25 minimum to \$3.67 1/2 maximum for 12 hours, and from \$2.25 minimum to \$3.36 maximum for 8 hours. These are all for men who are classed as outside workers. All inside wages are for 8 hours work, the minimum is \$2.50 and the maximum \$3.50, and the only three classes of men who receive the higher day wage are miners (in wet places), rock miners and machinemen.

The extra hazardous character of coal mining and the prevailing rates that obtain in other occupations should certainly convince any thinking man resident in the West that the increase demanded of 12 1/2 per cent on the aforementioned rates for day wage men was exceedingly reasonable, more especially so in view of the constantly increased cost of living which has gone up by leaps and bounds, and the knowledge of which is commonplace to everybody. One advantage that the outside man has over the inside worker and which accounts for the lower rate is the fact that ordinarily he gets in more shifts during the month than does the 8 hour employee.

We may mention, by the way, that there is an understanding that nothing in the agreement shall be construed to prevent the companies from paying higher rates, this they do, but only in such cases as they cannot avoid, because of conditions of the labor market in that particular branch, as is instanced in the power house engineers, who must have passed a Government examination under the provisions of the Dollar Inspection Act before they are allowed to have charge of steam engines and boilers.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY

Local Senators Have a Surplus and Vote a Five Spot Each

TWO OF 'EM SAY NO

A regular meeting of the Council was held in the chamber on Thursday evening at which all members were present except Ald. McIntyre.

A communication was read from the Crow's Nest Trading Company asking that the Court of Revision hold another session for the purpose of taking up a claim regarding the amount assessed against this firm's holdings.

The City Clerk was instructed to reply that the court was adjourned and that no action could be taken further.

The withdrawal from the Fire limits of the Skating Rink and adjoining block was discussed, but it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance temporarily.

The City Clerk was instructed to call for tenders for the supply of meters and transformers for next two years.

A motion was introduced, seconded and passed, that hereafter the aldermen shall be paid the sum of Five Dollars for attendance at regular meetings and two and a half dollars for attendance at special meetings.

There were three voted for the motion and two opposed.

This question of payment of members has been mooted for some time past but now has taken material shape. The additional taxation will mean about \$1200 additional fixed expense and the money will be paid to the recipients half yearly.

A number of accounts were submitted and passed.

By-Law No. 113 (Health By-Law) was read one, two, three times.

A FEW "MARKET" QUOTATIONS

These few jottings from various "market" reports should be proof for those who have any doubt about labor power being a commodity and subject to the same conditions as butter, cheese, hogs, etc.

The Local Labor Market

Local labor conditions have not changed much during the past week. The continued demand for labor, both skilled and unskilled, keeps an even temperature on the pulse of the labor market, and the result is that as the demand increases the supply is found sufficient to meet the needs of the market. All trades are working to their fullest capacity, and the agents of the unions state that there is no men out of work. The schedule scale of wages seems to be of a satisfactory nature and complaints, as regards the non-fulfillment of the schedules is practically nil. It can now be fairly well predicted that there will not be any trouble by any of the trades in the city this year.

Produce

Butter market is generally firm. Offerings are fairly good. Cheese is also firm. Eggs are unchanged. Hog products are steady.

Fish

The wholesale fish men report a continued strong demand for the various lines handled. Supplies are plentiful. Prices remain as quoted last week.

Trend of Coffee Market

Prices have been firm for some time and advances have occurred.

The market on coffee has been very firm for some weeks and options have been steadily advancing. Green coffee as well as the Brazilian market have also advanced.

There is a large decrease shown in the visible supply which is given out as follows by the New York Coffee Exchange. The decrease for the month of June was 748,148 bags, so that the total on July 1 was 11,070,422, which compares with 13,719,530 a year ago. In other words the smaller Brazilian crops resulted in a loss of about 2,700,000 bags for the twelve months.

Since the Bankers' Committee sold 1,200,000 bags, government coffee in April there remains 5,100,000 bags in their hands which, deducted from the visible, leaves an available supply of about 6,000,000 bags for Europe and this country.

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Taylor's (M.P., Lead, Ont.) Method of dealing with the Mine Workers (Courtesy Calgary Albertan)

Old Slave Revolts

Spartacus the Gladiator

The outstanding feature which marked ancient civilization from modern was the production of wealth by the labor of chattel slaves instead of, as now, by wage labor. The position of these slaves was exactly that of the horse or the ox. They were work animals and were in effect, so regarded rather than as human beings. Unlike the modern worker, whose services are bought from day to day, though thus his servitude is also lifelong, they were bought and sold bodily and were the actual property of their masters. And as such they were, like an ox or a horse, more or less valuable property and represented generally a cash outlay. There was therefore an incentive to treat them at least as well as horses or oxen. They were housed, clothed and fed by their masters of course out of the wealth they had produced, and a certain standard of housing, clothing and feeding had to be observed in order that their efficiency might not be impaired. For the products of their toil belonged to their owners, and the greater their productivity the better for the latter.

However, as these civilizations advanced, slaves became so numerous as to be of little value. The incentive to good treatment accordingly vanished, and the lot of the slave became very hard. So much so that slaves were driven to the limit of their endurance, as when worn out, they could, like the wage workers, easily be replaced. Further, the wanton slaughter of slaves came to be a pastime. One of the forms taken by this pastime was gladiatorial games, and the more active, powerful and courageous slaves were picked out and trained to fight with one another in the arena for the entertainment of the citizens. One of these gladiators was Spartacus. By birth a Thracian herdsman, he had fallen into the hands of the Romans, and about 74 B. C., was trained as a gladiator at the Roman City of Capua. Here his stature, courage and prowess had brought him considerable fame, and he was a leader among the gladiators. With some two hundred of these he at length formed a plan to secure the knives with which they ate, rush the guards and escape. At the last moment the plan was betrayed and a move made to arrest the plotters. But they became aware of it in time and Spartacus and some seventy of the most daring of his fellows succeeded in breaking out. Out in the country the fell in with some wagons loaded with weapons intended for use in the arena. Seizing what they required of these they made their way to Mount Vesuvius. Here Spartacus was elected leader with Crixus and Enomans as lieutenants.

It was not long before a detachment of troops was sent after them. These found them entrenched upon a precipitous crag with but one way of ascent. Being nightfall, the soldiers camped here, guarding the foot of the approach to prevent escape. However, during the night the gladiators, twisting ropes

of vines, let themselves down a cliff on the far side, and making a detour, fell upon the sleeping soldiers. Taking them completely by surprise they slaughtered numbers of them and put the rest to flight, capturing their arms and baggage.

Spartacus then issued a proclamation of emancipation for all those who would join him. At this time the public lands, which had formerly been tilled by the peasants on shares, had been mostly seized by the rich, and the peasants had been reduced to a miserable condition of poverty, while great estates had sprung up, tilled by hordes of imported chattel slaves under the lash of hired overseers. Consequently Spartacus' proclamation received a hearty response, and he soon found himself at the head of some ten thousand desperate men more or less armed. These he set himself to drill and discipline into an army.

Against this slave army was sent a large Roman force under the praetor Varinius. Varinius foolishly divided his forces. One of his lieutenants, Furius, he sent ahead with two thousand men, while another, Costinus, occupied the town of Salenae, where he, with cheerful confidence, proceeded to take the baths. Spartacus was not slow to seize the advantage. He surprised Furius and destroyed nearly his entire detachment, and then almost succeeded in capturing Costinus in his bath, routing his detachment also.

The effect of this victory was electrifying. Slaves poured into the camp of Spartacus and soon his army numbered some seventy thousand. With these he quickly annihilated Varinius' main body. This left the field clear for Spartacus. He captured city after city, gaining adherents everywhere and seizing quantities of arms and supplies, until he was complete master of the extreme south of Italy, where he spent the winter in drilling and maneuvering his forces, evidently realizing the dangers of idleness and luxury in such circumstances.

It had been planned in the spring to march upon Rome itself, but this plan had to be abandoned owing to the jealousy and defection of Crixus and Enomans. The latter, with a large party undertook an excursion for plunder westward, encountered a Roman army and was killed and his force routed. Crixus, with some thirty thousand Gauls, met the same fate at Mt. Garganus.

Spartacus then conceived the plan of leading the army northward out of Italy, whence the slaves might escape into regions whose inhabitants had not been enslaved and expropriated in the Roman wars of conquest. On this march he was constantly harassed by three Roman armies. However, one of these he outmaneuvered and defeated, capturing a large number of Roman patricians. These, with aplomb, he compelled to fight as gladiators for the entertainment of the slaves. At the crossing of the River Po, his way was barred by a second army, which likewise met with defeat. His army was again augmented in num-

bers and the slave soldiers seem to have lost their heads over their successes. They compelled Spartacus to abandon the northward march to safety and turned their faces again towards Rome. An army, under the Consul Lentulus was met and beaten so disastrously that Lentulus was recalled and disgraced.

The Roman elections taking place about this time, a peculiar situation arose, there being no candidates for the office of consul, as the new consul's first duty would be to lead an army against the now dreaded gladiator. Finally Crassus was prevailed upon to take the office. He appears to have been at least a general of considerable prudence, for he devoted himself to harassing the servile army without risking a pitched battle. Not so his lieutenants, however, three of whom successively were tempted into attacking the slaves against orders, and were crushingly defeated. Crassus nevertheless succeeded in herding the slaves down towards the sea.

Here accounts become somewhat obscure. Spartacus seems to have conceived the idea of crossing to Sicily. To this end he appears to have had some dealings with sea pirates. And, while they failed to cross him over, yet somehow, through their agency his forces seem to have been swelled to the enormous number of three hundred thousand. Hereabouts also, Crassus seems to have attempted to shut in the slaves on a promontory by means of a wall and embankment thirty-six miles long. Through these entrenchments the proletarian army broke one stormy night and again gained the open country. Disaffection seems to have again broken out among them, and fifty thousand, taunting Spartacus with cowardice, sallied forth to attack Crassus, with the usual result.

The Romans had now been reinforced by the arrival of Pompey with an army from Spain, and Lucullus was expected at Brundisium with the Asiatic legions. Spartacus, by forced marches, attempted to reach this point ahead of Lucullus, but was too late, and was checked in this direction. Dogged by three armies, numbering in all some four hundred thousand men, mostly veterans, under the three ablest generals of the day, the slaves retreated into the mountains. Finally, at the headwaters of the Silarus, they were forced to give battle. After four years of fighting, Spartacus now realized that the end had come. After a desperate struggle Spartacus and a great part of his army were killed and the rest scattered among the mountains to be later hunted down. Altogether some 260,000 workmen were killed. Six thousand prisoners were crucified along the Apian Way for the delectation of the patricians as they drove back and forth.

So ended one of the greatest class wars of history, of which the historians make but scant mention. Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, have been extolled to all the world for their generalship. Of Spartacus, who, leading

untrained workers and without the backing of a great state, was probably the greatest general of them all, and a man of fine character, we hear hardly the name. The reasons are clear enough. He was a leader of slaves in revolt against their masters, and historians are historians of the master class.

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION OPEN TO SETTLERS
Homes for 2,000 Farmers

MINOT, N. D., July.—President Taft has issued a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Registration will commence August 14. Principal point of registration is Minot North Dakota.

The land subject to homestead entry will approximate 342,000 acres. It will be subject to settlement under United States Homestead Laws.

The land has been appraised at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per acre. Any American citizen or alien who has declared his intention of becoming such and who has not already exercised his homestead right or who is not already the owner of more than 160 acres of land, is eligible to register for a homestead at this opening.

The land located in this reservation is some of the choicest land in North Dakota, located in the northwestern part of McLean County just south of the Great Northern Railway's transcontinental line. The larger portion of it is a dark brown color, the top soil being an alluvial deposit capable of producing all kinds of cereals and vegetables. It is underlaid with a clay sub-soil. The larger portion is practically free from stone and may be easily worked.

The method of the opening will be by registering and drawing.

In addition to the usual homestead filing fees, the homesteader will have to pay the appraised value of the tract which he picks out which may be anywhere from \$1.50 to \$6.00 per acre.

COMMUNICATED
To the Editor, District Ledger—
Dear Sir—Please allow me space to say just a few words on how the football league is won and lost in this the Crow's Nest Pass. I must say it is a disgrace to such a fine old game, for on Saturday's match (Michael Coleman) everybody knew that Michel had to win, and to make it more glaring Coleman only brought four of their regular players. I for one, think it's a crying shame that such things should be allowed, and the sooner the football executive get a move on the better it will be for the game. They will tell you that they are playing under the English Association rules. Nothing of the kind, for the E. A. would not stand for such things but would disqualify them for life. And please remember that at present there are only five teams in the league, not a quarter of a league, and still we cannot have straight play, for I think all the teams are tarred with the same brush.

Yours, etc.,
FAIRPLAY.



The Original and Only Genuine
Beware of Imitations
Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

ENTER, THE BIG TRUST

While an antiquated Supreme Court is conducting trust investigations and promising more in the future, and a glib public expectantly awaits the decisions, hoping that something, they know not what, will be done, to limit the scope and power of the trust, Judge Gary, calmly disdaining to notice the childish farce, goes into consultation with the representatives of the steel industry of seven of the greatest industrial nations, and as a result that outlines of a World's International Steel Trust—its final form—rises before the astonished gaze of a gaping public.

And the apparition is all the more menacing from the fact that it was unexpected. In the very midst of the investigations the purpose of which was to limit the monster, it develops before their very eyes larger and more powerful than ever. It was a national menace when the investigation began and before it concludes it becomes international. To the command of "thus far and no farther," it responds by enveloping practically the entire commercial world.

Such is the answer of the Steel Trust to that august body from whose decision there is no appeal. The steel interests of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Spain have joined with those of the United States in forming an international association, the rudimentary form of the inevitable International Trust. Its first phase is the usual "gentleman's agreement," the invariable prelude to the process of trustification.

How is our Supreme Court to deal with this combination? What statute can be enacted in any of the countries involved that will effectively forbid its formation? The limits of the law-making power of any country are its own borders. National law is powerless to deal with international phenomena. And no international conference can be called to deal with the trust, for the governments of the other countries involved do not need anti-trust campaigns to delude their people and will have none of them.

Yet the situation is not one whit more impossible to deal with now than it ever was. The national trust could no more be destroyed by the Supreme Court than the international trust can. And for the formation of the latter is valuable mainly in emphasizing the hopelessness of "trust busting." While the trust was only national in scope, millions could be deceived into believing it subject to national law. Now that it is becoming international the fact that there is no law that can even pretend to deal with it is only too apparent to the meanest intelligence. It is now evident to all that the trust is an international phenomenon is altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, a condition which was as much of a fact when the trust was merely national, but which could not so readily be perceived.

The world trust which now appears as a startling and terrifying apparition to the readers of the capitalist press, was predicted with absolute certainty many years before it appeared by the Socialists, the correctness of whose analysis of the trust itself. At the time of this writing, July 6, the local capitalist press is giving its readers in sensational headlines the news of the monster combination. On July 2, this journal announced that the outcome of the Brussels convention would be the formation of the International Steel Trust, and four days later its announcement was confirmed and captured as "news" in the capitalist press. On the question of the trust the socialist journalist can "scoop" his competitors every time. Yet there is nothing particularly mysterious about it. The Socialist knows what will happen, and is no more elated at having his prediction fulfilled than the astronomer who works out the time of a solar eclipse or the return of Halley's comet.

Dummy statements of the type of Representative Stanley and Senator Cummins, who babble fatuously of the necessity of "restoring competition" will now have to come to an agreement with their intellectual peers—if such can be found—in the legislative bodies of Germany, England, France, Belgium, Austria, Spain and Canada on the question of "restoring competition." They will have to form a coalition. They will have to form a coalition.

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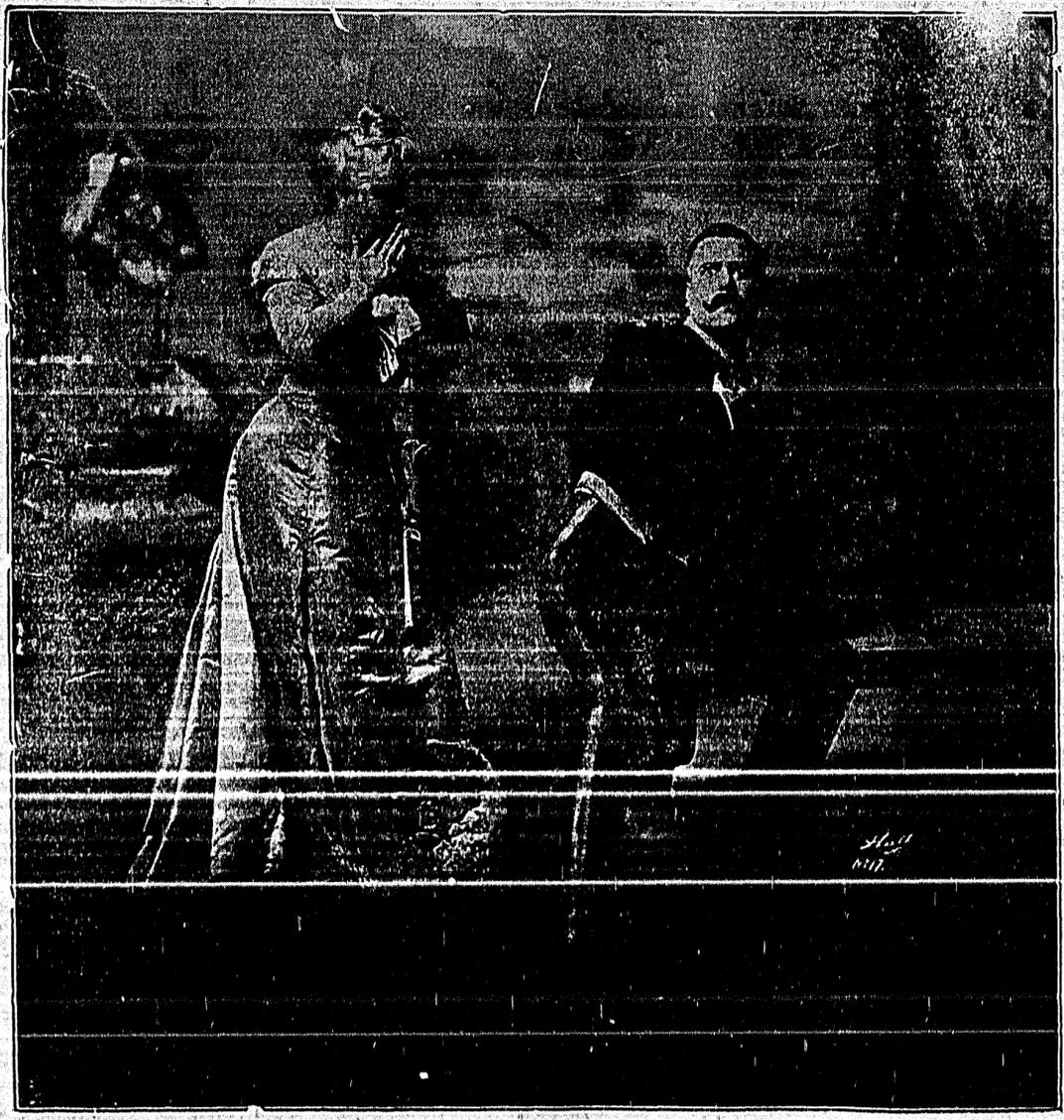
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McKenzie King Sends Message Wants Miners and Operators to Frankly State Their Positions

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Hon. McKenzie King has sent to W. B. Powell of the executive board, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, Fernie, B. C., the following telegram:

"Replying to wire of July 21 from the executive board, District 18, United Mine Workers of America, respecting the reports of the discussion on the industrial situation in the Western coal fields in the house of commons on Wednesday last, would say the board is quite right in understanding that the statements made by me with reference to the cause of the dispute were based upon opinions embodied in the report of the board appointed to investigate the dispute. Perhaps I should point out that the board report does not appear to pass any special reflection upon the miners in this connection, but simply emphasizes the importance of both parties to present the dispute friendly coming out into the open in regard to its principles of the open or closed shop. It may be that from the point of view of the miners the question as is mentioned in your telegram is one mainly of wages. On the other hand it may be that the mine operators are of a different opinion, and that they are not fully aware of the extent to which the union is prepared to concede the principle of open shop, or have not been made wholly apparent of the extent to which they are prepared to concede the degree of recognition asked for. Inasmuch as the report of the board repeatedly emphasizes that a definite understanding upon this point would effectually reverse the inability of the parties to negotiate in an agreement, might I invite consideration of the miners and operators alike to a suggestion I have made in reply to a communication informing me of a meeting of representatives of several boards of trade to be held at Macleod on Monday next, that an effort be made at this meeting to establish the accuracy of the opinion expressed by the board to which exception has been taken, by having both parties state frankly and openly their position on this question? Once the public is fully assured that it is the wage question, and the wage question only, which prevents an agreement, it should not be difficult to have a satisfactory settlement reached."

Mr. King has likewise sent a telegram to F. A. Dagg, vice-president of the Calgary Board of Trade, and to the Fernie Board of Trade, in which he, after expressing regret that owing to his parliamentary duties and to shortness of notice, it will be impossible for him to attend the meeting at Macleod, proceeds to state the situation as outlined in the message to Mr. Powell. Mr. King says:

"Might I suggest that at the meet-

ing of representatives of the boards of trade an effort be made to establish the accuracy of the opinion expressed by the conciliation board, to which exception has been taken, by having both parties state frankly and openly their position on this question, in accordance with the suggestion made by this board?"

Mayor Mitchell, of Calgary, is here to support the request of Calgary people that the duty on coal be removed in order to allow the West to get a supply. Any such action, it is pointed out, would require parliamentary sanction, the government not having the power to remove duties except in cases where a combine is shown to exist.

UNION RECOGNITION SLOGAN OF MINERS

Frank J. Hayes Strikes Keynote of Men's Demands at Anthracite Convention

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. — There is no doubt that the mine workers union will make its chief fight in the anthracite region next spring when the present agreement expires, for recognition of the union.

This was made apparent here recently by National Vice-President Frank J. Hayes, who came here from Indianapolis to attend the convention. He said after discussing the outlook in the region and the preparations being made to gain a number of concessions for the mine workers next year:

"We do not propose to ask too much nor will we be satisfied with very little. The time has come when the anthracite coal operators must realize and appreciate the value of trade agreements. The bituminous mine owners know its value and are content. You can say that we propose to stand out for the recognition of the union. We want to treat with the operators directly. We expect the working conditions of the anthracite mine worker to be improved and the only way it can be improved is to be insisted, true members of industrial organizations."

"It can be truthfully said, and it is a matter of record, that the anthracite men have responded to every call, but it is not the way to fight; it is not the way the majority of battles are won. The majority who have fallen away from the ranks have not destroyed the organization, nor have they impaired its usefulness, yet the mine workers should remember the old adage that they should in times of peace prepare for war."

"It is true that some have been negligent, some who failed to pay their dues and for three years remained from the union meetings. But we forgive and we forget. They will return to the fold and will be as gladly welcomed as of yore. But it is a bad practice and should be discontinued."

HUMBLE SCHOOLMASTER'S INVENTION MAY RENDER DREADNOUGHTS USELESS

BERLIN.—A teacher of Nuremberg, Christopher Wirth, has given to the world an invention which may considerably alter the aspect of future warfare by rendering Dreadnoughts obsolete and submarines useless.

The new war vessels, whether for air or water, will be crewless—a mere machine of destruction of life and property—while the operator is miles away conducting a battle by means of buttons and levers.

The invention recently gave a practical demonstration before a special committee of the German Navy League (Flottenverein) in a secluded part of the Wannsee, a lake near Berlin.

The system employed is very similar to that used in wireless telegraphy and it is the latest wonder in tele-dynamics.

The first experiments took place in a building where the inventor went into a room surrounded by thick walls and passed his electric waves through the wall, exploding miniature mines on the other side in the order selected by his visitors. He also fired off a revolver and started and stopped an electric motor and a steam engine by the same means.

On the lake he worked a specially made boat from the land, steering it in all directions without visible connections, fired off guns which were on board, and exploded sunken and floating mines in the water.

The unmanned motor boat was then steered through a labyrinth of small boats; the gear was reversed and soon returned to her original position. Bengal lights and fireworks were also ignited by wireless waves and only in the order desired.

The wave currents were transmitted and received through antennae in a very similar manner to that used in connection with receivers and transmitters in wireless telegraphy; each transmitter must be 'tuned' to the receiver before the current operates. The inventor has also applied his apparatus to balloons and flying machines, an aeroplane with electric motor can be steered from land in all directions and can be made to drop bombs when required. What is not explained is what would happen if an opposing electric wave could be got into tune and were directed in an opposite direction, but probably a premature explosion would occur.

STANDARD OF LIVING

It has been the opinion of many of the ablest political economists for over a century that what is technically called standard of life or standard of comfort, determines the wages of labor. This means that laborers have an habitual standard of life, a certain style of life and that what they receive as wages enables them on the average just to keep up this standard, but to do no more. They are able to occupy such sort of dwelling, or wear such clothes, to eat such food, and generally to do such things as this standard requires, but no more. There is so overwhelming an array of facts, gathered from widely separated countries, and from periods so distant from one another, which confirm this conclusion that it is difficult to resist it.—Professor Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, "Political Economy," page 221.

SOUTH WALES IN MINING CRISIS

The Struggle Between The Old and The New School

The historic Mid-Rhondda strike has now lasted eight months, and during that period the financial loss to the local community has been enormous, and acute and agonizing miseries have been borne by the strikers and their families. Effort after effort has been made to terminate this bitter struggle.

The Board of Trade has intervened and has thrown in the weight of its influence to secure a settlement; conference after conference has been held but all in vain. At last, however, the prospects seemed to brighten, and a ray of light was apparently thrown upon this dark scene. The recent conference of four representatives of the Coalowners' Association and an equal number of representatives of the Miners' Federation met in London, and at last arrived at a settlement which they recommended to the various parties involved in the dispute. It was agreed the colliers should be paid 2s. 1.1-3d. per ton for cutting the disputed vein; that an assurance be given of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; and low wages to be supplemented by allowances, as is customary throughout the coalfield. Another clause reads as follows: "Differences as to whether any particular man shall be receiving sufficient allowances to be determined by six members of the Conciliation Board—three from each side—and in the event of these failing to agree, the independent chairman to give his casting vote." Such were the salient terms of the agreement.

The Press hailed the settlement with delight, and so did the commercial community. In agreement with them were the older school of trade union leaders—those that still believe in the efficacy of sectional strikes. Although they did not regard the settlement as satisfactory, they contended that a principle had been won which they had long fought for; a principle of vital importance, the application of which would practically settle the thorny question of the abnormal place—the principle of the introduction of an umpire in case of dispute in the Butte vein at the Ely Pit of the Cambrian Trust. But the "new school"—the school which recognises the futility of sectional strikes, and which advocates national action—manifested bitter and determined opposition to the terms, and at the executive meeting there was a prolonged and acrimonious debate. The executive even declined to undertake the responsibility of accepting the terms, and preferred to call a special conference of the South Wales Federation to decide the matter. Eleven members decided to advise the conference to accept the terms; seven voted against; and the four Rhondda representatives decided to take no part in the voting, and left the room in a body. The strikers themselves declined to accept the agreement, and declared that they would fight to the bitter end, even if strike pay were withdrawn. And to crown all, the agreement has been unanimously rejected by the special conference of the South Wales Federation. Why? Because the Welsh miners think that these guarantees are valueless. Assurances are given to pay what is customary in South Wales; and what is customary is for the manager to decide what shall be paid in an abnormal place. Such a state of affairs has been the cause of the great dissatisfaction in the coalfields. The agreement simply maintains the status quo, and to ask the independent chairman to decide is practically to invite him to allow the present evil conditions to be perpetuated. In the words of Mr. Drace, M.P., the brilliant leader of the old school, "There was no question but that the assurances given were vague and devoid of finality, and the result was that they were now in the same position as at the start."

In view of the rejection of this settlement, what is the policy of the new school? To financially support the strikers until the conference on the abnormal place question to be held in London in June, and to obtain, if possible, a unanimous mandate for the application of the 20th rule—viz, general stoppage of all collieries of Great Britain, in order to obtain a minimum wage of 8s. per day for skilled and 5s. per day for unskilled workers. This is the only way, the new school contend the abnormal place question can be settled. Examined for a moment the point of view of the old school, and its futility under present economic conditions will be realized. They say: Draw the men out at the collieries where disputes exist, and the consequent financial loss to the employers will cause them to completely or partially concede our demands. A naive conception, indeed! The last few years have witnessed a revolutionary change in the employers' organization. To-day they possess an organization infinitely stronger financially than the Federation, as eloquently testified by the fact that the Powell Duffryn Company and the Cambrian Trust

have been able to pay the same dividends when their collieries were idle as when working, as a result of the subsidies received from the Coalowners' Association. The miner is recommended to fight these powerful concerns on a mere pittance of 10s. per week, which is just as reasonable as for a nation armed with bows and arrows to fight against another nation with the most up-to-date appliances of warfare. The new school asserts that the miners must adapt themselves to the new conditions. The power of the miners does not rest on finance, but on the fact that they belong to one of the vital industries of the country—on the fact that a cessation of work by all miners means misery and starvation not only to the men on strike, but to the whole community. That power the South Wales miners now intend to demonstrate, and unless the just demand of the miner is conceded, Britain is threatened with a crisis the like of which it has never before experienced, and which will shake the commerce and prosperity of this country to their very foundations. —J. LEWIS REES, South Wales Miners' Federation, in "Reynolds."

"ROUGHING IT."

Advice for the Tenderfoot.

With the return of spring the young men go forth in their thousands to promised lands, places where they may shed their high collars and not be expected to carry round the cake-stand; places where the manners are based on life, and not, as one might say, on antimacassars; lands where season-tickets are not and where stage-coach schedules are apt to be dislocated by nature, or, as the companies' bills say, by the act of God.

"Many fathers at that season, will snort and look over their eyeglasses with the gaze of 'Well, if you must you must, and the devil go with you—I mean my blessing,' because it is the merry month of May and the ice is breaking in the St. Lawrence. Mothers will look pathetically old, and their eyes will be full of sorrow. Brothers who have 'succeeded', at home will banter. Sisters will hint that the scrape-grace must inevitably fall there, as here; or, if that seems stingless, suggest, not directly remark, that men have all the fun of life, can travel and see the world!

The fun of life. I knew a man not unacquainted with the works of Shelly who labored on the ore-dump of the Silver King Mine above Nelson, Kootenay. "I have prayed for the sky to fall on me," he told me. "Oh! The sun on the back of your neck—and the everlasting breaking down of that ore! From breakfast to noon! from one o'clock to supper-time! 'Sweat and sun! I used to pray for the sky to fall!' He was over six feet in height, but perhaps too slack. I knew a boy on a farm in Manitoba who went up to his mattress in the loft on hands and knees every night during the harvest time, so worn out was he with the work.

For the youngster whose people want to make a man of him Western Canada is not a good place. For the youngster who wants to get away from people who do not want him to be a man Western Canada is a magnificent place. The former will find that he can make a mess of himself excellent well in almost any of the little towns, and will be marked down by those whom his remittance, in the order of things, is destined to support. The latter will not stay long in a town, if it be even one of no more than 2,000 inhabitants. He will take the first job he discovers, and that will in all probability be a railway job, as the railway seems the only thing in the country to the new arrival. Perhaps he will work in a section-gang for a pay of six or eight shillings a day. He will pump to and fro on the railway track with his troe fellows, affixing fish plates, hammering home new spikes, tamping ties that have sagged down. Or he may go up into the sawmills or the lumber camps in the mountains and learn with bitterness in his heart and splinters and resin in his throbbing hands, the difference between spruce and cedar, between cant-hook and peevie; also that when he handles a cant-hook at one end of a log, with another man at the other end, if they do not jerk forward the long handles in unison somebody is going to have his collar-home jarred. Or he may go teaming and find how difficult it is to guide a heavy wagon safely round the curves of wagon roads that show ruts a foot deep in naked mud. He may lose a wheel and his load down a gulch—and his job, and his confidence.

Common advice for the Tenderfoot is: "Tackle the first job that comes along." He will find that almost everywhere the question is, "Want a job? Did he ever do this before? Wherefrom within a month the Tenderfoot discards the influence of the Washington myth. He says, "Yes" every time. I once knew a man who had been a sailor and took a job as "engineer" of a steam shovel. He said he was accustomed to engines. He had tended a donkey-engine sometimes when loading or unloading cargo. By good luck, and a little care, and some stiff thinking he managed to prevent the boiler blowing up. But another man, of whom I had a glimpse and heard the laughing account of later (for the West appreciates the humor of such occurrences, after it has used language over him, tackled a job as "engineer" of a pump, thinking, doubtless that he could "puzzle it out." In the result he did not wait to claim the hours pay that might, possibly have been due to him.

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Fernie - B. C.

The Wild West is very different from handling round the cake-stand. The miner is but an ordinary human being. He works hard, runs great risks and all he asks is for fair remuneration. The operators can settle the dispute in less than ten minutes. All that is necessary is that they grant the men the increase in wagon asked and the hum of industry will resound again in the coal field.

As The Albertan pointed out on Thursday, the public will have to pay the piper. No one expects the operators to pay it. The miners say eight or ten cents a ton will cover all demands. The extra tax on the public should not exceed 25 cents a ton. The miners have now put it up to the operators. It isn't a case where the government or any one else can interfere. It's a straight case of employer and employee. Do the operators wish the miners to resume work? Grant the increase requested and the trouble is ended.—The Albertan.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

A dispatch from Fernie published in another column, fully bears out the contention of The Albertan in an editorial in Thursday's edition, that the easy way to settle the miners' strike is to grant the men the increased wages asked for. The miners are quite willing, as stated by The Albertan, to forego the other questions and allow a settlement of them to be adjusted as opportunity affords by mutual arrangement. The question with the miner is the receiving of an equivalent for labor given to keep his fam-

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A GRATUITOUS INSULT IN THE MAJORITY REPORT

FOLLOWING is the expression of their views on this subject:

"The board cannot but express its profound regret that it could not discover indications in any mine of an earnest attempt on the part of either of a company or of a local union to promote social, moral and intellectual well being of the workers in mines. Earnest and intelligent co-operation here would surely be productive of best results."

The above paragraph is an extract from the majority report of the Board of Conciliation, and if it may be taken as a criterion of the thoroughness (sic) of the investigation does not speak very loudly for the analytic faculties displayed by either Dr. Gordon or Colin Macleod, moreover such erroneous statements call for an ample apology from those claiming to be just and upright men, when the proofs thereof are made manifest. This we propose doing and await results.

At Coal Creek there is a club room, library and recreation hall under the auspices of the Coal Creek Literary and Athletic Association, officered by sub-officials of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. and other employees. From time to time concerts are given by local talent and outside artists are also engaged. There are winter classes of the St. John's Ambulance Association held in the meeting hall and lectures are delivered by Drs. Corsan and Workman and others. First Aid teams vie with each other for supremacy. Demonstrations of the Draeger apparatus by those members of the St. John's Ambulance Association who have had instructions in the use of life saving apparatuses for rescue work below ground. As a further illustration of the zeal evinced may mention that several of the young men have utilized their holidays at their own expense to make special trips to Seattle, the Pacific Coast headquarters of the Draeger Company.

Both the miners and the company co-operate in this important work connected with the coal industry.

At Fernie there is a co-operative store entirely under the control of the mineworkers with the avowed object of promoting the material and social well-being of its members. The Grand Theatre is owned and under the control of the miners. In the same building there is a clubroom, billiard hall, a library well-stocked with literature of a general character as well as dealing with the theoretical work of the coal mining industry and co-related industries.

At Hosmer the Hosmer Mines Company afford their employees every opportunity for increasing their store of knowledge upon rescue work, and a Government car is kept in readiness to proceed on the shortest notice to the scene of any disaster that may occur. Qualified men with the necessary equipment are on hand to accompany the car on its mission as was the case on that ill-fated 9th of December when 31 men lost their lives at the Bellevue disaster where Fred Alderson, of Hosmer, and one of the rescue party, gave up his life while attempting to save some of the stricken ones. What grander proof of moral worth can be furnished than this that he gave up his own life for another? Where were these high ideals taught? Among his comrades, the hazardous nature of whose calling breeds MEN who while the may possess the rough exterior show, when emergencies arise that they are capable of an abnegation which is the greater because void of any self-consciousness.

At Michel there are ambulance classes, Draeger apparatuses and the local physicians school the miners in first aid work. Both men and employers co-operate in the laudable work. Incidentally it may be mentioned that last year when certificates of proficiency were awarded there were three residents of that camp and recent additions to the St. John's Ambulance classes who had been awarded the King's medals for conspicuous bravery in connection with the rescue work at the Wellington (Whitehaven) Colliery disaster. Proof of their modesty is clearly demonstrated by the fact that it had been difficult to ascertain their whereabouts and none were more surprised than these men when they received notification that they had been singled out, as they said: "We only did what the other chaps would have done for us!"

At Coleman the miners' local organization owns the opera house, maintains the hospital, operates its own co-operative store, they also have a reading room where current literature in both English and foreign tongues is on hand.

At Bellevue the Finnish members, who are quite an important factor of the local union, own the best hall in the camp where they have an excellent library dealing principally with economic subjects both in their language and in English.

At Hillcrest the miners have recently built a new hall costing about \$8,000, which will contain a library and reading room and also be equipped with all kinds of gymnastic paraphernalia. This will be formally opened about August 9th.

At Passburg plans are completed for the construction of a hall, and it is the intention of the miners to run their own co-operative store.

At Lethbridge there is a hall and the miners help to support a library.

At Canmore there is a hospital. At Bankhead company and men co-operate in the upkeep of an excellent library and reading room.

Diamond City, a hall, Taber, a hall and reading room.

In addition to the above there are football clubs, baseball clubs, anglers associations, rifle clubs, all kept up by the miners. Then there are choral societies, economic leagues and other similar organizations.

In most places the mineworkers are the majority of the members in the fraternal organizations and practically every camp has its Socialist Local where lectures are delivered, debates indulged in, and there is a stock of appropriate literature available both for use and sale.

We think we have stated our case sufficiently well to disprove the aspersions cast upon the mineworkers by Messrs. Gordon and Macleod whose report bears earmarks similar to that of the experience of a young Dutchman travelling in England who on several occasions noticed in the railway cars old women indulging in the pleasures of smoking clay pipes, therefore made a note in his diary as follows: "The women of England who have passed a certain age are great smokers."

As an additional evidence of the desire to improve themselves intellectually may say that there is a greater percentage of men throughout the affected area taking correspondence courses than in any other part of this continent; furthermore that the bulk of the men holding manager's certificates of proficiency as well as those of pitboss and fire bos have obtained their technical and theoretical knowledge through this method of instruction.

While it does not include those working out here, nevertheless it is of interest to note that recently Oxford (England) University offered a diploma for Economics and of 12 candidates from Ruskin College, eight of them were notopheters, and the judges are at a loss whom to award the diploma because of the closeness of the marks obtained, the other four were highly commended for their meritorious work. The majority of the 12 were miners and the remainder artisans in other crafts.

Although these adjuncts of working class communities are highly desirable in themselves they are not going to settle the vexatious problems that confront present day society, because were it so Germany would be the El Dorado of the worker instead of which it may be regarded as the most advanced type of bureaucratism.

We feel confident that we have furnished sufficient evidence to substantiate our case, and as the lawyers state, will here rest it, leaving it for Dr. C. W. Gordon and Mr. Colin Macleod either by acknowledging that they have unintentionally wronged a number of men by their loose assertions, or else stand convicted of a mischievous misrepresentation at least in fact, even though not by intent.

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SITUATION REVIEWED

(Continued from page 1) Earnings of the men from ten per cent.

These figures given in the majority report which quite correct so far as the average for 1911 is affected should be in the case of Michel \$3.88 for 1910.

Yet in spite of this statement not only do his findings advocate no increase but do in reality mean a very sensible reduction to many men working in the following mines where there are no differentials: Coal Creek, Michel, Carbondale, Corbin, Coleman, Passburg, Burmis, Maple Leaf, Frank and Hosmer in which properties there are employed approximately 3,000 of whom some 1,800 are on contract work out of this latter number 50 per cent at least, would suffer reductions averaging from 10 per cent to 14 per cent, according to the mining rate paid, which would average from 60 to 62 1/2 cents per ton.

Ten, 8, 5, 7 do not vary very much so far as they go as units and it is with this uppermost in the mind of the layman that causes him to consider that as 10 per cent, 8 per cent, and 5 per cent are the increase, 7 as the factor used on the reducing side is a small figure, but while in the one case it is percentage, with the 7 it is 7 cents a ton that Chairman Gordon suggests as a reduction to those who do the most skilled work, viz., the pillarmen, and Colin Macleod suggested 12 cents so that on the hand it would mean approximately 13 per cent and on the other 20 per cent reduction.

The outsider may remark that if this contention be correct then why did the operators not accept Chairman Gordon's proposals right away? This is very easily explained: The members composing the board are intelligent men, skilled in diplomacy, and to have shown too ready an acceptance would have been impolitic, whereas by a simulated appearance of loftiness the public would be easily lead to surmise that certain concessions had been made consequent upon their actions.

Through the medium of the press the public are given to understand that the possibility of the farmers on the prairie suffering the coming winter is the reason why the coal corporations are anxious to see the strike terminated. This is the veriest tommyrot, because if sentiment for humanity actuated policies adopted by corporations then they would willingly accede to the very reasonable demands of those employed in the coal mining industry. With the corporation as with the mineworker it is first SELF that is considered. The operators sell a commodity—coal—that he wishes to get as much profit as he can from its disposal. They buy commodities among which is labor power contained within the human shell labeled "MAN," and all of these commodities they will buy as cheaply as is possible. The possessors of the commodity—labor power—known in the present instance as mineworkers, wish to keep up their standard of living, and to accomplish which they fight for the means necessary by demanding a higher money wage. The result is a clash of interests. The buyers of the commodity coal must have it and they of course prefer to buy it at as low a figure as possible, but have it they must, and so they solicit the aid of the state and government authorities then are introduced. Try to whip the devil around the stump" as much as we please, talk smoothly about the neces-

sity of avoiding these struggles, just so long as attempts are made to improve effects while ostrich-like avoiding the root cause, not only must these anarchic conditions prevail, but continue with varying intensity and duration. These controversies are but pages from the book of industrial evolution, and as the French proverb says, "We must speak badly in order to speak well," so must the great human family tread the winding and devious pathways of commercialism trying to avoid the snags and snares that beset them on every side before the mental revolution is effected, and they realize the soundness of the truism that that which is collectively a necessity must be collectively owned—not as at present owned and controlled by the privileged few to the detriment and discomfort of the balance of society.

We may always count on reaction. The hotter public sympathy with Angelina Neapolitano grows, the colder will be the chill which rebounds, as it were, from it. We are now told that this woman is a "bad" woman, the term implying an "immoral" woman. Therefore no doubt, because we are Christians and what one writer terms "enlightened religionists" we are encouraged to stone her. Up in the Soo where the crime was committed, we are told that one pastor refused to allow a petition for the unfortunate mother to circulate in his church among his flock. I wonder what Christ would have thought had he come to Sunday service in that Christian church. He who was never hard on sinners, who was especially gentle with erring ones of the same sex as His Mother, the understanding Christ, the great white figure which stands at the head of our creeds whether Anglican, Roman or any branch or offshoot of either. Perhaps when you read this, the sentence of death on Angelina Neapolitano may have been committed to life in a prison. Perhaps this "bad" woman will have been given her chance to make good. Whatever happens it would be more in fellowship with the teaching of the gentle and meek man of the Cross—He who never cast a stone at the unfortunate, or cursed a thief—if His Ministers had extended a hand of brotherly charity to this poor human mother—be she "demonstrated" or ignorant, or black with crime rather than shut the church door on her and refuse to aid her to keep the miserable dregs of life in her body if only in order that thereby she might have time to save her soul. We do not, in an age of hardness and infidelity, want any exhibition of that kind from the church. Never had she more need to extreme sympathy, gentleness and kindness and understanding to all. Christ taught these things. He did not teach hardness of heart, Pharisaical pride and stilted humbug. We are none of us so superfluous and holy that we are beyond the temptation and fall—"Kit" in the Winnipeg Telegram.

ROD AND GUN A meeting of the Rod and Gun Club will be held in the office of H. W. Herchmer, Bank of Hamilton Building on Tuesday, August 1st at 8.30 p.m. Every angler and sportsman in the district is most cordially invited to be present as the purpose of this gathering is to promote the best interests of true sport.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT. ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER. CAPITAL - \$10,000,000 REST - \$7,000,000. THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, to be operated by any one of the number or by the survivor. A joint account of this kind saves expense in establishing the ownership of the money after death, and is especially useful when a man desires to provide for his wife, or for others depending upon him, in the event of his death. FERNIE BRANCH L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

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G. N. Railway Special Return Fares to 'Frisco Account Intor. Typographical Union Aug. 14-10th Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aug. 21-28th Return fare from Fernie \$52.45 or \$53.30 according to route—22 routes Children 5 to 12 years 1/2 fare Selling dates Aug. 9, 10, 17, 18. Final return Sep. 15 J. S. THOMPSON, Agent, Fernie Phone No. 161 P. O. Box 305 Special Saturday rate Fernie to Elko, 45c, good returning Monday

CROP REPORT A bulletin on the crops and live stock of Canada has been issued. The condition of the field crops of Canada for the month ending June 30, as compiled in the Census and Statistics Office from the reports of a large staff of correspondents, is on the whole quite satisfactory, although on account of uneven rainfall it is not uniform for all the provinces. Even in parts of the same province, as in Ontario, there is a considerable inequality. For the most part in that province excellent reports are made, but there are districts in which the grains and hay have been badly affected for want of rains in May and June. For the whole of Canada the condition of winter wheat is only 75.26 per cent as compared with 100 for a full crop. This is ten per cent less than last year, two per cent less than in 1909 and nearly 14 per cent less than three years ago. In Ontario it is only 73 per cent of a full crop, as compared with 94.20 last year, 78.00 in 1909, and 88 in 1908. In Alberta, the only other province in which winter wheat is largely grown, the condition this year is 83.22 per cent, compared with 83.62 in 1910, 65.65 in 1909, and 95 in 1908. Spring wheat in all the provinces this year is given the high average condition of 94.78 at the end of June, which is better than in 1910 by 12.92 per cent, better than 1909 by eight per cent, and better than in 1908 by nearly 15 per cent. Ontario and British Columbia are the only provinces in which the conditions are under 90, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba it is close on 100. The average for barley is 93, which is six to ten per cent better than in the preceding three years. It reaches close to 95 in the Northwest provinces, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and over 90 in Nova Scotia and Quebec, a point below 90 in Ontario and only 84 in British Columbia. Oats show an average of 91.12 for all provinces, which is higher than any year since 1908, and is 95 or higher in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and the Northwest provinces. In Ontario it is close to 90, and over 90 in British Columbia. Rye, peas and mixed grains are given a condition of about 90 for the Dominion, and are higher than in any year beginning with 1908. Hay and clover and alfalfa are both below last year's condition, and pasture is a point higher. In the three Northwest provinces the condition of pasture is over 100. The future of late cereals is the increase of area in flax, which is nearly 300,000 acres more than last year. The largest increase of flax is in Saskatchewan, where this crop in recent years has grown into great favor. The numbers of live stock do not show much change from last year, but their condition at the end of June is very satisfactory. All classes are within less than two points of 100, and an excellent uniformity is shown throughout all the provinces.

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News of The District Camps

CORBIN NOTES

By Pankertino
During these dull days most of the boys have the fishing fever and some notable catches have been made—although it has been necessary for the disciples of Izaak Walton to make a weary trip over to the Flathead.

Amongst those who have been starting on this pilgrimage are Nat Evans, Evan Williams, Tom and Mat Ball, Jack Stewart, Joe Chambers and others.

All these fishermen have arrived back, except Joe Chambers, and although he has fished incessantly, we learn he stayed over for a few more days as he is determined he will catch at least one trout before he quits.

Nat Evans succeeded in landing a two-pounder, although it was necessary for him to sit on and smother it before he finally landed it in his gunny sack. Evan Williams seemed to have the best luck of all as he had four to show for his outing, which he states he caught on "cow dung" and "gray huckle" flies. He also caught a good size cold.

The Ball brothers broke even, catching two each and they were proud of their ability.

George Luck, the big game tracker, and Jim McCulloch, caught the fever Friday and nothing could stop them from going over although they had experienced some heart tearing setbacks in starting. They went over in style, taking a pack horse with them, but in making up their pack George Luck, who is an old time packer, had forgotten temporarily how to tie the diamond hitch, so in place he used one of his own invention—the box hitch. All being ready McCulloch took charge of the front end of the horse and the procession started for the south. Unfortunately their pack was not very well balanced, all the grub being packed on the port side and Jim McCulloch's favorite food—a 25 pound sack of oatmeal—balanced the other. In a few minutes pickles, knives and forks coffee, etc., was strewn all over the township, and it was only with the assistance of the onlookers that their grubstake was recovered. After three attempts a council of war was held and it was determined that a fresh and more gentle horse be procured.

Repairing to the stable they found a suitable quadruped in old "Nigger," a horse with a blind eye. Packing all the heavy truck on his blind side so that he would not notice the difference and obtaining assistance in the person of John Nogi, an onlooker, who tied the famous Austrian reef hitch, the party was at last able to make a start.

We believe these gentlemen will land a good catch, as they have been getting advice most of the week from Tom Brace, Corbin's expert angler, who put them wise to the files that were doing the business and even went so far as to try them out in their presence in the wash-house. Tom has just come back from the Flathead after a most successful trip, and his advice is readily taken advantage of by all the novices here.

We learn that Ed. Roberts, Tony Palladio, Nat Allen and J. Hill are to take a trip Monday to the same fishing grounds. We trust the boys will have a pleasant time as some of them have been working hard and have earned a good rest.

Dr. Gladwin and Mr. Hall, our village schoolmaster, also returned from the Flathead. They report fishing only fair.

James Ryan, of the Flathead Trading Co., made a business trip along the B. C. Friday, making stops at Cold Springs, White Spruce, Sulphur Springs and other points on the road. James reports business picking up.

Jack Dwyer, the well known Spokane pitcher, is in Corbin on a visit, and is giving the local boys pointers on the game.

James Ryan contemplates making a trip to Elko last Sunday to attend a picnic along with other Corbin boys, but finally concluded that home ties were too strong.

Fred Allen, our popular agent, is planning to make another trip to Fernie next week, or as soon as the heavy run of business is over.

Mr. E. J. Roberts, sr., General Superintendent, visited here last Friday, and went over the property.

The diamond drill is now running at the big showing and considerable development work is now going on.

Joe Morris, secretary of the Michel Football Club, visited us Friday and was shown over our football field. While at present it has the appearance of a rock quarry he seemed to think it might do for two thirty minute bouts with their club, provided the ambulance corps would be in attendance. Come again, Joe.

MICHEL NEWS

By "Krimis."
A league match was played here Saturday between Coleman and Michel. The game resulted in favor of Michel owing to some of Coleman's best players being injured in the Cup game between the Coal Creek and Coleman match at Coal Creek.

Michel plays Bellevue next Saturday and if they are victorious will be winners of the league. The following is the standing of the various teams in the league.

Team	Pld.	Won	Lost	Drawn	Pts.
Michel	7	5	1	1	11
Coal Creek	5	2	1	2	6
Bellevue	5	2	1	2	6
Coleman	6	1	5	1	3
Frank	5	1	4	0	2

A free dance was given by Almond's Orchestra Tuesday night in Crahan's Hall and a large number attended. The music supplied was something out of the ordinary and every one enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and was kept up till 1 a.m., when all dispersed satisfied with the night's enjoyment.

Miss Ruth Spruntson is on a visit to friends at Crow's Nest and will stay over for the sports.

Mr. Thomas Mathers left this morning for Morley, where he is going to work under the supervision of Mr. Norman Fraser, late superintendent of Michel.

Mrs. Thos. Jenkinson and her daughter Lizzie left Tuesday on the east-bound passenger to spend a few days at Lundbreck with friends.

Mr. Rouse of Coal Creek, arrived here Sunday night and commenced duties Monday morning as manager of the Trites-Wood Company here.

Mr. Norman Huby, cook at the New Michel Sawmill Company, was in town Friday attending the meeting of the I.O.O.F.

The Duke of Sparwood (Mr. Harry Pryor) came in Monday for his rations. Harry is going to move as fishing is bum down there now.

Mr. Thomas Yates arrived in from Swift Current and reports fishing great above the upper ford. Tom brought lots of fish in with him, quite a few going over two pounds.

Evan Jones, Michel's angler, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle whilst trying to land a ten pounder the other day.

We hope the injured member will soon be all right, Evan, so that once more you will be able to whip the streams for the speckled beauties.

A baseball match was played on Wednesday between New and Old Michel and resulted in favor of the Old town by a score of 20-14.

Mr. Thomas Crahan returned to town Wednesday.

The following is the team that will represent Michel at Bellevue Saturday:

J. Moore, goal; S. Moore and Watson backs; Ferguson, Jenkins and Jackson halves; Harper, Brown, G. Millett, Beddington and Weaver, forwards.

CANMORE NOTES

"Maple Leaf"

The members of the Presbyterian Sunday School, accompanied by Supt. Robert Hunter and Rev. A. Walker journeyed to Duthill on Wednesday on a pleasuring excursion. Eleven vehicles conveyed the party to and from the camping ground, where games, racing, etc., were indulged in. Unfortunately the weather was cold and stormy and an early start for home was necessary.

Saturday was the date of the great "trek" of the Calgary Automobile Club to Banff. One car with a broken spring was side tracked in town for temporary repairs.

C. P. R. detectives were busy after the freight train riders Saturday. Six were captured and handed over to the local police.

The Rev. Mr. Claxton, of Cochrane, exchanged services with Rev. Walker on Sunday.

Charlie, the barber, is back in town again. A good many of us need his scissors.

SAYS MINERS WANT TO WORK

"I am tired of hanging around and not being able to work," said L. Moore, the secretary of the local Miners' Union to a Herald reporter last evening, "and will be very glad when the strike is over."

Asked what he thought about retelling it, Mr. Moore said that he thought the operators will give the miners an increase and that the miners will come down in their price and work for less money than they are asking for now.

The secretary said that he had received orders not to give out any more supplies to the men and that he had not given them any for so long. "We have had a long rest and many of the miners want to return to work, and I think the strike will be settled within a short time."

MR MOORE MISREPORTED

Editor of the Herald.—Sir,—In your issue of tonight I see where you have inserted with head lines that I had said to one of your reporters that the miners wanted to return to work, and that I was tired of hanging around.

Well, I beg to contradict such statements, as the only thing I really did say to the reporter when asked by him what I thought would be the ultimate result of the strike was that probably there would be concessions on both sides before a final settlement. Trusting you will insert this as a correction, and oblige,
L. MOORE.

COAL CREEK BY 174

District Board Member J. E. Smith was called away to catch the Flyer at Fernie on Monday evening to attend the meeting at McLeod on Tuesday. He returned home on Wednesday morning—"Nothing Doing."

Tom Nanson, of Hosmer, is spending a few days up here after coming out of the Hospital, where he has been undergoing a serious operation through the cartilage of the leg being injured.

J. Langdon and party arrived back in camp this morning (Thursday) from the Elk Valley Coal properties of the Trites Wood Coy. He reports great things doing out there when the track is laid through.

Mrs. W. R. Puckey and four children arrived back in camp on Tuesday from Wingate Colliery, Durham, Eng., after an absence of nearly three years.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hope, of Passburg, Alta., were visiting friends up here last week end.

Mr. N. Duncan, of Cumberland, was visiting up here last week for a few days, returning with his mother west-bound on Monday morning.

The seventh supply of provisions are being delivered up here this week.

The berry season has now commenced and crowds of blueberry pickers can be seen going to and fro all day long up and down the mountain sides. The awful bear stories are also being told, but no one is missing so far.

A well known young lady who left here a short while ago for Strathmore, Alta., (her name was Miss Hunt) has again changed her address and also her name this time; in future she will be known as Mrs. Dows of La Riviere, Man. All Creekites join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Dows good luck and prosperity in their married life.

Robert Fairclough made a business trip to Cranbrook on Wednesday.

Mr. W. R. Wilson, General Manager of the C. N. P. C. C. paid a short visit up here on Wednesday.

The Rev. Father Michels, of Fernie, was visiting up here on Tuesday afternoon.

Wm. Partridge, of Medicine Hat, was visiting friends up here last week end.

Mrs. James Maddison has been spending a few days with her brother and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Steve Lawson) at Hosmer.

Mr. H. Ross left here last Sunday for Michel, where he will take over the management of the Trites-Wood Co. store down there.

The Frank Football Team were unable to fulfill their fixture up here last Saturday owing to circumstances, best known to themselves.

Robert Scram and Hugh Wright left here on Tuesday morning for a fishing expedition up the Bull River.

Mrs. H. Lantrae and family left here last week to spend a few weeks on their ranch at Gateway.

Born at Coal Creek on Thursday, July 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Scram a fine daughter. Mother and child doing fine.

Dave Shanks arrived back in camp last week after spending about four months in the land of heather. Mr. Alex. Smart, father of Mrs. J. Shanks, has also arrived with Dave, and is now making his home with his daughter and her husband.

Wm. McFogon arrived back here last Saturday from his visit to the homeland, and we hope to see him wearing the red and white colors in the next football match.

A Coalman's Heaven
A coalman went to heaven one day—
as sometimes coalmen do,
and was given a job at a princely pay
of running a coal train through
To the kingdom below, with instructions to haul.

From the fiery brimstone bars
All railway men he could recall
Had failed to give him cars.

So a message he sent to the realms of Hell
For the railroad men to be
On the watch for his train, and he rang his bell
With a chuckle of fiendish glee.
And the men lined up as they writhed in pain
On the fiery brimstone bars;
But when the coalman showed up with his train
They saw he had "No Cars!"
And so through the endless circle of years
The railroad men line up
With hope dispoiled, with groans and tears.

As they drain the bitter cup,
But the coalman makes his run on time
From the gates of Pearl to the fiery bars,
And the railroad men in anguish chime
"No Cars! My God! No Cars!"
—J. W. Fisher in "The Bill of Lading,"
United Mine Workers' Journal.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

The Coleman Tennis Club's third annual ball held in the Opera House was a complete success, about 100 couples enjoying the pleasures of dancing. The decorations were exceedingly tasteful and the committees who had

charge of the various duties are entitled to congratulations on the splendid manner in which they so ably aided in making the event so pleasing.

The opening of the new tennis court was celebrated by a tournament when some excellent play was shown by the contestants. Coleman beat Blairmore but Frank was an easy winner.

Your correspondent inadvertently omitted the names of Mrs. J. Hadfield and Mrs. Rogerson from last week's notes among those who sent wreaths as token of sympathy when Mrs. P. Porter was interred.

Card of Thanks
Mr. Percy Porter wishes to express his heartfelt thanks to those many friends who gave such kindly help and sympathy in his recent bereavement.

The draw for the Junior Football Cup presented by the Frank Juniors is as follows:

Frank vs. Coleman, Aug. 2
Lille vs. Burmis and Passburg, Aug. 2nd.
Bellevue vs. Blairmore, Aug. 2
Hillcrest has a bye

This cup was won by Frank at Cowley sports some two years ago and this truly sportsman like action of Frank is worthy of praise, not only will it awaken interest among the younger members of the football fraternity, but will likewise act as a training school for the aspirants to the senior teams.

Wedding
On Tuesday last at the home of our townsman, Andrew McLeod, a quiet wedding was solemnized by the Rev. F. M. Murray, who united in the bonds of wedlock Miss Jessie Eastwood of New Glasgow, N.S., and Mr. Roy Lamont McClure, formerly of Moncton, N.B., but now of McLeod. Mrs. H. McLeod, acted as bridesmaid, and Fraser McLeod supported the groom. A number of both useful and pretty presents were given to the happy couple. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McClure went East on their honeymoon trip and upon returning will take up their residence in Macleod.

The boys of the Lethbridge Y.M.C.A. Baseball Club who have been on a tour played a match with our local baseball tossers at Crow's Nest, which resulted in a draw. A return match was arranged for and took place at Coleman Park and although some excellent play was shown by both sides, our boys had the best of it in the early part of the game, but towards the end seemed to fall to pieces, the score ending Y.M.C.A. 7 and Coleman 6.

Under the auspices of the Friendly Order of Eagles a splendid concert was given in honor of Brother A. Morrison's recent admission in the Army of Benedictus.

The following programme was rendered and needless to add greatly enjoyed: T. Leyshon, The Song that Reached My Heart; L. Evans, The Anchor's Weighed; E. Parise, Song For Me; T. Coran, Club Members Encore; D. Harding, Friendship; W. Faulkner, Swannale River; Laydlo, No Banks of Loch Lomond, encore; Casey Jones; H. Drow, (Middleboro) in Eileen Alannah; P. Donnetto, French Love Song; W. Graham, Oh, Leave it Alone, encore, Worse Than That; T. Leyshon, Bonnie Mary of Argyle; W. Chambers, March of the Cameron Men; W. Nichol, Annie Laurie; T. John, Queen of the Earth; H. Drow, They Love Me Because I'm Blind; J. Hopkins, Jr., The Organist; J. Timperman, Belgian War Song; T. John, The Baby Can Say Papa; C. Lefty, Buckles on Her Shoes; T. Murryman, In Our Back Yard Last Night; W. Faulkner, Auld Lang Syne. Henderson and Prof. J. Crawford played overtures during the serving of refreshments. Mr. H. Smith officiated as chairman in his usual happy style.

It is reported that the newly organized Male Choir are preparing for a tour through the Pass.

As a result of the confidence that the different owners had in the running capabilities of their steeds, big race was run off between C. Higgins's horse, Brownie, and Chapples (Bellevue) Queonic, with the result that although the former won on the first heat, the Bellevue mare managed to carry off the honors by very narrow margins of the other two.

The Finlanders claiming that on sports day that they were in a very tired state or they would have won, and as their opponents were quite willing for another bout at tug-of-war, it was pulled off with the result that the Finlanders galped an easy victory over the Scotchmen.

Coleman Juniors journeyed to Lille to play their return friendly match on Wednesday, which resulted in a victory for Lille, they scoring three goals and our boys only managing to put the sphere between the posts once.

This game was followed by a match between Lille and Burmis, and as misery loves company, our team surely had it, as Burmis scored a duck egg to Lille's 9 goals.

Enoch Williams returned from his fruit ranch and reports everything doing fine even to the mosquitoes, which flourish in hordes and make their presence felt without the least invitation.

H. James and family, who have been visiting Wales, England, are back home again after a very pleasant trip.

HOSMER NOTES

By "Kritik."

Held over from last week.

Joe Fletcher returned home from Vancouver on Monday and will leave for Summerland a few days thereafter where he has accepted a position with the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Fred Wildman is busily engaged these days building a house for the Elk Lumber Co. at Olson.

Mr. Robert Anderson's family is quarantined on account of scarlet fever. Mr. Cole was a guest of Mrs. Robert Duthie in Fernie this week.

Mr. W. G. Barclay, as his own chauffeur, accompanied by his family, was seen cavorting about town on several occasions in his motor car. We also understand that they made a brief stay at Olson.

On Monday the coal company started a gang of men on what is commonly known as the Park track, situated between the C. P. R. and the company cottages, pulling out stumps, clearing away stones and levelling the ground.

It is the intention of the company to plant shade trees and shrubs and possibly import some wild animals.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Strachan are enjoying a holiday in Lethbridge and Calgary, but before returning Mr. S. intends to take a trip through the Windermere country.

Mr. Lewis Stockett was an east-bound traveller on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Higgins left on Wednesday for Vancouver, where they intend to reside in future. Their friends in Hosmer, and they are legion, wish them every success and prosperity in their new home.

Miss White has returned to Coleman to take up nursing duties with Dr. Ross.

This Week

Mr. Hedley arrived home with his family on Saturday after spending a very enjoyable three weeks travelling around and the change has been of benefit physically, but he had hoped that during his absence the coal strike would have been settled.

Mrs. James Maddison, of Coal Creek, is visiting her brother Mr. Steve Lawson.

Mrs. Orr left on Monday for Port Arthur, where she will reside with her daughter, and it is to be hoped that the change of climate will benefit her as she has been confined to her bed for the past five months here.

Mr. Colly, of Chilliwack is the latest member of the Bank of Montreal's staff.

Mr. Morris, of Fernie, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell on Wednesday.

Archie McLeod and Joe Morino, two of Blairmore's well known citizens were town callers on Monday.

Miss Mc L. Fletcher, of Toronto, arrived on Wednesday on a visit to her brother, Mr. Archie Mc L. Fletcher.

Mrs. D. G. Wilson entertained a large number of friends on Friday in honor of Miss Marlatt on her last appearance in society as Miss Marlatt. Her many friends contributed freely to the kitchen shower with which she was presented on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Fuller, which auspicious event took place at her father's home on Wednesday.

Mr. A. R. Hodges had an arm badly broken while loading logs on a car on Friday week. He was taken to the hospital and the latest report is that he is progressing favorably.

Mr. Davis left on Tuesday for a three weeks' vacation in and around Nelson.

Miss Ethel Staunton has accepted a position with Sommerton Brothers, the jewelers of New Michel, and left on Monday to take up the duties of her new position.

Mr. W. T. Watson reached home on Saturday last after a three months' most enjoyable vacation, visiting some of the largest cities in Canada, U. S. and old England, but he had scarcely time to tell his friends the story of his travels before he was once again East bound to attend to committee work on behalf of the O. R. T. in Montreal.

Miss Smylie, of Quebec, is visiting friends here, during her stay is the guest of Mrs. Thorne.

Mrs. Dalling submitted to an operation to both eyes this week, and we are pleased to state is getting along very nicely.

Miss Murray left on Monday for Lethbridge.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

The British capital invested in South America alone—that is, not all Latin America—is calculated to have been in the preceding year \$2,909,650,000, an amount considerably superior to the sums invested by capitalists from any other source in the same regions. Five-sixths of that amount have been placed in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, but in the last named scarce by a tenth portion of what the two other countries hold. The result is that Great Britain has the largest share of the South American trade. This amounts to 35 per cent and Germany, which comes immediately after, only reaches 16 per cent.

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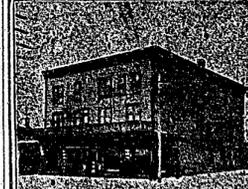
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Alabama, The Slave State

This article, reproduced from The St. Louis Labor, should be read by every man, woman and child still laboring under the delusion that slavery was abolished in 1865.

Chattel slavery received its quietus at the Battle of Gettysburg, but so far as the physical well being of the worker is concerned it has been replaced by a wage slavery much more cruel than ever portrayed by Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There is another feature to which we draw attention and that is that this does not take place in a Republican State, but in one that was laud in its support of Wm. J. Bryan for president.

Those short-sighted individuals who decry unionism should be forever silenced when such indignities are possible in a civilized (?) country.

Of course some will loudly declaim that such conditions are not possible in Canada, perhaps they may not reach the same intensity, nevertheless it behoves every working man and woman to bear in mind the truth "That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

United effort is necessary to stand out against the serried ranks of capitalism whose henchmen know not the meaning of "humanity" when their masters' profit boxes are endangered, but with the tenacity of an bulldog remain steadfast to their trust, despite all odds.

Read this article once, then read it again, and let it sink into your mind so that you may realize that although the word "wage slavery" has not an ear pleasing sound it is none the less an undisputed fact in Alabama, but in every civilized (?) country under the sun and that the only differences are of degree and not of kind.

By William Mally

"Alabama is a slave state. There isn't one of us miners but is in slavery. The capitalists have not only smashed our organization, but they have made it impossible for us to reorganize. We're watched and spied upon every moment of our lives. We're afraid to talk to each other, and we dare not trust our oldest friends and nearest neighbors. Slavery is no word for it."

It was an old miner, a staunch trade unionist all his life, that said this to me. And it was all true. Capitalism is in absolute, almost undisputed control in the district, where with Birmingham as the center, efforts are being made to build up another Pittsburgh that will rival the northern city in everything, including its vile labor conditions. To this end all else is being sacrificed so that investing capital can have free rein and the fever for industrial development which permeates the whole South can vent itself.

When after an absence of fifteen years, I visited Birmingham a couple of months ago, and announced my intention of visiting the mining camps to see old friends, I was warned to be careful in doing so and not get myself or any of the miners in trouble. I thought this was a joke at first, but I soon learned that it wasn't and that I was liable at any time to be made to feel unwelcome at any place I visited. And it required one to go out into the mining camps to learn how bad conditions are.

No miner can have any one visit him from the outside without having to give an account of the visitor. The companies have at each camp hired guards who patrol the camps and meet the trains as they arrive. If a stranger or gets off the train he is usually accosted by one of the guards, asked his name, where he lives and what his business is in camp, or he is followed and watched openly in all his movements.

There is also the contract system, which has become one of the greatest evils. Under this system, a minor contracts to get out the coal on a certain entry for a fixed price per ton, usually the prevailing rate, and employs others to dig coal, either negroes or Italians (many of the latter have recently come into the state, and they work long, cheap and hard). The contractor is held responsible for conditions on his entry, and he in turn pays those who work for him either a daily wage or a certain price per ton. These contractors are usually the more skilled and experienced miners remaining in the state, and the system is used by the companies both to keep down the expense of mine operations and to prevent the miners from having mutual interests that would bring them together.

And all these changes have come about within a few years. They have followed naturally upon the wiping out of the miners' organization — for it is wiped out, and so effectually that hardly a vestige remains. Yes, there is a district office of the United Mine Workers in Birmingham, with district officers and all the paraphernalia of organization, but there is no organization, though the officers heroically make a brave front at it. The form is there, but the substance is missing. There is no secret about this; everyone knows it. The national organization keeps up the district office, in the hope of a revival of interest, sometime, somehow, but there is little warrant for such a hope. Even the most optimistic admit this.

Politics Play Part
For this state of affairs, the corporations have, first of all, the various state administrations, supported by those of the cities and counties, to be grateful to. The Democratic party, without serious opposition for possession of the political machinery through out the state, has always been in complete subservience to capitalist interests. Only here and there is a public official who has any sympathy for organized labor, and he has to keep pretty quiet about it or the bosses will see that he is not re-nominated, which is equivalent to an election, or reappointed when a new administration comes in. On the other hand, very seldom are there any of the company thugs arrested for beating up or shooting a miner or other workman, and if he dies, seldom is there any punishment meted out to him.

ments. If he goes to a miner's house the miner has to explain to the satisfaction of the company or get out. Sometimes the miner is not given a chance to explain and is told to get out anyway. The company takes no chances. The most rigid watch is kept on the men, for fear they make a move to organize.

The Curse of the Company Store
The company store flourishes in all its profitable glory. No miner who does not trade in a company store can work anywhere. Indeed, there is rarely any other store for him to trade in, unless he can go into the city, and he can seldom save up enough to do that, the company store gobbles up his wages as he makes it. The independent stores around the mines have nearly all been driven out of business by the company stores and the few that remain have but a precarious existence.

Even the farmers, who are proclaimed by Southern political orators "in all seasons, and especially at campaign time, to constitute the backbone of the nation's manhood and prosperity, even they have been made to feel the iron heel of the oppressor. Once they did a thriving business peddling their products through the camps among the miners, but now they have lost their former customers, because the miners are prohibited from buying of them. So the farmers now sell direct to the companies at the various local stores and the companies obligingly set their own prices and dictate terms to the farmers.

There have been other changes. In the old days, when I worked in the mines at Alabama, there was hardly a house but what was kept clean and in good order, and it had its little garden when the springtime came, and these gardens were cultivated by the miners and their wives. The camps looked fairly neat and bright. But now, where before there were rows of potatoes, cabbages, peas and other vegetables, weeds are growing abundantly, the fences are either broken down or gone entirely, and the houses are dirty and dilapidated beyond the power of words adequately to describe. And this change has come about because the miners' gardens interfere with trade at the company stores, and the miners are forced to depend for what ever vegetables they need upon the company stores and them alone.

And the people in the camps have changed also. Of all those who came from the North years ago and who furnished the skilled labor that made it possible for the mines to be opened at all, only a few remain. Gradually they have been weeded out to make room for the negro and native white who has come off the farm, attracted by the fairy stories of the "big money" the miners were making. Successive strikes and lockouts have seen importations of strike-breakers from the cotton fields and Southern city slums and the farms until the pioneer miners from the North have been scattered, many of them returning back whence they came or going where they could have more freedom and work under organized conditions.

Cheating in Weight
There are no longer checkweighmen on the mine tipples employed by the miners themselves to see that their coal is weighed and credited to them correctly. Now the company weighman can do as the company pleases, and the better he does it the longer he will hold his job. As a result, cars containing two tons of coal of 4,000 pounds are usually credited to the miner as 2500 or 2700 pounds, or he is docked for "dirty coal" — that is, when his car is said to contain too much plate or coal — and he has no redress. He will get paid for only what appears against his number on the tally sheet.

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The courts—all the legal machinery—are in the hands of the capitalists, and they look after their own. In all of the miners' strikes that have occurred in Alabama during the past twenty years, the strikers have had solidly arrayed against them all the forces of government, backed by the press and the business element. To rectify all this history in detail would take up too much space. I can not do more than give a mere sketch of what has occurred to place the miners of Alabama in the degraded condition they now are. And perhaps no body of miners in the United States have contended so bravely against adverse conditions to build up an organization and better their condition than they have. That they have failed has not been because of lack of courage, capacity for endurance and devotion to their cause.

The first strike of miners took place in the winter of 1890. The issue was a demand for an increase of 5 cents per ton. The strike was inspired by the national miners' union, then District 135 of the Knights of Labor. It was a short one and it was lost. It was not until 1893 that the miners attempted to organize again, and that was brought about through the demand of the companies for a 25 per cent decrease in the scale. That was the panic year, and the miners were ill-prepared for a strike, but they resisted the decrease, and the companies were compelled to withdraw their demands.

But it was only for a while, until the companies could be in a better position to enforce it. The demand was renewed the following year, when the miners were believed to be down so low in the standard of living, after months of enforced idleness and semi-starvation, that they could no longer resist it. But they did resist, for they, too, had been organizing. The final was that a strike began in April, 1894, a week before the great national strike of miners headed by John McBride began. It was during this strike that the negro miners, who had acted as strikebreakers in 1890, came out with the white men, and this marked the first concerted effort of the white and colored miners to act for their mutual benefit. And ever since that the negroes have played a good part in the fight with their white brothers against the exactions of the companies.

Crushed by Military Force
The strike of 1894 was notable for the intensity and bitterness which marked its progress. It lasted five months and it had every indication of complete success, even up to the very last, notwithstanding that the state government conducted throughout an active campaign to break the strike. Thomas G. Jones was then governor of the state and he was imbued with a fine frenzy of military ardor. He ordered the state troops to Ensmley, near Birmingham, where he "commanded" them personally. The American Railway Union strike came on at the same time. Jones stationed a detachment of troops in the Union Depot at Birmingham with mounted galling guns, and he declared martial law in the city.

Jones was a little despot for a while. Several times he summoned the union leaders before him and warned them what would happen to them if they persisted in their "lawless" course. He also headed a company of troops at night time through several mining camps, where the strikers were quartered in log huts which they had erected after being ejected from the company houses, and there he had the huts searched by the soldiers for the "desperadoes" who inhabited them. The strike was settled on a compromise, but was practically lost. The adoption of a sliding scale by which the miners were paid per ton according to the price of iron in the market was claimed a victory. The sliding scale, which sometimes went up, but more frequently slid downwards, no longer exists. There is no definite scale of wages now; the miners take what the companies give them.

Five years ago President Roosevelt recognized former Governor Jones as a man after his own heart by appointing him United States Circuit Judge in Alabama, and the decisions of Judge Jones since have amply justified his appointment as a conscientious and faithful friend of the corporations of that state. It was some time before the miners' union recovered from the strike of 1894, but there was continual friction between the miners and operators until 1897, when the questions at issue were submitted to arbitration, Judge

Gray, of Delaware, acting as presiding judge. The miners won almost every contention for which they pleaded before the arbitration board and obtained a new and better adjustment of wages and conditions. But the companies were not satisfied with the working out of the award, and in 1904 they asked for a reduction in wages that brought on a strike that was nearly a record-breaker for the time it lasted. When this strike started the miners' organization was in the best condition in its entire history. It was then part of the national organization, with John Mitchell as president, and everybody working around the mines, including store and office clerks, and in some cases even mine foremen, belonged to the union, the system of collecting dues through the company office assisting materially in bringing this about.

The strike lasted two years—from 1904 to 1906—and cost the national organization over a million dollars in strike benefits and relief. It was a test of endurance between the companies and the men and the companies eventually won, for the strike was called off. Again the state government had done its share to bring about this result and the history of the strike is a long and black record of intimidation, assaults, arrests and misrepresentation on the part of the law administering powers, the press and the business people. The loss of that strike broke the back of the miners' union in Alabama, to which end the operators spent millions to accomplish.

In 1908 the miners attempted to recover the ground lost. The national organization, with Tom L. Lewis, president, set in organizers in an effort to reorganize the shattered forces. There was a strike for the recognition of the union and a return to the former union control of the mines. The national organization itself took charge of the strike and its representatives were active in the field. They met with a warm reception. They were driven out of every camp in the state at the point of guns and they were beaten with clubs and subjected in several cases to unspeakable indignities until they could find no rest or haven anywhere. They were denounced as "carpet baggers" who had come from the North to fatten on honest Southern labor and interfere with legitimate business enterprise.

The state government was again active. The governor at this time was one B. B. Comer, owner of a cotton mill in Birmingham, where children are employed at as low wages as possible and as young as the law allows — if not younger — and a highly respected and very religious man. Comer went Governor Jones one better. This time the strike lasted only two months although the call was generally responded to throughout the state. But Comer was even more advanced than Jones. He also took the field with the state troops and not only invaded the strikers' camps but had the soldiers cut down and destroyed the tents which the strikers were sheltered in. The strike was lost, and since

that time the miners' organization has vanished in Alabama, smashed into smithereens by the combination of the corporations, the government, the press and the business people, who believe that industry should be kept running whether the wages paid to the workers be good, bad or indifferent.

It is significant that since the decline of the miners union the number of mine accidents in Alabama through explosion and otherwise has greatly increased. This is partly because there is no longer union control around the mines and also because most of the skilled miners have left the state, as I have previously pointed out. There are fewer competent foremen and efficient miners than there formerly were and the safer methods of mining have passed away. Now, instead of mining the coal, using chiefly skill and muscle, and black powder for blasting purposes, dynamite has come into general use, and this has increased the possibility of explosion and other accidents.

So frequent have the explosions become that a new mining law was enacted by the legislature last winter. The original bill was drafted by representatives of the coal companies. The provisions of the bill were so outrageously bad, however, that the miners' union officials were able to make a fight against it and the bill was amended and some of the most objectionable features struck out. While the law is admitted to be an improvement over the previous one, yet the companies have much the best of it and increased responsibility is placed upon the miners in various ways. The latter are skeptical as to whether the new law will effect anything better or not.

Then there is also the convict lease system, by which convicts are worked in mines in competition with the "free" miners. It was in a convict mine at Banner that the disaster occurred last April by which 125 men were killed, all except three or four being convicts. These convict mines are worked 310 days in the year, and they have been very useful to the corporations in enabling them to supply the market with coal during strikes. The system stands as one effectual barrier against the organization of the miners in Alabama.

But not only the miners' union has suffered. The entrance of the United States Steel corporation into the Birmingham field, through the absorption of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has seen every branch of organized labor decline. There is not remaining a single lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in the entire district. The open shop prevails in every mill and furnace — and that means that there is practically not a single union member working in them. Trade unionism generally was never in such a disorganized, demoralized condition.

Alabama is indeed a slave state. But what matters it so long as Capitalism reigns and the Democratic administration at Montgomery still lives? — St. Louis Labor.

Shall Socialists Speak to Kings

While it is generally admitted that "a cat may look at a king," it seems to be a disputed point as to whether a Socialist may talk with one.

At any rate, an incident of this kind has recently occurred in Europe and has been widely and vigorously discussed, particularly by German and British Socialists. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a well-known Socialist, representing the Independent Labor party in the British Parliament, while visiting Germany, received an invitation from the Kaiser, who intimated a desire to talk with him. Mr. MacDonald accepted the invitation, paid the visit, had lunch with the monarch, and presumably discussed political matters of some kind, though we are not told what.

MacDonald has been savagely criticized by some of the German Socialists and in his own country indignant Socialists have passed resolutions denouncing the Socialist who "dined with an enemy of Socialism." In reply the editor of the Socialist Review, who happens to be Mr. MacDonald himself, justifies the interview by declaring that so long as Socialism proceeds on civil lines of a constitutional character it does not necessarily break personal contact; that if the German State can be discussed by intelligent men, its embodiment, the Kaiser, can be met and interviewed; that Socialism cannot live and thrive on a policy of exclusiveness; that if a man who speaks to a king ceases to be a Socialist, the outlook is bad for the future of Socialism, for many Socialists will speak with kings as the movement grows more powerful and widespread. He admits at the same time that such interviews may offend the weaker Socialist brethren and cause distrust of their spokesmen, but maintains that though this be so there is no avoiding it. Exclusiveness in these particulars cannot be maintained.

And thus the matter stands at present. That there should be more or less justifiable suspicion in England regarding such meetings is quite reasonable. It has been a favorite trick of the ruling classes there to use the king as a decoy duck for the purpose of discrediting radical leaders in the eyes of their followers by having the monarch publicly recognize such leaders at May Day parades or other public functions where the recognition could have the desired effect. And there have been instances where such attentions have succeeded in seducing the leader completely from his following and in some cases transforming him from a fiery radical to a respectable conservative. Despite all this, however, we think on the whole it is certain that the "exclusive" policy cannot be maintained; that many Socialists in the future will be called to talk with kings, and states men more powerful than kings, and that it will be impossible to avoid such interviews. If it is potent to destroy Socialism, then there is something wrong with such Socialism, and the sooner it goes the better. The contingency is certainly not provided for anywhere in the voluminous writings on Socialist philosophy, and it is fair to presume that the writers ignored it as of no particular account. There is, however, one view of the question that Mr. MacDonald seemingly overlooked, and which is quite important in a discussion of the matter. It is generally assumed that the policy of "exclusiveness" in this respect was adopted by Socialists themselves, which, we think, is an utterly mistaken view. The man who becomes a Socialist does not deliberately and of preconceived purpose cut himself off from society; on the contrary, it is society that cuts him off. And the propaganda by the very act of making audiences — presents this exclusion and always tries to break it down. There are some people, however, who particularly insist on excluding him, they will not listen to him or admit him to their presence and they are able to force him to keep his distance. As he cannot reach them in personal contact, the real situation becomes in a sense reversed and the Socialist conceives himself as excluding them instead. And particularly is this view strong with the rank and file who have attracted no attention as speakers or writers. The spectacle of a king and Socialist speaking together, therefore, is so unusual that it naturally arouses suspicion. Yet it is not difficult to see that in this matter the Socialist has been subjected to exactly the same treatment

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as his predecessors, who have publicly advocated views hostile to the interests of the existing order. What monarch, for instance, would grant an interview to a Tom Paine or a revolutionary republican of the eighteenth century? or to a Leveller or a Chartist or a Fenian or a member of the "red" International of 1864? These people were all excluded from the presence of majesty just as the Socialist was, and very probably, like the latter, imagined that their positions were in their very nature mutually exclusive.

But if any of the ideas for which these people stood had gained a certain recognition in society, it was not so easy to ignore them. First their existence was forced on the notice of the understrappers and inferior hirings of the established order and as their following became larger and more influential, the superior grades and finally the King himself had to recognize their existence.

One hundred years ago no King would condescend to speak to an advocate of republican principles. To-day the sight of one of these men in the company of royalty is so common as to pass utterly unnoticed; in fact, it is regarded as quite natural.

One hundred years ago the idea of royalty asking an interview with a freethinker like Paine or Hume was preposterous. With the possible exception of Frederick the Great's freakish intimacy with Voltaire, history records nothing of the sort as happening. But royalty today has no scruple about according recognition to a Huxley, a Darwin or a John Morley, or other scientists and statesmen whose views on revealed religion were much more dangerous than Paine's. The reason is obviously because there are many more people who hold those views now than there were in the time of Paine.

And it is for this reason and for this reason alone that the Kaiser desired an interview with a well-known Socialist. There are more Socialists now, and their number has grown so great that their representatives can no longer be ignored by those who sit in the seats of the mighty.

It is not the "exclusiveness" of the Socialist that has been thus demolished, but rather the "exclusiveness" forced upon Socialists by those who once were able to disregard them, but who can no longer do so.

It may be, of course, that this breaking down of barriers by royalty in recognizing Socialism may have in it some desire or hope of warding off the inevitable by seducing its spokesman. But it is for the Socialists to look out for that, and we have no fear but that they will and most effectively, too. It is when one of their number has succumbed to the blandishments of the ruling classes that the only real Socialist policy of "exclusiveness" is put in operation against that individual and with tolling effect. The ruling class may get the individual but nothing more.

In short, the Kaiser's desire to speak with MacDonald is simply a recognition by that monarch that the policy of exclusiveness is becoming obsolete. He didn't "grant" the interview; he requested it instead. He recognized that the enemy was within his gates and it was necessary to come to some agreement with him quickly lest worse befall. There was no agreement, of course, nor could there be any, but a Kaiser is not expected to know that.

Yes, it is true that we Socialists are going to speak to Kings in the future, just as we will speak to their masters, the capitalists. The fact that it is our unalterable intention to eliminate both from the society of the future doesn't necessarily preclude the civilities of ordinary conversation when dealing with them. We can well afford to apply the aphorism of the old King maker, Bismarck, to the situation, "Be polite to the foot of the scaffold—but hang your man."

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Bartenders' Local No. 514; Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3.30 p.m. Secretary J. A. Goupill, Waldorf Hotel.

Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday Miners' Union Hall. J. Heas, Sec.

Typographical Union No. 3557; Meets Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office. A. J. Buckley, Secretary.

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

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

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Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator (never fails). These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the menstrual periods of the female system. Efficient and cheap medication. Dr. de Van's are sold in 50c boxes of three to six. Mailed to any address. The Seattle Drug Co., 26 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

For Sale at Blended's Drug Store.

A Good Defence Against the White Plague

No one can afford to lessen their producing power to-day, and to have power you must have good machinery. The human body is the greatest machine ever produced—the most wonderful mechanism in the world. It is sheer economic waste not to keep your body in the best condition. There is no valid excuse for allowing the tissues to become attacked by the white plague. You need your health and Canada needs you!

Insure against it by building up your reserve forces and bodily defences. The best defence you can get is Nyal's Cod Liver Compound. It builds up the tissues and prevents disease. A delicious tonic and a splendid vitality; puts on good, solid flesh, and makes you look like a champion.

For the puny and backward child there is nothing better. Nyal's Cod Liver Compound will soon bring the rosy cheeks back to the cheek and give vigor and vitality.

Your own Druggist cheerfully guarantees Nyal's Cod Liver Compound.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by N. E. SUDDABY

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Z POWODU WYBOROW W AUSTRYI

Na zachodzie Europy kwestje narodowosciowe sa jako tako uregulowane...

Druga zas, wschodnia czesc Europy sklada sie przewaznie z uziarnionych i panujacych narodowosci...

Niemca chyba na swiecie calym badziej zawilego panstwowego organizmu, jak Austro-Węgierska monarchia...

I tak cala monarchia ma nigdy nie przedawiona kwestje węgierska...

Dalej Siedmiogrod nalezy do Węgier, wieksza polowa jednak ludnosci sklada sie z Rumunow...

Krolestwo Czeskie, ta w najwyzszej kulturze prowincja austriacka...

Ol sami znow Czesi maja pretensje do calego Slaska...

W Galicyi, zachodnia polowa jest czysto polska...

Procz tego, Galicya ma od zachodu spory punkt etnograficzny z Czechami...

W poludniowym Tyrolu (Trient) w Triencie i wogole w Istrii mieszka 900,000...

Trient nalezy do Austrii, Flumé do Węgier...

Jak przy tem wyatktem to panstwo sio trzymaja...

GREAT FACTORY FOR AEROPLANES

Sir Hiram Maxim, Graham White, and M. Bleriot are Working Together Near London

In the little suburban village of Hendon, less than seven miles, as the crow flies...

But this will not be all. With every constructional facility at their command...

All three, judging from their expert knowledge of flying, believe that now the aeroplane has emerged from the experimental into the practical...

STRANGE BURIAL STORY

Corpse Was Found to be in Perfect Preservation

A strange burial story emanates from Cerreto Sannita, near Naples...

Meantime, comparatively few changes go on. Beneath the ocean there are no frosts, no lightnings...

THE CARE OF HENS

Information as to Proper Feeding and Cleanliness

A hot meal should always be given to fowls in the morning...

SIFT THE IMMIGRANTS

The First British Station for the Purpose will be Built at Tilbury

The Port of London and afterwards several other English ports are to have their Ellis' Islands in order to sift the ever-increasing tide of immigrants...

TAXI-DRIVERS SCARCE

Due to the Severe Test Imposed on Them by the Scotland Yard

London is threatened with a scarcity of taxi-drivers. It is not because there is a dearth of candidates...

SEA POURS INTO MINE

Flooding of Colliery at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, Has Rendered it Useless

HALIFAX—Water from the ocean is pouring into a coal mine at Port Hood at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute...

BIG MOUNTAINS UNDER THE SEA

The Atlantic is a Huge Continent Covered with Water—Summits Near the Surface

It was at the captain's table on an Atlantic liner that a young woman idly inquired just how far the ship was from the nearest land...

In effect the Atlantic is a huge continent boasting a superficial area of 26,000,000 square miles...

The location of Davy Jones's locker might be said to have been established with the discovery of Sainthill...

THE CARE OF HENS

Information as to Proper Feeding and Cleanliness

A hot meal should always be given to fowls in the morning...

At midday the birds should have, on alternate days a sprinkling of grain and some boiled meat...

WORK ON NEW STATION

During the last month or six weeks contractors have been watching with great interest the progress being made on the new addition to the Canadian Pacific Railway's Windsor Street Station...

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure...

Scrupulous cleanliness should always be maintained in the fowl-house, and if no dropping-boards are provided under the perches...

THE LEDGER FOR FINE PRINTING

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.

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.

List of Locals District 18

Table with columns: NO., NAME, SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS. Lists local residents and their addresses in District 18.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

AROUND TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Letcher are back from Spokane after a ten days' trip. Miss Evelyn Biggs, of this office, is confined to her home this week through illness. H. Doberner has left for the prairie provinces and is reported as being permanently located. Mr. Little, of the Regina Leader, was in town last week and made a call at the Ledger Office. Alex. McCool, proprietor of the Northern Hotel at New Michel, was in town on business over Tuesday. Miss Allen, stenographer for Ross, McDonald and Lane, left Wednesday evening for Calgary for two weeks' holiday. Miss Etta Kirkpatrick arrived home last week after spending a month's holiday at Vancouver with her brother, Ernest.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wood arrived in the city last week from Winnipeg on a visit to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. E. Marsham and Willie left on the 24th for Spokane and Seattle for a two-weeks' vacation. Alderman J. W. Robertson was up to Cranbrook on city business on Tuesday last. His son Basil accompanied him. A new cement walk around the Carosella Block, now in course of construction, adds to the appearance of that busy corner. Ed. Kummer is busy plastering and repairing the inside walls of the Central School. Covert and Bauldry are to do the painting. Young Fernie will be alive to-morrow when a contingent of the Y.M.A. A. start for a short sojourn on the Lizards. We believe the rattons question has been a source of considerable anxiety to the boys and that they have been busy all the week making enquiries and collecting commissions. It has been suggested that as the young men in question possess quite ordinary appetites that the G. N. track might be utilized to prevent anything in the shape of shortage. This office will, of course, be represented.

RIFLE CONTEST On August 6th, a rifle contest will be held in Fernie between the Civilian Rifle Association of Fernie and Hosmer. It is very important that our boys should get busy on the range otherwise they may have to suffer defeat. A word to the wise should be enough. AN OLD TIMER PULLS OUT Fernie date indicator is the 1st of August, 1908. Three years prior to that date John H. Lock, in search of a new location, reached this town and decided to establish himself in his chosen profession of painter and decorator. Between 1905 and 1908 he built up a splendid business, but on the ever memorable August 1st he shared the fate of the rest of the community, only saving such material as he had with him at the time in Michel, where he was engaged at work, painting, decorating and renovating Thomas Crahan's well-known hostelry. As quickly as possible after the fire he obtained the necessary tools, paints, etc., and of course during the period of reconstruction he was kept exceedingly busy. Many of the principal buildings of Fernie bear evidence of the excellence of his handiwork, among these may be mentioned Trites-Wood, Fernie, Napanee and Royal Hotels, Banks of Commerce and Hamilton, P. Burns Co., Eckstein, Johnson, Falconer, Todd and other principal blocks. In addition to the enjoyment of a full share of local patronage his services were quite frequently engaged for out of town contracts. At Wardner he had the painting and decorative work of P. Lund's palatial residence. At Michel he had the contract for the Trites-Wood Co. at their new branch. Although one might naturally expect one engaged in his line of work would be short winded, yet as a sprinter and all-round athlete John Lock can hold his own with some of the best of the younger element. We understand that he has decided, after six years residence in Fernie, during which time he has made a host of friends, to take a change of scenery and look up a new location, but where ever he may settle down one thing is sure, as a man and a craftsman he will soon make his presence well and favorably known. It is his intention to make a stay at Banff for a couple of weeks and try the curative properties of the waters so famous for dispelling the rheumatic pains. His many friends are sorry to see him leave but wish him good luck no matter where he goes.

THE SQUAW MAN. Probably no announcement of the season will be received with more pleasurable anticipation on the part of the theatre-goers of this city than that of the coming of "The Squaw Man," which Clarence Bennett and Co. will present at The Grand Theatre, Fernie on Saturday night July 29th. This well known American play has already to its credit runs of great length at Wallack's Theatre, New York; the Paris Theatre, Chicago, and successful engagements in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. "The Squaw Man" is from the pen of Edwin Milton Royle. The first act discloses to view Maudeley Towers, the English country home of the Earl of Kerhill. The second act transpires in the Long Horn Saloon, Maverick, Wyoming, and here is shown what is regarded by every one who has seen the play, as one of the most typical reproductions of a bar room in the early days of the west. The third act is laid at Jim Carston's ranch at Green River, Wyoming. The company which Clarence Bennett and Co. will send to this city will be one of exceptional merit, made up of Metropolitan players, several of whom were so contributory to the remarkable success of the attraction during its long run in the east.

During her husband's absence it was proved Mr. Steward came to the house. He and Mrs. Proudlock were together on the veranda. Her case was that he attempted a gross outrage, and that in defence of her honor she used the revolver, not realizing exactly what she was doing. The prosecution endeavoring to throw doubt on this defence, suggesting that Mr. Steward called by appointment, and relied upon the fact that the lady followed Mr. Steward when, on being wounded he ran into the garden and there discharged further shots at him, as showing that she had exceeded the necessities of self-preservation. Six bullets fired from the revolver, a six-chambered weapon, were found in the body. Much importance was attached to the fact that Mr. Steward was still wearing his mackintosh when he was killed. Mrs. Proudlock's appeal to the Sultan was for pardon.

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited The Store of Good Values Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday Your dollars have the biggest purchasing power here. Take advantage of the special values offered for Saturday selling and save money. Alberta Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs for 85c. Finnan Haddie, 2 tins for 25c. Shredded Wheat, 2 pkts for 25c. 2 oz. Flavoring Extracts 15c. Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts for 25c. Concord Sardines, 2 tins for 25c. B. C. Pure Cane Sugar, 20 lb sack \$1.25. 2 lb. tins Table Syrup 10c. 5 lb. tins Table Syrup 25c. 3 lb. pkts. Washing Powder 20c. Cake Icing, per pkt. 10c. Combination Shoe Dressings, Black, Tan, White, each 18c. Fruit Jars, Pints, per dozen 65c. Fruit Jars, Quarts, per dozen 75c. Colgate's Toilet Soap, regular 40c and 50c per box 30c. Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins for 25c.

At the Fernie Opera House on Tuesday evening \$50 in gold was again distributed, two fives and four tens—six lucky ones going away happy. Rev. J. H. White, D.D., Superintendent of Methodist Missions for B. C., will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Bob Webb, who has been with the Pollock Wine Co. for some time, leaves for Gateway, where he will take over the Royal Hotel at that place, buying out Geo. Vincent. We are told that owing to industrial conditions that the Imperial Bank Branches at New Michel and Michel will open only for three days a week, commencing August 1st. J. T. Giddings and Peter McLean have arrived back to town, having completed the erection of several cottages for the C.P.R. along the Crow, and for which Archie McLean had contracted. Bert Whimster started Wednesday evening via C. P. R. for Hector, B. C., on the main line, near Field, where he will join the Alpine Club to tour the highest peaks and have a good time. Bert is the only representative from along the Crow. Mr. Rockett, of Vancouver, B.C., was in town on Thursday evening in connection with the coming Young People's Christian Endeavor Convention to be held in the coast city, and gave an interesting talk at the Baptist Church here, illustrating by lantern slides, the nature of the world-wide work being carried on by the young people.

DIED On Tuesday, July 25th, Nellie, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. Robt. Wright, of West Fernie, age 15 months. The funeral took place on Wednesday from the undertaking parlors of Messrs. Thompson and Morison. Rev. D. M. Thomson, delivering the funeral oration. "DOOLEYISM" Rich American Marriages A short married life an' an unhappy one is their motto. Off with th' old love an' on with th' new, an' off with that. "Till death us do part," says the preacher—"Or th' jury," whispers th' blushing bride. On "Rights." But don't ask fr' rights. Tak thim. An' don't let any one give thim to ye. A right that is handed to ye fr' nawthin' has somethin' th' matter with it. It's more likely it's only a wrong turned inside out. Woman Suffrage No one ever got his rights fr'm a pollman, an' be th' same token there are no rights worth havin' that a pollman can keep ye fr'm gettin'.

CONVENTION CALL Alberta Federation of Labor To all Trades and Labor Councils, Central Labor Bodies and Local Labor Unions in the Province of Alberta, Affiliated with The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Greeting. The Alberta Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in response to the numerous requests for the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor, hereby calls to Convention all Trades and Labor Councils, Central Labor Bodies and Local Labor Unions eligible for affiliation; said convention to be held at Calgary during the meet of the Trades and Labor Congress in that city. We suggest that you provide your delegates appointed to attend the Trades and Labor Congress with credentials signed by the President and Secretary also bearing the Seal of the Union or Council. This will be in addition to the credentials necessary to attend the Congress. We believe the time is opportune for the formation of an Alberta Federation of Labor to be worked along lines similar to that of the British Columbia Federation of Labor. The object of the new organization is to bring organized labor in this Province into a closer relationship than has been the case in the past and its policy will be that agreed upon by its entire membership. It should be apparent to all building craftsmen of the need for a closer and better understanding with all the various crafts in the different cities of the Province, what with the subtle attempts to establish the OPEN SHOP principle all over the West. In matters of legislation we would draw your attention to the fact that the government is more likely to consider the claims of some ten thousand trade unionists who were prepared to back up their demands with their votes. If you want Trade Unionism to advance and make your position better in matters of superior working conditions you will fall into line and do your share of the work to be done. While we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of calling the convention, we would have it understood the Alberta Executive will cease to take further part after the new organization has been formed, which is guaranteed full and complete autonomy by the Trades and Labor Congress and can work out its own destiny. (Signed) G. HOWELL, Calgary, D. McNABB, Lethbridge, W. Symonds, Lethbridge Provincial Vice-President Executive Committee for Alberta Trades and Labor Congress.

ON THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE When the seamen started their great strike for better pay and better conditions many of their friends thought of it, and spoke of it, as a gallant but hopeless effort. As a French general said of the charge of the Light Brigade it was magnificent, but it was not war. Sailors were such a scattered and shifting folk and the difficulties in the way of their permanent organization were so great that it was difficult to see how they could hope to win a struggle with the close phalanx of the ship owners' combination. At most, it was thought the strike would serve to advertise the objects of Trade Unionism among sailors, encourage them to stand by one another, and enable them to build up a better organization for their next fight. And now the strike is succeeding far beyond the wildest hopes of the most sanguine. The men have rallied to the call of the Union with remarkable loyalty. The leadership of Mr. Havelock Wilson and Mr. Tom Mann has been brilliant. The rank and file have been encouraged by the initial success in forcing the owners of the great mail and passenger liners to come to terms. The owners of tramps and long-voyage cargo vessels are next being dealt with, and already the pressure has become so great that the Liverpool ship owners have decided that every firm shall be at liberty to make what terms it pleases with the Seamen's and Stowards' Unions. This means, in effect, the breakdown of the Shipping Federation, the fighting organization of the owners. The seamen must remember that if they are to hold what they have won they must stand together.—Reynolds.

IN DEFENCE OF HER HONOR Death sentence on Woman Who Shot Mine Manager Commuted. The sentence of death in the case of the Englishwoman, Mrs. Ethel Mabel Proudlock, has been commuted, says the Daily Mail correspondent at Singapore, and further consideration by the Sultan in Council is pending.

WURK and Pain 'Tis a strange thing whin we come to think iv it that th' less money a man gets fr' his wurruk, th' more necessary it is to th' wurruk that be shud go on wurruk. Th' way to make a man useful to th' wurruk is to give him a little money an' a lot iv wurruk. An' 'tis th' only way to make him happy, too. A mustard-plaster, Hinnessy, is th' reale test iv whether a pain is goin' to kill ye or not. If the plaster is unbearable, ye can bet th' pain underneath it is not. Things Spiritual How can I know annything whin I haven't puzzled out what I am myself? To me I am a millon Dooleys, an' all iv thim strangers to ME. I niver know which wan iv thim is comin' in.

BORN To Mrs. Julla (Free Press) July 26, nine healthy children. Mother and family doing well. Owner well satisfied. See Sales column.

What further evidence is wanted for the future of Fernie than the fact that owing to the increasing work imposed upon the local senators it was found necessary on Thursday night to vote each member of the council a five spot. (We should have fewer absentees now.) No doubt the many improvements in drainage and the numerous city works, including the park, is the cause of this small remuneration to our local chamber. It is a great pity that the Mineworkers cannot find so simple a means of settling their dispute—but we presume that Socialism is the bottom of it—we will ask our co-tem.

Five Alpinists and a Challenge Edward Rutledge, Arthur Carlidge, Henry Haydock, Peter Lanenator and James Lanenator, climbed the highest point of the "Three Sisters" on July 23rd, 1911. Leaving Fernie at 5 a.m. and gaining the top at 12.30 p.m. In a mound built of broken rock at the top was found a glass bottle with paper inside, upon which was written: "July 17th, 1910.—Bert Whimster, C. C. Holmes, N. F. Ritte; 7 1/2 hrs. from Fernie." Can you beat this? "We did not presume we were climbing against time," said a member of the quintet, "but would venture to say that we are prepared to beat that time by at least one hour. To the climb up there are but two risky places to encounter. Apart from these a person of average strength with good wind can make the top in about seven hours."

TO RENT GROUND FLOOR and Basement Miners' Union Hall, Hillcrest, Alta. Concrete Basement 40 x 30; Main Building 80 x 30; choice location for General Store (cash business preferred). For particulars apply to John Taylor Rec.-Sec., Hillcrest, Alta.

Mount Royal College CALGARY, ALBERTA Classes Open Sept. 1911 For Calendar and particulars write G. 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 Recreation. Fine Arts Ladies' College Course, Special Course for boys.

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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 Gingham 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 80c.—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.

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GRAND THEATRE, FERNIE 1 Night Only, Saturday, July 29th Yes, the greatest dramatic hit of the century is The Squaw Man Clarence Bennett's Record Breaker By Edwin Milton Royle. A Stirring American Drama in Four Great Acts THE SHOW THAT DAZZLED TWO CONTINENTS Prices: Children 25c. Adults 50c. Reserved Seats 75c and \$1.00. Plan at McLean's Drug 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, Proprietor. KING'S HOTEL Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION W. MILLS, Proprietor

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited Here it is, Waiting for U 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. THERE IS MONEY IN LEDGER ADS.

FOR SALE—Garden produce, Rhubarb, etc. Jos. Leonard Allan. (45-61-4) TO RENT.—Three-roomed House, Riverside Avenue, West Fernie; \$10 a month. Jos. Leonard Allan. (45-61-4) FOR SALE.—Three dozen laying Hens, young and healthy. Apply, G. Grant, Ledger Office. 1-12