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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 1, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

MINERS' CASE IS MOST ABLY PRESENTED

Schools Close Today | C.P.R. Car Shops For Fernie, Nit | Winning Fire Bosses

OFFICERS ELECTED

Gladstone Local U.M.W. of A. Vote in New Men for Year

On Monday and Tuesday the election of the officers of Gladstone Local Union took place, with the results as follows:

Four Checkweighmen were also elected. The sucessful candidates are marked with a *

The second ballot for the office of Financial Secretary took place on Thursday, T. Uphill being the successful candidate, receiving 297 votes, while his opponent, W. L. Phillips, had 227 votes.

Vice-President	
J. W. Gray	315
Jno. Drew	121
R. Billsborough	143
Financial Secretary	
(First Ballot)	
Wm. Dickenson	35
John Virgo	38
W. L. Phillips	143
T. Uphill	238
T. France	77
J. W. Gray	42
T. Climie	37
(Second ballot)	
T. Uphill	297
W. L. Phillips	227
Checkweighmen	
*E. English	127
*Jno. E. Smith	179
Thomas Beattie	52
Henry Fox	75
*David Paton	241
Robert Forsyth	34
*Harry Martin	152
Wm. Patterson	52
Robt. Beever	64
Hugh Barr	53
Albert Davies	34
Harry Snow	70

A DEFINITION—DIFFERENCE NIL

Two former dwellers in St. Martins met here recently and after chatting about various matters of mutual interest, the following dialogue took place.

"Sy, 'Harry, wot's all this tawk abaht Reciprocity mean? I see by the pypers that the Liberals they wants Reciprocity, but the Conservatives doesn't."

"Wy, yow ar a bignorant bloke, Chawley; the Liberals they are little Hinglanders, an don't git a braws button wover the Yankees 'elp 'em to skin the wurkin' classe or not; but the Conservatives they are true blue paytriots an' Himperialists an' warnt noh hinterference from th' Yanks. Har yer on?"

LAST WORD FROM BOARD

BANFF, Alta., June 26.—To-day's proceedings before the conciliation board were of a most interesting character. The two sessions held were brief but pointed.

The morning session was cut short owing to a misunderstanding by the chairman. Mr. Stockett led him to believe the board would hold a private session before going into conference with the two committees. A. J. Carter could not attend because of a sore throat, and Mr. Macleod was absent in Calgary. None of the operators being present the session was of an informal nature and was adjourned at 2 o'clock when Mr. Stockett came in. After some preliminary remarks and statements from both sides the chairman repeated the request for a final statement from each party defining their positions and making it plain to the board just how far they were prepared to go and just what they were prepared to fight for rather than consent to an agreement. The chairman before adjourning the meeting took occasion to make the following statement:

"In presenting your statement of claim I would like you to bear in mind one or two things. First of all, in that statement I am going to ask from each party a definite pronouncement on every point at issue, a setting forth of the ultimate demands. For instance on the day wage scale I want to know just what the miners consider essential to a settlement and I want to know the attitude of the operators on this same point. If the operators are prepared to grant an advance I want them to say so. The same thing applies to the contract prices. I want to know from each side what the demand is, advance, present scale or decrease. I want to know whether the differential is insisted on by the operators and if so in what mines. And I want to know if a differential in pillars is refused on the side of the miners and if so in connection with what mines. I also want a statement, though this had probably better be delayed for the present, in regard to the attitude on each side on every individual question of the general provisions. You can take your choice of making this statement of claim in two parts, first confining yourselves to the wage scale and secondly to the general provisions.

Wages First

"We will take up the question of wages first. My purpose in doing so is not to balance the demands one against the other—the time for balancing is past—but to give the board an intelligent conception of the position of the parties. The board ought to be acquainted with the demand of each side and I for my part want to know those points, which each side consider to be of more importance than a present settlement of the dispute. For instance, I want the operators to tell us what points they will not surrender, what things are more important to them than a settlement. I want the miners also to tell us what things they are prepared to hold out for, the things for which they are prepared to continue the strike; I want to know this and the country shall know. There may be things, and there are things, on each side for which you may consider it necessary to continue the strike. For my part you have not yet made it clear to me what these things are. I do not think either side will say that the board has failed in giving every opportunity for coming together by placing tentatives propositions before the two parties. I think probably we are open to criticism on the ground that we have gone a little too far in that direction, but if so and if it is an error, then it is an error in the right direction, but as I have already said, the time for diplomacy is past. I cannot go back to the government that sent me here without being able to state definitely on every question, what is the difference between the two parties, what is the strife, what do the miners demand, what do the operators demand. I want to know that, and I am going to find out. You are both interested in his matter but I represent a party more deeply interested than either of you, that is, the people of Canada. They will ask me these questions and I must have an answer to them.

Has Been Misunderstanding

"I want to say further that I believe from the start there has been a misunderstanding on the part of both to a certain extent though on the part of part of one more than the other, a misunderstanding with regard to the functions of this board. I want to say that the function of this board as I interpret it, is not to write a report. The writing of a report is an announcement of partial failure. The primary function of this board is not to adjudicate or arbitrate, it is not a board of arbitration. The function of this board is to conciliate, to mediate, to discover the differences and seek to compose them. A desire has been expressed from time to time for a report from the board. Now, as chairman of the board I want to say that our duty—our primary duty—is not to make a report, not to give a decision. If that is the sole effect of the effort of the board then the board will have failed in its chief business. Conciliation is our business, gentlemen, and if we have made a mistake it has been in not insisting before this upon a definite statement from each party upon the points at issue. Where do the operators stand for instance on the day wage? Is this high enough, must it stay where it is? Do the miners say that it must go to a higher figure, and that they will not take less? And so with every point where there is contention.

"Now, in making your statement of claim, I am going to ask you to keep that in mind. You can make the case as broad as you like. We will sit here all the week if necessary and listen to such argument but at the close of the week I want to be able to say that the operators declined to grant this point and the miners that point, and therefore they could not come together.

"I am going to let the country judge just why it was that the two parties could not come together. Let the country apportion the blame. There are to be no more diplomatic moves between us. I am going to ask you to make your ultimate claim on which you are prepared to keep up this strife. I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of that. I believe this to be my duty to the government that appointed me and my duty to the people of Canada. If failing conciliation, a report from the board is necessary and if that report be unanimous, the responsibility will be shared equally among the members of the board, but in the event of a majority reporting the outcome, then of necessity, as an individual I will have to take some definite stand upon the matters in dispute. I feel my responsibility and I am only concerned to give a decision that I shall be able to back up before the people of Canada. This whole question is too big to be settled in any but a thorough way and as far as I am able I shall make it thorough. If this afternoon does not give you sufficient time in which to prepare your statement of claim, then we will give you till tomorrow, and if tomorrow is not enough then we will give you till Wednesday, but when you come back before this board I want you to be able to say just where you stand."

BANFF, Alta., June 30th, 2.30 p.m.—The full board reconvened again on Thursday morning, but owing to some misunderstanding in connection with the precise nature of the documents required a further adjournment was ordered for the purpose of allowing the miners an opportunity of bringing their statement in line with the one compiled by the operators. The board met again at 4 in the afternoon when the statements were duly filed. Mr. Carter entered an early objection to the documents submitted by the operators which was by no means in accordance with the wishes of the board. It is most indefinite, he said, and treats the whole matter in a general way. At the request of the chairman he withheld further comment until a later period in order that the board might have an opportunity of going carefully into the statements.

In accordance with previous ruling of the chair each side allowed an opportunity of expressing themselves in a final summing of the whole situation on the lines of their statement and on behalf of the miners Mr Stubbs delivered an able and efficient speech as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, in drafting the statement which you have in your hands now, I believe we have compiled with your wishes and your request at least as far as we have been able to do so. We have attempted to meet your wishes, and have covered every point in which we ourselves are vitally interested. In doing that we have drafted what might possibly be termed, in full, a proposed agreement, and we have also stated specifically what are the particular points that we desire to draw attention to. We have based our claim at this time on several facts that are very important to us, and these we desire to enumerate without going into any very lengthy argument on the matter. In the first place we wish to draw attention to the terms of the agreement, and in that particular respect we ourselves have somewhat receded from our former position. Our position from the commencement of the negotiations was to try and alter the date of the expiration, but at this time it is not our intention to allow that particular matter to be one of contention. We would suggest that the term of the agreement be as it has been in the past, not for more than two years. In support of that particular portion of our statement I may say that wages so far as money is concerned are only relative, and while, if we extended our agreement over a greater portion than that, we might continue to receive the same amount of money at the same time that would not represent, nor does it represent, our actual wages, and so of necessity we must take precaution against changes that may effect us. The particular change that I refer to may be change in the cost of living and in the last analysis that a man can purchase with the money he receives represents his actual wages, and if that varies then his actual wages vary. If we are to judge anything from what has happened in the past, if we are to judge anything by the particular law which we realize are in operation, we can only say that all appearance suggest that the cost of living will increase in the future, instead of decreasing, and so to tie ourselves down to wages judged from that particular point of view might possibly end in disaster to ourselves. I may state that possibly the same argument should apply in the other way and that, to our minds, is sufficient argument which we should not wish to extend the period of agreement in excess of that particular time. In connection with the next matter that has caused considerable difference between the two organizations that are now represented before you. At the joint meeting in Calgary we went over the particular matter and it was pointed out on what occasion that we had at that time practically 50 per cent in our membership. I want you to be clear on this point and understand that it does not mean 50 per cent of our membership was working under a closed shop agreement, as the term is understood by both parties. In this instance we consider that if we relinquish that particular arrangement, that we should be entitled to some consideration in return. We express a willingness, however, to renew the clauses that deal with that particular matter, which have been in existence prior to the 21st of March of this year, and to continue this during the life of the agreement that may be arrived at. If such were done I cannot see that either party would be letting anything go which it had enjoyed and for that reason we consider that it would be an equitable arrangement. I have not yet seen during these proceedings or during the meeting in joint conference in Calgary, where it was set out or claimed that working under the closed shop arrangement with the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company had worked any hardship upon that company. It has not even been claimed that it would upon any of the companies provided that the arrangement was entered into, but the statement has been made that on a question of principle it could not be agreed to, and it is the question of principle entirely that stands in the way of anything of that kind being effected. We have suggested from time to time that another clause may be substituted, a clause that would come into effect generally and which would not be a closed shop check-off clause, in case that were agreed to then we have expressed our willingness from time to time with regard to the preamble, stating that we were not particularly concerned with what sort of a preamble might be attached to the agreement. The check-off clause as stated is also given in the bill or particulars. Relative to day wages rates I desire to point out that during the existence of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America there have been very few gains made in that particular respect. The day wage rate in practically all of the camps has all along been about the same as the rates paid before the employees were organized. The exceptions that I make mention of are contained in the agreement arrived at in 1907, when the outside wages were advanced 5 per cent; inside wages in one or two particular instances were also advanced, these may state were drivers, tail rope riders and hoist men, who received an advance of 25 cents per day. I repeat that apart from these few particular instances, the wages practically remain the same, and taking into consideration the considerable increases that have occurred during the past six or seven years in the various commodities that we are called upon to purchase, we consider at this time that we are entitled to some advance on these rates. In addition to that I may say that practically all over the American continent wages have been advanced very considerably during that time, and we believe we are only asking what is due to us, and what it is right and proper that we should have in this particular case.

"With regard to contract rates, we have suggested several changes In this respect, however, we have specified in our statement that certain classes of work shall not come under the general advance demanded. In other places, places that have been mentioned on previous occasions, where certain inequalities exist which require to be rectified, we have contract rates generally, I would like to point that not only does the same argument but that in addition the development of the mines in southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia have necessitated in situation of certain regulations that certainly militate against the earning capacity of the men employed. We have pointed out many times that we enter no objections to safety precautions being taken in our mines. We realize the greater necessity for precautions of this nature with the increasing development, in fact, we ourselves insist upon such precautions, but as we are now discussing a question of wages it must be borne in mind that those changes with a view to greater safety have tended to reduce the earnings of the men in a great many instances, and on account of the fact that the earnings were based on such methods we consider that we are entitled to some consideration when changes of that nature are made.

"One of the particular changes I refer to is the question of shot firing It is a well known fact that in many of the camps when prices were first fixed the miners were blasting the coal from the solid, and the change from that particular condition to that of mining the coal, and in many cases to that of eliminating the blasting of coal entirely, has had considerable effect on the earning capacity of the men. If at this time we were to ask for sufficient in the way of an advance to cover only that particular condition, an advance sufficient to place us in the same position as we were some years ago, we would be asking something which the public of this country might possibly think exorbitant. These are burdens that we ourselves expect to carry to some extent, as well as the operators of the mines, but at the same time we naturally object to the placing of the whole of the burden on our shoulders. That is one of the reasons we are asking for an advance in contract rates. In addition to the reasons already stated. One of the matters we have tried to cover, which is in connection with the general provisions of the agreement, this is the question for settling disputes. The evidence that has been brought before this board has shown plainly, I believe, that many of these disputes have to be dropped. Many of them are not even carried to the limit allowed by the agreement, owing to the fact that the time occupied in that way is longer than the men on the average can undertake to stand, or longer than they could possibly wait around until some decision is arrived at. For that reason we suggest some change in that particular respect. Again, we have certain objections to enter in connection with the methods along these lines, methods which we believe would have equally satisfactory results on both sides and with possibly a little more satisfaction in the methods of handling them.

(Continued on page 8)

JONAH'S GOURD RIVALLED

The marvellous rapidity of Western development is instanced by two items in the press this week. An automobile stolen and the arrest of a prominent citizen charged with stock rustling clearly demonstrates that the transition from the Old to the New is practically simultaneous.

NOT FOR FERNIE

With so many of the various points along the Crow's Nest Pass getting hysterical about the location of the C. P. R. shops, we are pleased to note that the bug has not infected this burg which we can assure our readers is somewhat extraordinary when it is considered that Fernie's chances are equal to those of all the others, save one and that one will be ——. Quien sabe?

This morning (Friday) very interesting exercises were held in the public school preparatory to the summer vacation of two months. The children were dressed in their best bib and tucker, friends and parents were in attendance to take part in the proceedings. The teachers were jubilant at the prospects of a relaxation from the many cares incident to teaching the young idea how to shoot, and looking forward with pleasure to jaunts by "the babbling brook," the "sad sea waves," and other poetic places after the prosaic six months just ended.

TO MERGE COAL MINES

Shareholders Ratify the By-Law Acquiring New Concerns

MONTREAL, June 28.—The shareholders of the Pacific Pass Coal Fields, at a special general meeting, ratified the by-law passed by the directors for acquiring securities of the Canadian Coal and Coke Co., and for selling to that company securities of Pacific Pass Coal Fields.

The question of the consolidation in the Canadian Coal and Coke Company Limited, of the control of the large properties in the west of Lethbridge, Pincher, Edmonton, and Yellowhead Pass on the G. T. P., was fully considered and discussed.

The meeting by a majority of more than two-thirds of all the shares represented, confirmed the by-law, thus approving the consolidation as in the best interests of all parties concerned.

The consolidated companies will control four of the finest coal properties in Western Canada developed and equipped under the direct supervision of Charles Fergie, M.E., an engineer of long experience and high standing.

The combined capacity of the mines will be about equal to that of the Dominion Coal Company, and their location will permit of the western market being supplied with the shortest haul.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR FIRE BOSS CERTIFICATES AT FRANK, Alta, on May 31 and June 1st, 1911.

George Coupland, Bellevue.
David Muir, Lundbreck.
D. H. Quigley, Stafford Village.
James S. Barber, Hillcrest.
John Garrett, Lille.
Wm. K. Munroe, Lille.
John McGadrie, Lille.
Michael Bovio, Bellevue.
John J. Letcher, Hillcrest.
Emile Leblanc, Coleman.
John Ironmonger, Hillcrest.
Hugh Evans, Lethbridge.
Walter Miller, Bellevue.
Owen Morgan, Coleman.
James Reid, Frank.
George Carson, Frank.
George Wm. Halliday, Champion.

GOODEVE GIVES FERNIE THE GO-BY

A. S. Goodeve, the Dominion member of Parliament for this constituency espousing the cause of Anti-Reciprocity, did not include Fernie in his itinerary. R. S. Borden likwise omits B. C. from his tour.

What is the significance?

Board of Trade Getting Busy

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held in the Council Chambers on Wednesday, W. G. Barclay, President, in the chair.

There was a goodly crowd in attendance when the evenings proceedings commenced by Fred Ross, of Elko, addressed the gathering and dilated at great length upon the agricultural potentialities of the country just north of the international boundary, and quoted statements and figures to show what had been accomplished at the northern extremity of Montana, contiguous to the province of B. C. Already the settlers in the immediate vicinity of the Indian village have grown splendid fruit and vegetables, timothy hay and alfalfa are handicapped because of lack of capital, and the conditions of the roads to their nearest station at Flagstone.

Asked for information regarding Baynes Lake, he said that there were many who were greatly disappointed because the conditions both as to soil and surroundings were not as expected by those who had purchased acreage in the old country, and were at present located at Baynes Lake.

Mayor Blenkadell corroborated the statements made, by the preceding speaker regarding the development that had already been accomplished in the Tobacco Plains district by many of the settlers.

The best course to be pursued by the Board of Trade was then discussed at considerable length. Finally it was decided that such action in the premises should be taken as would best subserve the purpose for which the board exists.

The letter from Mr. Sherwood Herchmer, relative to the establishment of an experimental farm was laid on the table.

There is much more that could be said on the subject, but we refrain from so doing at the present juncture, as we intend to go more into detail at a subsequent date, when certain developments at present in the initial stages are more matured.

City Fathers Cutting Down

A meeting of the City Fathers was held in the Council Chambers on Friday, June 23rd, Alderman Wallace occupying the executive chair in the earlier part of the proceedings, prior to the arrival of Mayor Blenkadell.

By-law 112 regarding traffic regulations was read the usual three times.

Communication was received from S. Herchmer on behalf of Mrs. James Mitchell, complaining about what she considered a high rate for water and light.

It was decided to close the power down between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m. until the strike was ended. This is for the purpose of fuel economy.

It was decided to insure Supt. J. B. C. Hammond, the power house engineers, and other civic employees, with the Railway Passenger Insurance Company.

Driver C. Ruark, of the Fire Department, received an increase of $15 a month in his salary. He will be paid $85 from July 1st.

By-law 112 re traffic regulations was finally passed.

Coal is being shipped in from Lundbreck, price F.O.B. Fernie, $4.10.

Three carloads of posts were disposed of to the Elk Lumber Co at 6c. each.

Thursday, June 29th

The City Clerk was requested to call for tenders for the painting of Fairy Creek Bridge.

The photograph of the City of Fernie (the work of J. F. Spalding) was purchased.

A number of accounts were passed and ordered paid.

IS YOUR ASSESMENT TOO HIGH?

You who have taxes to pay and think the assessment too high take note that you should register the same before the 9th of July, otherwise you may be heard to repeat those classic words—"IT'S TOO LATE NOW!"

The Cement Trust

America is the one land of which it can besaid: "They are ever eager to try something." It is this propensity to leave the old and cleave to the new that has made America the foremost nation in the world. The very name "American" has become a synonym for initiative, boldness, tenacity of purpose mental acuteness, breadth of economic design and rapidity and excellence of economic accomplishment.

We gave the world the railroad; electric power applied to industry on a large scale; put the germ theory of disease to practical use in Cuba and Panama; developed the automatic machine and the industrial trust. And these things are bringing about economic and social revolutions over the entire civilized world.

During this period of transition from an old to a new economic order, when the forces of society are in a state of flux, unrest and turmoil, fear and worry are an accompaniment of the daily life of all classes. The worker fears he may not have; the capitalist worries that he cannot hold. Economic security is a term undefinable.

Machinery developing toward the automatic stage turns thousands of skilled workers downward to a lower plane, while "efficiency of management' steadily reduces the number of unskilled needed to do the world's work.

The Trusts occupying an impregnable economic position are mercilessly assimilating their smaller competitors. The struggle is now carried on in plain sight. The blows dealt with naked weapons. The powerful care not to conceal their designs. Craft and cunning the a necessary protection to the weak only.

We are so busy in this mighty land—so busy piling up wealth for those who "toil not nor spin" that too few of us sense the import of the economic political developments going on about us. Meanwhile startling changes are taking place and mighty forces are preparing for battle. Out of this change and conflict a new era will emerge; a true and just civilization be builded. For we are standing, as it were, upon a pinnacle of a height of accomplishment, poised for a leap forward that shall carry us over the chasm from separates the anarchy of the now from the order of the Industrial-Democracy that is coming.

From time to time, new factors have entered into our economic life, which have brought remarkable changes in their train. Steel products, cheapened by the application of modern scientific methods, worked a revolution in building of all kinds and quickened the pace of progress.

During the last fifteen years, cement, as a building material has come forward and by its adaptability to form and simplicity in use, has so grown as an industry that it now ranks second to steel and unquestionably will soon be the leading basic industry.

Unless one denotes some time to a survey of the Cement Industry, one cannot comprehend its immensity nor realize the revolutionary part it is to play in our industrial life. The inexhaustible supply of raw material; the cheapness of the finished product, and its durability make it the most economical material for building. It is a creation of science. Man is thus enabled to melt the everlasting rock and mold it into forms and foundations upon which, though ten thousand years may pass with leaden feet, civilization may securely rest.

It is not to be marvelled at that such a factor should necessitate readjustment in our economic life. To the workers the vital question is: What effect will this have on the job, the means of making a living? The answer must be: "Hundreds of thousands of skilled workers will be reduced to the level of the laborer."

Carpenters, masons, stonecutters, ironworkers, bricklayers, painters, tinworkers and many others will find their opportunities for profitable employment disappearing in proportion as the use of cement increases. The building trades are a powerful division of the craft union army. The substitution of cement in building operations will ruin their trades. It is like the automatic machine in the glass-blower's trade. Before its advance they must recede. With the decline of the skilled workers, the craft unions must also decline.

As with the workers, so with the constructing contractors. The number of such will be reduced. The time is not far distant when the Cement Trust will take constructing contracts direct. It can employ the highest skill, the most talented designers, the greatest engineers. We are entering upon an era of economy. Cement is economical. Other building material, particularly lumber, grows dearer as the supply diminishes. Then, too, we are demanding better sanitation, safer construction and durability. Cement answers all these requirements. A congesting population demands better secondary highways for transportation. Cement roads will live in history. The farmer finds innumerable uses for cement and life on the farm is made more attractive by the intelligent use of this wonderful material. Edison's invention for molds for house construction has opened up a great field for cement. Soon we shall see cement houses taking the lead. It will be a good thing for the workers. Such houses will be more habitable because they will be less responsive to weather changes; will be sanitary, easily cleaned, vermin proof, fire proof and beautiful as well as cheap. The invention is a triumph for science. Without the knowledge which chemistry gave to man, cement could not have been invented.

It would not be likely, in this age of trusts with hundreds of millions of profit seeking reinvestment, that an industry of such magnitude and promise could continue to develop without attracting the attention of the money gods. However, it was not until about 1900 that the big interests turned their atttention seriously to the growing industry. During the decade past, they have persistently sought control. Now in the producing field a great struggle is raging. A large number of little fellows are waging hopeless war with one giant. A familiar story, only with a new setting, but with the same principal actors and the same coldly, cruel outcome; the survival of the stronger.

In 1903, the industry having grown so great, the government decided to investigate the resources of the United States in cement material. The report was published in 1905. Bul. 243 Dept. Interior. This report shows vast deposits of cement material in forty-eight states and territories, with the best and most accessible deposits in the Lehigh district, Pennsylvania. The output of Portland Cement in 1905 was about 20,000,000 barrels. Half of this was produced around about Allentown, Pa., the centre of the Lehigh District. Since that date production has increased with giant strides. In 1910, the Atlas and the Universal Companies alone produced 20,000,000 barrels.

The Atlas was the greatest producing company in the field in 1903. Naturally it grew as the demand for cement increased. At the beginning of 1910, it had become an enormous concern. Its main plant at Northampton, Pa., covered almost a square mile. Its business was carried on through over fifty-two selling departments. The tremendous producing capacity of the Atlas enabled it to secure the great Panama Canal contract. The contract price was so low that no other company could touch it. This contract was of great advertising value. Business came to the Atlas in ever increasing volume. But its prosperity proved to be its undoing.

The Billion Dollar Steel Trust had been watching the progress of the cement industry and soon came to recognize that it was destined to become the leading basic industry. As the system of concrete construction grew and steel came to be used, the trust saw that cement was a natural complement to steel and a proper product for the Trust to monopolize.

As usual the Trust utilized the discoveries of other concerns. The Clinton Iron and Steel Co., of Pittsburg first began to make a grade of Portland cement, using furnace slag as a base. After their success the Illinois branch of the Trust began to make cement by the same process. Later the Universal Cement Co. was organized with great plants at Pittsburg, Pa., and Buffington, Ind. In less than six years the output of the Universal Co. was 40,000 barrels a day, a second only to the great Atlas Co., which in 1910 advertised an output of 50,000 barrels daily. It was but natural that the Steel Trust should seek control of a rival with a business so prosperous and a future so bright.

In June, 1910, the Atlas Co. was operating its three plants at Northampton, Pa., Hudson, N. Y., and Hannibal, Mo., at full capacity. Pres. Maxwell, its directing intelligence, was a man of some prominence in the financial world. He was reputed worth $20,000,000. Suddenly, in July, the Atlas shut down its mills at Northampton. 5,000 men were idle. The reason given out was "a reorganization of the staff of managers." Very little news could be had concerning future intentions. In December, Pres. Maxwell died suddenly in New York. The papers said he died of a broken heart, his condition induced by the loss of the Atlas Co., in which the greater part of his fortune was invested. Then the papers stated guardedly that control of the Atlas had passed to J. P. Morgan and Co.—the Steel Trust. Maxwell's estate was estimated at between two and three millions. Here was a great captain of industry stripped of a splendid property in a few weeks and his career of usefulness ended. But the manner in which he was crushed is interesting. The Steel Trust had swallowed its great rival in the cement business in the identical way it devoured its big steel rival—the Tennessee Iron and Coal Co., in 1907.

Senator Owen, in his great speech in the Senate, the last day of the late congress, said, "The Big Interests can expand or contract the credit of the nation at will."

The Atlas was carrying an a tremendous business, necessitating constant improvement and additions to producing capacity. Huge shipments were made daily to the Panama, but the government was slow to pay. To make betterments and carry its immense stock, the Atlas was forced to borrow money; $12,000,000 it is said. As security Pres. Maxwell put up gilt edged railroad and industrial stocks. Suddenly his loans were called. He could not cover. He was foreclosed upon. Then the fact was made known that the Steel Trust had acquired the Atlas. All this the papers told. Rumor also had it that 1,000,000 barrels of cement were rejected by the government as below grade. It was hinted that the Atlas had been deliberately trapped. Socialists, knowing the power wielded by J. P. Morgan and Co., understood. If as the papers intimated the government delayed payment and rejected a great quantity of cement at a time when the Atlas was badly extended financially, it was simply the working of a new plan. What more simple than to tip the proper party in the War Department in Washington to delay payment? What more easy than to intimate to the cement inspector that Atlas brand was off grade? Does any informed person doubt the practicability of such a plan?

And so the Atlas was devoured and the Cement Monopoly created.

Its shadow rests upon the little fellows. "The small cement companies only last month, complained to the Inter. State Commerce Commission that the Pennsylvania Railroad was making a special rate to the Universal Cement Co., and had refused to make a corresponding rate to them. In view of the fact that the Steel Trust is a heavy stockholder in the Pennsylvania, this protest has special significance, as illustrating how well the Big Interests are obeying the Roosevelt Rate Regulations." There has been feverish activity among them the past winter. There have been renovating and extensions and reorganizations throughout the Lehigh District. The small companies are greatly disturbed. And well they may be. A competitor who could absorb the great Atlas without creating a ripple in financial or political circles, will make short work of the lesser concerns. It will be as easy as a whale swallowing squid.

But this cement affair is only an incident in the great campaign the Money Power is conducting. In other departments of industry, similar incidents are taking place. It is indicative of the fact that the Money Power is now engaged in the final attempt to wipe out competition in industry and establish complete monoply.

From its lair in Wall St., its influence stretches out over the nation, like the tentacles of some mighty octopus, winding about the basic industries; the mines, railroads, steel mills and cement plants. It has the banking system in its grasp and the government treasury is its willing servitor. The last piece of legislation it needed was the Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, giving it power to create money, backed by watered stock.

With control of the basic industries in one hand and control of the money of the nation in the other, how can the little capitalist live?

But the little capitalist is not going to yield quietly. He is awake to his danger at last. Though he cannot save himself from destruction, he is preparing to fight. Through the national victory of the Democratic party he has gotten possession of the government. The Republican insurgents are but a part of the same movement. The little capitalist class, having won political power is planning to use it.

Congress now in session will undertake to carry out the wishes of the little fellows. There will be futile efforts put forth to destroy or at least, regulate the Trusts. Every "conservation" scheme will get a boost. The "Tariff" will be operated upon. The "wicked Lorimer," whose chief crime is that he lacks the finesse of a Root or a Penrose, is to be righteously evicted from the reformed Senate. The Supreme Court will—but no, we shall not attempt to guess what the "Elder Statesmen"? may do. We are not informed as to which side they are on. The Oil and Tobacco decisions will tell.

Some theorists are inclined to think that political power is superior to economic power. They are about to see it put to the test as it has never been since Feudalism was overthrown.

It is very interesting to study the mental attitude of the two strongest men in the Democratic majority in Congress. Of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, Ray Stannard Baker says "Champ Clark looks backward for solution. He would use Jefferson's first inaugural address as a part of the Democratic platform." Of John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississppi, he says: "Williams says: 'The remedy lies in the policy of tariff reduction and a strict and pitiless commerce laws.'"

These are the men who speak the mind of the little capitalist class. These would turn the hands of time backward. Competition is still an economic ideal before whose throne they bow. And the "Insurgents" are but little in advance. They too look backward to competition as an economic savior from the certain destruction before them. They are not modern thinkers, so they elect to fight to restore competition.

The forces about to engage are titanic. The little capitalist has numbers and the possession of the government and no definite plans. The Big Interests have the pick of the brainy men developed in the fierce struggle for wealth, and power, splendid industrial organization, and most important, control of the nation's financial resources. More than all this: these Trust leaders are alive to the trend of social development. They have abandoned competition as a principle of progress and accepted co-operation.

There can be no compromise in this struggle. The little capitalist must win to live. Yet he cannot win for the laws of nature work against him. Still his numbers make him formidable. On the other hand, the money power can stop the wheels of industry and prostrate the nation when it wills. The indications are that the present economic order will end, in America, in a convulsion.

Thinkers who have analysed the politico-economic situation see but one outcome—the inevitable—Industrial Democracy.—The International Socialist Review.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

August 6-11.

noticeable in trades and manufactures. If Socialism doesn't hurry up and get here to "destroy the home" capitalism will have the job pretty well finished up.

"In the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago the so-called princes of labor used to get from $10 to $15 a day, the modern white coolies get $1.75 for twelve hours a day, seven days in the week—having no time to praise the Lord, and no reason either—Victor Berger, in U. S. Congress.

"As for the manufacture of woolen goods, the bulletin 57 of the census bureau, which gives figures on manufacturers of 1905, shows that 44,452 youths and men, 24,552 girls and women and 3,743 children under sixteen employed in the manufacture of woolen goods receive a yearly average of $396 and a weekly wage of $7.61.

"The same bulletin shows that 29,883 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women and 7,238 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of $379 and a weekly average of $7.30.

WAGES OF WOMEN COMPARED WITH MEN

Conditions in Montreal Investigated—General Reasons for Apparent Contrast.

How are the salaries of women workers in Montreal to be compared with those of men in similar positions in the city? Do the stipends received by members of the fair sex who have entered the fiedld of competitive business compare favorably with the men's?

General experience shows that they do not, says the Montreal Herald. Men receive about 50 to 100 per cent more pay than women in relatively the same position. In certain special fields women have achieved as great a success as the lords of creation, but for general office work, teaching, sales work, and other forms of clerking, the men command a higher stipend.

Employers who are responsible for this state of affairs, say that in the first place, women never do as much or as efficient work as a man, in the same position. Men are worth more, they are steadier, and more reliable. Many big employers will hesitate before giving a pretty girl a position of trust. He knows she will get married and leave him just when she is becoming indisponsible. When a man in the same position seeks matrimony he only becomes more valuable, and more steady.

Another reason put forward for paying men more salaries is that in most cases working girls have only themselves to support; whereas a man usually has a family dependent on him. Hence he requires a larger salary.

In large department stores the salaries of the men are nearly double those of women. Employers defend this scale on the ground that it is based on earning power, and adequately represents the value of a man compared with that of a woman behind a counter.

Mr. Fred A. Scroggie, of W. H. Scroggie and Company, in discussing the situation said that the salaries of sales girls varied from $5.50 up to $12 a week with an average of about $8.50 In special departments like the mantle department they received $15 or more.

The department stores give their sales people two increases a year, based on their earning power and their value to the department. Salesmen to receive from $12 to $20 a week, with an average of $15 to $16.

Men floor walkers receive from $20 to $25 and up to $35 a week, and in ladies departments, the women floor walkers receive from $15 to $18.

"The ambition of every sales person," said Mr. Scroggie, "is to become an assistant to a buyer eventually. We have women buyers whom we pay as high as $50 a week. In Chicago there is a woman buyer who receives $15,000, and it is nothing unusual in the States for a woman buyer to receive from $8,000 to $10,000. Women buy laces, whitewear and hoisery. They make two or three trips to Europe every year.'

"It is general experience that the majority of merchandise and wearing apparel can be better purchased by women than men. Men are apt to plunge, but women go cautiously.

Typewriter ribbons may be reinked by soaking in a solution of dye in equal parts of glycerine and alcohol.

CARDINAL GIBBONS NOT "SUFFRAGETTE."

BALTIMORE — Cardinal Gibbons scored woman suffrage in an address recently at the commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College. He said

"I think the place for woman is in the home. Women should not want to vote, but if they took proper interest in affairs of their husbands and brothers, they could easily have them cast their ballots in the right manner. In doing this women would be the champions of what is right."

There are 7,750,000 women workers in France, an increase of 65 per cent in 40 years. The increase is chiefly

TERRIBLE FACTS ABOUT THE COAL WAR

Scranton Paper Sums Up the Brutalities in Cold Figures

For twenty-five years there has been a man hurt in the Pennsylvania mines oftener than every two hours on an average. This has gone on day and night, twenty-four hours a day. Sundays and holidays. Every fourth man injured has died. Only serious injuries are counted in this estimate. This may help us realize the figures of 33,994 killed and 82,849 injured in 25 years. But the figures have grown so that the present rate is far higher than the average. In the Westmoreland County district alone 500 men were killed last year and 1,126 were injured. The average annual wage in the Pennsylvania mines is $516.

There are now 10,000 men on strike in the Westmoreland field. They are utterly destitute. Sixteen men have been murdered by deputies and State constabulary. Eighteen babies have been born in the hillside camps of the miners where there was for them not even a rag to cover their naked little bodies. The loss in coal not mined is $6,000,000, but the coal is still in the ground and so it is not a real loss.

The miners struck because they want to be paid by the ton instead of by the car load. Within a few years the size of the cars has been increased from 2,000 pounds to 3,500 but the wages per car have remained the same. That is, wages have been cut nearly in two and a plank nailed on the side of a car will cut wages again, any day. The men are also striking to be freed from the robbery of the company store. To run a company store is as much a crime as to throw a bomb or pick a pocket. The men are also striking against extortionate rents for company houses. The houses pay for themselves every four years.

The men, estimable and prominent citizens, who are fighting the miners, in this great industrial contest are: J. M. Jamieson, of the Jamieson Coal and Coke Company; A. H. Berwind, of Philadelphia; George F. Baer, of the Keystone Company; S. Pemberton Hutchinson, of the Westmoreland Coal Company; R. K. Cassatt, of the La Trobe-Connorsville Company, and back of these stand H. C. Frick and Co., the Carnegie Company, the American Tin Plate company, the Federal Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the American Steel Wire Company—all components of the Steel Trust. The Pennsylvania Railroad is interested as the owner of huge tracts of undeveloped coal lands thereabouts. Carnegie's share of the profits may go to promote world's peace and build libraries.—The Scranton Times.

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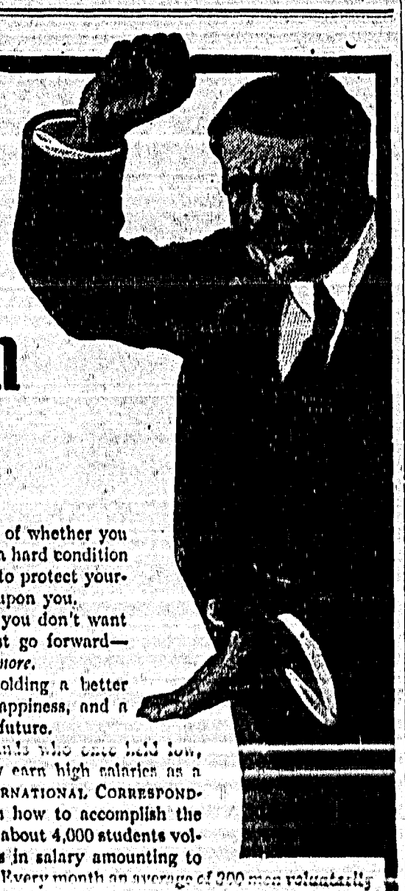

It isn't a question alone of whether you want a better salary—it's a hard condition of life that you must face to protect yourself and those dependent upon you.

You can't stand still—if you don't want to go backward, you must go forward—that is, *you've got to earn more.*

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MAN'S HELL IN GOD'S COUNTRY

The Conditions as They are in Westmorland, Pennsylvania

THE LAND OF FREEDOM

Have you ever been in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Have you ever driven along the narrow roads of that mountainous region, ever climbed the steep green hillsides, ever seen the mountain streams rushing down to meet the river in the valley?

Have you ever looked up and up and up to higher hills and yet higher, ever delighted in the rank luxuries of the ferns, the beauty of the native wild flowers and the magnificence of the trees?

Have you ever seen a storm gather over those hills, witnessed the fantastic tricks of the lightning and watched the great trees bow before the wind?

Have you, perhaps, seen this wonderful bit of country, too, when the frost has painted the foliage of the forest in all of nature's colors, when the warm red of the sumac, the rich purple of the wild asters, the scarlet of the bittersweet and the gorgeous yellow of the goldenrod vie each with the other to win the eye from the restful dark green of the ivy which clings to tree trunks and softens the outlines of rocky hillsides?

If you have seen those things you have known the awe and the wonder, the joy, the peace, the strange satisfaction which Nature in her more majestic moods inspires. You have fixed your eyes on the summit of the loftiest mountain within the range of your vision and said reverently: "It is the fool who saith in his heart, 'There is no God!' Let him come to this beautiful country and look upon all this grandeur and be convinced of his own foolishness!"

* * * * * *

But have you ever been in the towns of Westmoreland county—in Port Royal and Irwin and Jeanette and LaTrobe and Yukon and the others?

Have you seen hese nondescript villages clinging to the base of the hills, have you shuddered at sight of their rows of ugly drab houses, all just alike with no lawns in front, no yards between?

Have you seen these nondescript villby coal dust, with lamps in their caps and tin dinner pails in their hands coming home from work in the evening?

Have you walked to the pit mouth or shaft entrance and contrasted the dirt and confusion and buzz of industry of this lower region with the glory and majestic calm of the mountains above?

Have you ever stopped to consider your obligation to these men who delve in the bowels of the earth that you may have light and be warm? Have you evor realized that all of them carry their lives in their hands every day that they work? Do you know or care anything about the wages they get, anything about the way they live, anything about their families.

What do you know about the precarlousness of this busines of mining coal? You know that there are sometimes accidents, horrible ones, in which hundreds of men lose their lives, and that occasionlly strikes occur, dreadful things, accompanied by violence, bloodshed, and too often loss of life.

* * * * * *

It is about one of those strikes that I ask you to think now—a strike that has been on for fifteen months, a strike that involved 17,000 men at most and that has involved about 5,000 for the whole time.

Fifteen months; A Thanksgiving, a Christmas and two Easters have come and gone since that strike began. If you are interested in the cause of it you can inquire of the secretary at the strike headquarters in Greensburg, the county seat; or of any of the great coal companies interested; The principl ones are the Westmoreland Coal Company, the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, the Jamison Coal and Coke Company the Berwind-White Coal Company, the La Trobe Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, the Skelley Coal and Coke Company. You can get a lot of information from strikers or operators about wages, blasting powder screens, loading in entries, room turning, yardage, undercutting in rooms, pick mining (skilled and unskilled) union and non-union labor.

Perhaps some of this information will be Greek to you as most of it is to me. These are not the things I understand.

* * * * * *

But a baby dead from starvation because its mother had no milk in her breast, a mortality rate of 35 per cent among the children born to the wives of the strikers, men and women and little children suffering or lack of shelter and food and clothing —I can undersand these things.

When the strikers could no longer pay their rents, they were evicted from the company houses, of course, and found such shelter as they might in miserable shacks. They had not been any too comfortable before. Their condition was pitiable now. A camp for the unmarried men was established in the country on a piece of rocky land which the miners' officials were able to lease for the purpose. The camp overlooks two beautiful small lakes on property controlled by the coal operators. The state constabulary patrols the property and prevents the miners from using any of the water in these lakes. The campers are obliged to go a mile for water. They get it from a spring on land which the operators are now trying to buy in order to shut off their supply of water too. If they succeed, the men will have to go two and a half miles or three miles for water. The operators have also tried to buy the land on which the camp is located, but fortunately for the strikers their lease prevented this.

Those things I can understand too. But not why we have surrendered to private ownership and control, coal and water and land which should belong to the children of the earth in common.

* * * * * *

As I walk among these dispossessed ones I learn that the only thing between them and actual starvation is the meagre allowance sent regularly by the United Mine Workers of America—an allowance provided from the assessments levied by the unions upon their members throughout the country. I learn of the destruction not of property only, but of life and liberty and happiness. I learn of tragedies I had not dreamed of. I realize that this is civil war, and civil war is hell*.

And I who said with you on the mountain top, "It is the fool who saith in his heart there is no God," add here, among my brothers, "But what shall we call the man who tells us that with this sort of world God bids us to be content? — Elizabeth J. Hauser, in "The Public."

*Persons who wish to aid in the relief of the victims of the strike should send contributions, whether of clothing or funds, to Secretary McCarthy, care strike headquarters, Greensburg, Pa.

MORE MINERS JAILED

DENVER, Colo., June 24—Judge Greeley Whitford of the District Court to-day ordered the arrest of eleven more union miners on charges of violating his injunction preventing picketing or interference with strikebreakers during the strike in the northern Colorado coal fields. All are members of the United Mine Workers.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN PERPETUATING WAR

By Dr. Edwin F. Bowers

An evil which has received but little consideration is the influence which women have exercised in perpetuating militarism through the false spirit of hero worship displayed toward the man who wears a uniform.

This is a survival of the hereditary adulation accorded a war successful chief, and the instince is almost ineradicable in the minds of unthinking women.

The male (except in the case of the spider and one or two other species of animate creation) has always been the pursuer, and nothing more potent than the display of trophies of successful battles has ever been devised to impress the female favorably toward the selection of her mate.

The Dutch Government has tried for twenty-five years to stamp out "head hunting in the Islands of Borneo, but no drastic measures of repression have ever been effective in abolishing this hideous practice.

The government officials have finally recognized that the women are the real instigators in these murder expeditions because of the laudation which they accord the warrior who returns with the greatest number of heads with which to decorate his lodge pole.

Considerable progress in ending this practice has been made through the efforts of missionaries in inculcating a more gentle and humane spirit in the women.

It may seem a far cry from the Ingaroos and the Borneo head hunters to the gentle girls of women of our civilization, but remember Kipling said that:

"The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are women under their skins."

As long as women will cheer and encourage men who wear the brass buttons and epaulets, who is decorated like unto Solomon in all his glory with waving plumes, flashing arms, and gaudy colored garments, just so long will men wear these foolish habiliments and "seek the bubble reputation at the cannons mouth."

The world is ripe for a reconsidertion of this savage state of mind. The blare of the trumpet, the flash of the bright arms, and all the glory of panoply that appertains to war (as the cheering women in hall, rostrum, and curbstone see it) is but the veil which hides the hideous skeleton, the crushed and mained fragments of what was a man (now a mass of putrid tissue, torn to pieces by the screaming shell.)

The agony, the inferno of suffering which consittutes but a part of what Sherman calls the "hell of war," the weeping mother, the desolate wife, the childdren berefit of their natural protector through this blood lust—all these wait grimly in the background, unnoticed and unheeded under the schyological influence of this foolish hero worship.

"Scratch the Russian and you find the Tartar,"

Scratch a woman soldier worshipper and you find a savage.

Isn't it about time that women awoke to a realization of her immense influence for good or ill, and threw the weight of that influence on the side of Justice, Peace, and Love, Instead of Oppression, War and Hate? Think it over.

PREPARING FOR THE CORONATION

Two Items from the Same Column, London Daily Mail, May 24th.

"The widow said that she and her three children had been practically starving. She went to a sister's on Sunday to borrow six-pence to get something for dinner, and on returning, found her husband dead."—(Case of William Harvey, of Islington, who committed suicide from worry and want of work).

"The demand for seats . . . . has probably exceeded anything ever experienced in the world. . . . . The directors on Monday were made an offer of £500 for any box in the theatre, and yesterday a gentleman offered to pay £1,000 to any holder willing to transfer."—(Referring to Coronation Gala performance at Covent Garden.)

COTTON INDUSTRIES FIGHT CHILD LABOR LAW

Revelations of an appalling character have been brought to light by Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, relating to the abuses of juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing industry in Virginia and the South. "If you attempt to pass a drastic child labor law at the next General Assembly," says Dr. McKelway, "you will find a lobby to defeat it composed almost entirely of representatives of the cotton industries. In statistics it has been discovered that 70 per cent of the children employed in the cotton industries of Virginia are illiterate. In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5 per cent,"

WAR — WHY?

Give me a gun
That I may blaze away
At him whom I ne'er met before this day:
Yea, e'en at him whose face I scarce can see,
He afar off, a thousand yards from me.
Mad work? yes, 'tis for both of us poor fools—
For me and him, both of us merely tools.

Give him a gun,
That he may fire at me
If chance he gets. For that—let fate decree!
He's but a blot, a dot upon earth's crust.
But now 'tis me or him must bite the dust.
Quarrel? Not me; ne'er met the man before;
We're simply fools and tools, I say once more.

Arm both of us,
That each may shoot at each.
At home—his home and mine—the parsons preach
"All men are brothers." That I don't deny,
But if 'tis so, then I would ask you—why
We should be faced now, strangers friend and me,
Having no quarrel? 'Cause 'tis fools we be.

* * * * * *

Give me my sight!
That's right!

* * * * * *

Mate, give me thy hand!
At last we understand;
Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon and all hell's tools,
These no men need when human reason rules
Thy home is thine; sacred thy fatherland,
Mine doubly safe, when true to right we stand.
Hell's agents only—Vice, Ambition, Greed—
Thy foes and mine; from these we'll now be freed!

—Arthur Laycock in London Labor Leader.

WHY NOT DOCTOR YOURSELF WITH VEGETABLE MEDICINE?

Onions are among the best nervines known and a sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, eczema and scurvy, says the Supply World. Being soporific, onions are invaluable for those troubled with insomnia, and they are of great value in absorbing impurities from the blood. But reject all onions that are tainted, for it is the only vegetable that is readily inoculated with disease.

Lettuce is good for the nerves, containing as it does opium in its natural state. Celery is also good for the nerves, and for nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia and rheumatism. Tomatoes serve as stimulus for the liver.

Cucumbers contain arsenic, of sufficient quantity to affect the complexion beneficial if eaten freely.

Spinach and dandelion have marked effect upon the kidneys; the former also giving relief to those troubled with gravel; also good for rheumatism and gout.

Carrots are good for asthma. If eaten raw, early in the morning, they are highly recommended as a complexion beautifier, also said to produce a most astonishing effect upon the hair, skin and eyes.

Cabbage (raw) when young and tender furnishes phosphates to enrich the blood.

Turnips, also radishes, are recommended for gravel, scurvey, and nervous disorders.

Boiled beets, served with salt and oil were used by the Greek philosophers as an aid to mental exercise.

COUNTING THE ABSENTEES

If a man has gone swimming is he still food for the census man? Many people in Montreal have already started off on their summer vacations, their houses are closed and there is no way of the census enumerator obtaining the information he requires. But that does not matter. If a man is wandering where the surf beats or whipping the stream for trout, or even attending the Coronation he is still a Canadian and his head is to be counted with his lesser connections. Census enumerators here have written for instructions. If they cannot find out from the neighbors a special report is to be made out and an attempt made to tag the delinquent when he returns. Most of the enumerators report swift progress with their work, although one poor fellow had the misfortune to be taken for a rent collector. A tumble down a long pair of tenement stairs and a bucket of water on his prostrate form as he lay on the sidewalk was all the answer he received to his list of questions.—Press Service Bureau.

MOTHER'S BAKING TO BUST TRUST

The proposed bread merger has bumped up against good live opposition in these parts. It comes direct from mother, and what mother votes along the cooking and eating lines usually carries. Mother says that if there is any bread trust in Montreal she'll just turn to and bake a batch or so of those home-made ones we have all heard so much about. A meeting of housewives has been called to discuss the situation and to draw up a strongly worded resolution against any proposition which would tend to corner the staff of life.

But there is not much danger of a bread merger enhancing the price of the product. The housewife cannot make sugar or kerosene oil, or a number of other things that make for "sweetness and light" in the home, but she can make bread, or at least can learn the art, for an art it certainly is, and it would be an unmixed evil should more of our young women be induced, even by the processes of commercial overreaching, to cultivate it. Two young college women in a neighboring city several years ago started in the business, having first acquired an expert knowledge of it. They charged twice the price of the regular baker's loaves and got it. What would they care about a baking trust so long as there was no 'gentlemen's agreement" with the flour kings? As long as we can have home made bread there will be nothing more than the nightmare of the bread combine.—Press Sservice Bureau.

Standard Oil is Bursted

It's the same old bluff with the Supreme Court. The same old shuffle; same old mumbo jumbo. After keeping their ear to the ground until the temper of the country was nicely judged, that august Tribunal was ready to inaugurate a renewed period of confidence while handing out nice little packages to the middle class and the namby-pamby radicals.

Can any one look upon the recent decision of the Supreme court and fail to see the game the masters are playing with judicial oligarchy? Can any one fail to penetrate the guise of preternatural wisdom with which they bolster up the authority of their chief servants? Is it not obvious that the Standard Oil and labor contempt decisions were produced deliberately with a single eye to their probable effect upon public sentiment? Is it not clear that they were the result of conscious planning to strengthen the existing system of exploitation and suppression?

The Standard Oil is busted! Fine. That gives the cologne sprinklers in the land a chance to put on some face and to declare themselves content.

The Standard Oil is Busted! Great. That gives all shoddy reformers and perfunctory liberals a chance to announce that good men have triumphed over bad men, and that the remedy for our troubles has at last been discovered.

Standard Oil is busted! Go back to your factories, good folks. Take your miserable wages. Enjoy your wretched lot. Revel amid disease, crime and starvation. Hug yourselves in your slums. Look with placid eye upon insanity, prostitution and ignorance. Smile at child labor, and unprotected work shops and the slaughter on the railroads and in the mines.

Laugh when all the bitter lessons of greed are marked out around you. Rejoice and make merry. Standard Oil is busted! Nothing now remains but to enjoy the benefit of the beneficient activities of the gentleman who did the busting, and to benefit is to keep quiet and faithful.

Labor leaders are free. Fine.

That gives each friend of labor, like the Civic Federation a chance to point out that even justice is accorded to workers and idlers in this country.

Labor leaders are not to go to jail. Great

That gives all fatherly advocates of labor a chance to tell the people that the public servants now in charge of government can always be trusted to do the right thing, and that no one need question their motives or purposes.

Labor leaders are free. Go on about your business, good folk. Take your political opinions as the good, the wise and the great hand them out to you. Support your party machines as heretofore. Surrender your will and power to those whose business it is to persuade. Exercise your ancient and lofty privilege of choosing between two candidates, equally honorable and unselfish. Shun the agitation or combination.

Rejoice and make merry. Labor leaders are now free. Nothing remains but to perpetuate in power those high gentlemen who know what is best for labor.

How pitiful a bit of trickery it all is.

Standard Oil is busted, and Wall Street booms the stock on receipt of news.

Labor leaders are free, while the District of Columbia court gets busy to have them in again and the machinery is set in motion in California to kill of a few other labor leaders, which is certainly more helpful. Meantime, the cream of it all is the complaisance with which these transparent moves are received. There is no doubt in the minds of the masters as to the results.

Discontent, unrest, and suspicion must necessarily be abolished by such touching proofs of faithfulness to the business interests.

Yet they forget one thing, these masters of ours. They forget that in order to make the bluff work they must depend upon the same old blind respect and faith that once characterized the workers of this country.

Can they so count? I think not. Things are happening to the workers of the country. They are not so ready to accept the pronouncements of the bench as revelations of divine intelligence. They are no so bound by the old artificial superstitions concerning the judiciary. They begin to have serious doubts as to the wisdom and the faith of their judges, and just such thimble rigging as the recent decisions have been regarding the things that have made them doubt.—Coming Nation.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The small army of men now engaged at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition grounds will have everything in readiness for the official opening of the exhibition on July 1st. The exhibition will be officially opened at 2 p.m. by the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa. Following the opening the most entertaining programme ever presented will commence. The following judges have been appointed for the live stock:

Mr. R. E. Drennan, Percherons, Suffolk Punch and Belgians.

Dr. J. H. Reid, Guelph, Ont., Clydes, Shires and Heavy Draft.

Mr. T. B. Jenkenson, Seven Persons, saddle horses

Mr. S. Shannon, Cloverdale, B. C., dairy cattle and sheep.

Professor Cummings, Truro, N. S., beef cattle and swine.

The judges will commence at 10 a.m., July 1st, except for clydes and shires, the judging of which will not commence until Monday, July 3rd, on account of the inability of Dr. Reid to arrive before that time.

Although the entry list last year showed such a tremendous increase over the previous year, the exhibition is again able to show a very satisfactory increase in most of the departments.

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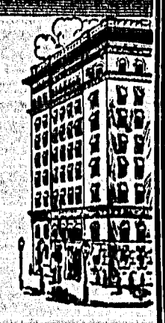

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ANALYSIS OF THE STRIKE SITUATION

THIS publication is the official organ of the mineworkers.

The mineworkers constitute one of the principals in the existing controversy.

The bounden duty of "The District Ledger" is to champion the cause of those by whom it is supported, and for whose benefit it primarily exists.

The above facts being taken into consideration it is natural to assume that the independent critic will consider its judgment biased.

We cheerfully acknowledge the logic of such a deduction, but not wholly without reservation, because to do this would place us in the category of those so wofully blind that overzeal necessarily puts them out of court and their best intents thus gang agley entirely.

Firstly, we must briefly review the situation, stating only facts of easy verification, then comment thereupon viewed in the light of our own understanding, asking that the observations be weighed carefully and criticized unstintingly.

The complete cessation of work in all the coal mines operated by members of The Western Coal Operators' Association and under the jurisdiction of District 18, U. M. W. of A., throughout South-Eastern Kootenay in B. C., and the entire province of Alberta, dates from April 1st. This knowledge is common property, and cannot be contradicted.

Three months have elapsed and not a ton of coal has been mined for commercial purposes in the properties affected.

We will now proceed to discuss some features which, while well known to many, are not so thoroughly appreciated as they needs must be in order to reach definite conclusions when passing judgment on the merits of the case. Prior to April 1st there was not a single mine in which the men were steadily employed, and although the number of shifts worked varied in different camps, by far the greater number of the miners did not average twenty working days a month for over eight months prior to the shutdown.

The output of coal during the above period was enough to satisfy the requirements of the trade, consequently, as the consumers did not suffer any inconvenience there was no public clamoring for relief, neither was there more than a passing thought given as to how the producers of the commodity—coal—were faring, whether for good or ill was a matter to the outsider of but little moment so long as the public was not lacking fuel supply. There is nothing remarkable about this, because it is merely an exemplification of to-day's slogan in this busy, bustling world "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We do not except the mineworkers as being any different in their acceptance of this doctrine than any other body of men, because they, like the rest of our common humanity, realize that they must look after themselves, for the simple reason that if they do not nobody else will.

Before passing any strictures upon their actions we would suggest that the public do not overlook this very important item for consideration.

When the mineworkers were on short time whereby the wages at the end of the month were so small that it required a great deal of skimping to make ends meet, not a whimper was heard from "the public." They were not suffering any deprivation, but the miners were. That there has been an appreciable increase in the cost of living cannot be gainsaid, and with the small average monthly wages received by the mineworkers the point was reached long before the agreement expired which compelled them, in the vast majority of cases to live (!) very close to the barest margin of subsistence, and as is natural with every thinking human being to desire better conditions, these men who dig coal saw that if they did not intend to submit supinely to a still further lowering of the standard of living than they had heretofore experienced that a sensible increase (nominal at least) was absolutely essential.

Months prior to April 1st various members of the Executive Board visited the different local unions throughout District 18 and discussed the questions affecting each camp thoroughly, this done, a set of proposals was formulated and presented at the Calgary conference in March when they met the operators in joint session. We would call the attention of our readers to this very pertinent fact that the various items contained in the set of proposals are not the cut-and-dried program of a few individuals, but the result of deliberations in which every member of the organization has a voice and vote in forming.

Those who live in the coal mining communities and are acquainted with the actual conditions incident to the industry do not hesitate to state that they regard the miners' demands as very reasonable indeed. Candor compels us to admit that there are a few, but they form a very unappreciable quantity of the whole, who are so bluntly selfish or so stupidly ignorant that they resemble the dauphin of France, who, when the peasantry of that country were in revolt asked for what are they crying and was told for "bread," naively asked: "Well, why don't they eat cake!" Those dwelling on the outside of the sphere of activity who obtain their information from prejudiced or unreliable sources, will talk glibly about "exorbitant demands," "victimized by unscrupulous paid agitators," etc., oblivious to the fact that the rank and file of the mineworkers' organization outline the policy that is to be pursued by the representatives.

Quite frequently it is stated that the officials of a labor organization welcome a strike rather than making an effort to avert it, whereas the truth is that the contrary is the case. If material interests guide a man's action, and this we are confident is generally conceded, then it is to the monetary advantage of the officials of the U. M. W. of A. to hasten a settlement of a dispute if by any act of theirs it can be effected without injury to the cause as they only receive half of their usual salary so long as at least 50 per cent of the membership remain idle.

For the sake of illustration we will take the highest average monthly wage as $90, which is in reality higher than the average paid in any camp and is only approached in a few localities and by a very small percentage of the entire membership. We will now ask any of our readers if they consider the aforementioned sum excessive for a man to support himself and those dependent upon him in a manner befitting an ordinary citizen in this much vaunted "era of prosperity" so insistently heralded from press and platform. We feel sure that they will agree with us that is little enough, then if so, how much more necessary is it that a sensible increase be granted when the average monthly wages of the vast majority is below $60? These statements may not be accepted by those with the preconceived notions of many living beyond the coal mining centres, but that we have neither exaggerated in the one instance nor minimized in the other can be easily proven by those willing to investigate.

The investigation is closed, all evidence submitted and yet we have the chairman asking each party for "a definite pronouncement of every point at issue, a setting forth of the ultimate demands." This in iself conveys a skepticism as to the bona-fides of the action of both parties up to the present, and by inference, at least, suggests that they have heretofore been playing "a bluff." The adoption of such a policy at this stage of the proceedings we do not think is likely to result in any appreciable advancement toward the end desired. We may be wrong, and sincerely hope so too, but we hae oor doots.

During the progress of the enquiry information was furnished regarding wages at each camp, the average cost per head for maintenance, so that all three of the gentlemen composing the Board who are all residents of the West should be able to form some opinion relative to the merit of the demands made on behalf of the mineworkers. Then, on the other hand, the cost of production and the sale price of coal has been furnished by operators and where there has been a failure to do this it is not unreasonable to surmise that the percentage of profit has been above the average of those submitted because in the latter case there was no unwillingness displayed, hence using as a basis of computation the factors known and the factors assumed (the latter with a plus sign to the general average) there should be no insuperable difficulty about reaching an individual decision.

We take issue with Dr. Gordon, if he be correctly reported, when stating that he represents "a party more deeply interested than either of you, that is the people of Canada." If the qualifying words "to me" had been interpolated in the above quotation, then there would be no room to cavil, but the two parties immediately involved are vitally and exclusively interested in the coal mining industry, whereas those outside its sphere (the people), while very deeply interested it is true, it is only incidntal and partial. None of the miners are receiving any wages, nor are any of the operators deriving any profits, while they for whom Dr. Gordon is the spokesman (the people) have in some instances suffered inconveniences, their businesses are not wholly at a standstill. As a representative of "the people," and with the data already in his possession it seems to us that the learned gentleman should be in a position to make such a report of what he considers just as well best subserve the interests of his clients with the least injury to the mineworkers and the operators.

We may have a misconception of the function of this Board but to sum up the whole situation as we see it our viewpoint is as follows, and this we may say parenthetically is ex cathedra:

The mineworkers demanded certain concessions because the existing remuneration they considered inadequate. The operators would not grant these basing their objections on the plea that the profits on the coal mining did not justify, they therefore made counter proposals which were rejected by the other party. No common ground of rapprochement was attained, hence a deadlock ensued, and a third party was called in to mediate or suggest such middle course as this third party deemed equitable, and now, instead of so doing we have a policy outlined that has already consumed much time without avail. In the language of the West it is now a case of "Fish, or cut bait"; in other words, take a stand that may meet with the approval of "the people" by their accredited representative, and then the determination to accept or reject by either or both of the two principals can be ascertained.

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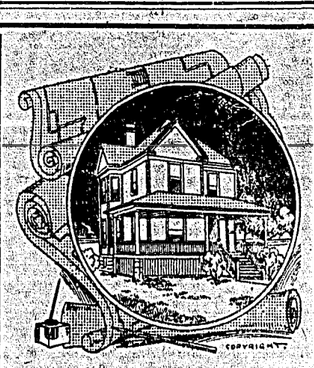

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KING LOOKS FOR SETTLEMENT

Minister of Labor Thinks Peace Is Near in Coal Strike

Secretary John T. Hall, of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada, this morning received a letergram sent out by the resolutions committee at the time of the convention here regarding the coal strike. In his reply the Minister of Labor stated that while nothing could be done further than what was already being done by the conciliation board now working for a settlement, he noted the interest that was being taken in the settlement of the strike through out the west. He stated further that he had great hopes that the conciliation board would bring the dispute to a settlement satisfactory to both parties within a short time. However, should such not be the case he asked that the Associated Boards make suggestions as to what they considered the best way to reach a settlement, and the department would be pleased to consider and act on them.—Lethbridge Herald.

Socialist Voice is the title of a new fortnightly that has recently reached this office. It is published by the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Seattle. The yearly subscription is $1.00, and it's guaranteed circulation at present 16,000.

A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was opened at Saskatoon, Sask., on June 16, with a initiatory membership of 26, with double that number in sight for the next meeting. Organizer A. S. Wells, Regina, was on the job.

News of The District Camps

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Football Notes

Michel journeyed to Coleman last Saturday to play their League game.

This was the first time for both clubs to meet this year. Rain fell heavily while the game was in progress causing the ball to be very heavy. The teams lined out as follows: Michel: Jim Moore, goal; Sam Moore and J. Watson, backs; W. Grant, W Jenkins T. Jackson, halves; J. Harper, Fred Beddington, J. Ferguson (captain), H. Brown, S. Weaver, forwards.

Coleman, Sam McDonald, goal; J. Derrecks and McCulloch, backs; Frazer, J. Hunter and Roughead, halves; Jenkins, J. Kellock, Easton, Holmes, J. Emerson, forwards.

Referee, Jas. Wilson, eFrnie.

Coleman won the toss, Ferguson kicking the leather off for Michel, and soon set the forwards going but they finished up badly, Brown missing an easy opening in the first few minutes. From the goal kick Jenkins made a fine run on the right wing and a well-placed centre gave Easton an opportunity to score, but he shot over the bar. Play then settled down in midfield for some time. Weaver got away on the left and gave a fine pass to Beddington, the latter shot but McDonald was safe in goal. The same player again shot for goal, but could not get past McDonald. For a brief period after this Coleman were aggressive, Emerson forcing a corner. The corner was placed with judgment, but it was safely dealt with by Michel goalie, Jackson, who sent the ball to Harper on the right wing, the latter ran up the line and forced a corner. This was cleared. Michel had the best of the game up to half time, but the forwards were weak in front of goal.

Half-time score—Coleman, nil; Michel, nil.

Roughead restarted for Coleman and the forwards came into prominence with a delightful burst and shots from Jenkins and Kellock tested Moore, but he was safe. After a short time the Michel boys again warmed up to their work and the outside left, Weaver, made a brilliant run and a well-placed centre gave H. Brown an opportunityto score, but he shot right into the goalkeeper's hands. From a free kick Coleman gained ground, but were driven back. Ferguson obtained possession and made his way towards Coleman goal, and passing back to Harper, the latter beat the Coleman goalie with a good shot. Coleman tried hard to equalize, but could not get past the defence.

Final score—Michel, 1; Coleman, 0.

Crow's Nest Pass League Table

	Played	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Michel	5	3	1	1	7
Bellevue	3	1	0	2	4
Coal Creek	3	1	0	2	4
Coleman	5	1	3	1	3
Frank	4	1	3	0	2

Are we downhearted in Michel? Oh, No! No! No! On Monday a free concert was given by the Michel F. O. E., which proved a great success, and was enjoyed by many. The following program was gone through and rendered in great style, Mr. Stedman, P.W.P., officiated as chairman, and delivered a few remarks to open proceedings: Overture, Messrs. Bastian and Littler, song, And the Little Child, She Led Them, Mr. R. Price; comic song, John Willie, Come Out, Mr. J. Mullen, encore song, Flan; instrumental selection by Bohemian Band; song, Thora, Mr. A. Williams; sparring exhibition by Travis Bros.; song, Down the Shady Lane, Mr. J. Cooper; encore song, They were Singing Home, Sweet Home; duet, Life's Dream is Over, Mrs. R Eccleston and A Bastian; cello solo, Mr. J. Sewell; comic song, And His Day's Work Was Done, Mr. A. Allen; encore song, Peep A-bo; song, Playing the Game in the West, Mr. D. Robinson; song, Down the Vale, Mr. Jas. Stewart; song, On the Road of Life, Mr. V. Frodsham; Id,ovanod,o Life, Mr. J. Barnes; song, Let Me Like a Soldier Fall, Mr. V Frodsham; Whistling solo, Asleep in the Deep, Mr. J. Harper; clog dance, Sailor's Hornpipe, Mr. J. Sumpton (encored); song, Queen of the Earth, Mr. H. C. Beard; selection musical, Messrs. Bastian, Almond and Littler.

This brought the concert to a finish when everyone departed quoting the entertainment as one of the most successful of its kind.

One of the most fashionable weddings ever solemnized in this camp took place Tuesday the 27th, the Methodist Church, when Miss Martha Jenkinson, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs. Thos. Jenkinson, formerly of Parton, Cumberland, England, now of Michel, was united to Mr M D McLean, late of Sydney, Nova Scotia. The Rev. H. R Grant, of Fernie, officiated. The bride was handsomely attired in ivory satin, trimmed with lace, and wore a veil trimmed with wreaths of orange blossoms, carrying a bouquet of white hyacinths, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Jas. Davidson gave the bride away. Miss L. Jenkinson and Miss E. Spruston were bridesmaids. The latter were dressed in white silk and blue sashes, carrying bouquets of white lilies, the gift of Mr. T. Robertson, and wearing gold lockets and chains, and brooches, the gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. Thos. Jenkinson, acted as best man. After the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents to a large number of guests. The toast to the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. James Davidson and responded to by Mr. Thos. Jenkinson. After a splendid repast all adjourned to Mr. Thos. Crahan's Hall, where dancing was indulged in till the small hours of the morning. The happy couple were the recipients of a large number of presents of which the following is a list:

Bridegroom to bride—Gold bangle.

Bride to Bridegroom—Gold breast Pin.

Bridegroom to best man — Gold breast pin.

Bridegroom to bride's sister—Gold locket and chain.

Bridegroom to bridesmaid—Gold brooch set with pearls.

Bridegroom to bride's brother—Gold cuff links.

Bride's mother—Cheque and bedding

Mr. James Davidson and Miss L. Jenkinson—Silver tea service and silver fruit dish and silver shaving set.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spruston—Silver mounted biscuit barrel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams—Silver cruit and bed linen and table linen.

Master Willie Jenkinson—Silk table cloth.

Miss E. Spruston—Silver bon-bon basket.

Trites-Wood Co. Employees—Silver tea service and silver butter barrel.

Drs Weldon and Shaw—Silver knives and forks and spoons.

Nurse (Mrs) Claude—Silver teaspoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart—Hand-painted china.

Mr. Maurice Burrell—Set carvers and silver fruit dish.

Mr. Joe Combs—Silver biscuit barrel.

Mr and Mrs. Wesnedge — Silver pickle jar.

Mr. and Mrs. Almond—Silver candle sticks.

Mr. George Millett — Silver butter dish and silver gravy jug and stand.

Mr. and Mrs. Moody—Silver jam dish.

Mr. W. Moody and Miss F. Ryan—Silver cruit.

Mr. McLanders and Miss Grundy—Silver dish.

Mr. Tyler and Miss A. Carr—Copper kettle.

Mr. Leon Weeks—Silver knives and Forks.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris—Silver pepper shakers and table linen.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses—Brush and crumb tray.

Mr and Mrs. Winters—Silver mounted cake dish.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson—Table glasses.

Mrs. Jenkins—Hand-painted tea set.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence—Cut glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Bastain—Fruit dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Robinson—China fruit dish.

Miss Harston—Hand-painted fruit dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoven—Hand-painted plates.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips—Flower stand and vases.

Miss A. Scales—Sugar basin and cream jug.

Mr. and Miss Lence—Table cloth.

Mr and Mrs Christian—Bath towels.

Mr. and Mrs. Rushton—Toilet set.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulsh—Fruit dish and table cloth.

Mr. Howell—Meerscham pipe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stephenson—Table linen.

Miss Hampton—Cut glass.

Miss F. Hampton—Candle sticks.

Mr. and Mrs. Massotti—Hand-painted coffee set.

Mr. J. Moore—Set hand-painted china.

Miss Mast—Table centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Naylard—Table linen.

Mrs and Mrs. Carr—Towels

Mr. A Hopwood and Miss R. Simister—Table Linen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitehouse—Silk cushion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson—Silk cushion.

Mr and Mrs. Bridge—Table linen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Robinson—Hand-Worked towels.

Mr. D. Caddick—Table centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Eccleston—Table cloth.

Mr. Gee Han—Hand-painted card tray.

Miss Maggie Carr—Hand-painted fruit dishes.

Mr and Mrs. Tyler—Bath towel and bedding.

Mrs Graham—Embroidered pillow sham.

Miss R. Spruston—Knives and forks.

DANISH WORKERS RUN THEIR OWN BREWERY

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Workers in this city operate their own brewery, the Star. Last year, besides many thousands of barrels, 2,589,000 bottles of beer were brewed and disposed of. Socialists and trade unionists are pledged to ask for the product of the brewery at the cantons, restaurants and at their celebrations and picnics.

COAL CREEK BY 174

Mr and Mrs. Harry Billsborough are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the arrival of a daughter on Saturday night. Mother and daughter both doing well (father likewise).

Mrs. J. Langdon returned home from Nanaimo on Thursday in time to witness the Coronation celebration. This is the lady who was elected Grand Warden of the Rebekah's at the recent convention held in Cranbrook, and is a member of Nanaimo Lodge.

Mr. J. E. Jay had the misfortune to lose the school register, when riding on the flat car on Tuesday. Anyone finding same is asked to leave at the Ledger Office.

Provincial Chief Constable Minty accompanied by Constable McLeod, paid an official visit up here Tuesday making an examination of the surroundings.

Jack Lewis, Game Warden, was here on Tuesday.

We have no accidents to report.

Wednesday night, about 7 o'clock, a man sitting on the club verandah, noticed a chase in progress, and immediately gave the alarm, whereupon from every nook and cranny sallied forth men, women and children, all anxious to ascertain the cause of the commotion. A small animal was espied, and after a run that would have done credit to an old country harrier, Danny Oliver with a well directed throw broke the animals leg, and poor Bunnie is now laid up for repairs in Glover's rabbit hutch.

The red and white wearers leave on Friday morning, playing Frank that same day, and being one of the principal cards at Bellevue July 1st celebrations to be held at Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hardy have let there to go to their new home, Coronation Cottage, Cokato. Mr. Davidson accompanied them. Mr. Davidson is expecting his wife and family from the old country, also his old chums, Malone and Sandy.

J. E. Smith, our Board Member, and recently re-elected by acclamation President of the Gladstone Local, is still away at Banff attending the Councils of-the-Conciliation-Board.

Since the first of April there has not been a single man arrested, which speaks well for the orderly conduct that is being observed.

W. S. Lane, and a friend, made a trip into No. 2 mine on Sunday last, but did not go far into the interior. T. Banns accompanied them as guide.

Mrs. J. W. Buchanan and family will leave Whitehaven July 14th homeward bound.

William Adams, who arrived in Canada about five weeks from Wingate, Durham, is staying with Mr. and Mrs. James Madison.

A most successful concert was given in the Club Hall on Saturday last, of which the following is the program: Piano selection, C. Percy; Curtain raiser, Swanny River, Choir; chorus, Come Where the Lilies Bloom, Choir. song, Skylark, J. Hamer; song, Miles Away from Home, W. R. Puckoy; song, In Happy Moments, Geo. Smith; song, Jos. Hewitt; song, Maybe I'll Come Back, D. Oliver; song, Love Me and the World is Mine, Jos. McMillan; comic song, Getting Larger, R. Billsborough; song, My Old Shako, P. Hosketh; chorus, In the Evening, Choir; chorus, Comrades in Arms, Choir; song, Flight of Ages, J. Hamer; comic song, Railway Porter, Wm. Puckey; song, Star of My Soul, Geo. Smith; song, Just as You Are, D. Oliver; song, Beautiful Isle of the Sea, Jos. McMillan, piano selection, C. Percy; song, Three for Jack, P. Hesketh. The following generously responded to encores: W. Puckey (twice), D. Oliver, R. Billsborough. Mr Geo. O'Brien in the chair.

The Male Voice Choir gave their second concert on Tuesday to a packed and enthusiastic house.

BRING COAL FROM THE EAST

Industries Around Calgary Affected by the Coal Strike

CALGARY—So serious has the shortage of coal, caused by the Crow's Nest strike now become that some Alberta industries are forced to import fuel from Pennsylvania. In order to avoid a tie-up of its entire plant the Western Canada Cement Co., of Exshaw, is bringing in 4,500 tons of Pennsylvania coal. The freight of this coal alone will cost the company in the neighborhood of $25,000. The Calgary branch of the Cement Co., is also short of coal though it does not need as much as the Exshaw plant on account of the fact that it has electric power. For its immediate use this company is importing fifteen hundred tons of coal from Pennsylvania, the bituminous kind, the freight on which will amount to $5 or $6 per ton.

BELLEVUE — JULY 1st

If you are wondering where to spend July 1st, take a trip to Bellevue and have the time of your life. The boys down there are determined to wipe out the defeat they suffered recently at the hands (and feet) of Coal Creek and as the wearers of the red and white are equally strong in the belief of their ability to retain the laurels gained, a rapid fire game is a certainty.

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Despite existing quietude Hosmer still continues to increase as we have three births to chronicle this week. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Labelle, a son. On Sunday June 24th two young ladies made their debut on life's stage, one at the home of Mr and Mrs. A. Matheson and the other at Mr and Mrs Mike Boassaly's.

Mr. Bramley, who is now the representative of the C. P. R. at Crow's Nest Station called upon his old friends here last Saturday, and during his brief stay was the guest of Mr. J. D. Thompson.

Mr. A. A. Gillespie, of Fernie, drove over Friday last and made a social visit upon his friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell. Mrs. W Eschwig, of the Northern Hotel, spent two days with friends here during the week.

Mrs. Digby is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Matheson.

The members of the W. A. met at the home of Mrs. J. D. Thompson on Tuesday last, when a pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent.

Mrs. Kennedy is entertaining her niece, Miss McKee, of Elko.

Among the visitors to Fernie on Wednesday were Mesdames Campbell, Salt and Wright, and Misses Kennedy and McKee.

Mr. Healey and family were passengers on the G. N. southbound Wednesday last en route to Seattle for a two weeks' vacation, and during Mr. Healey's absence Mr. Crooks will have charge of the milk special.

Mrs. Crooks and children are now back from Corbin to become citizens of Hosmer.

Charlie Marlatt, who has been attending school during the past year at Portage la Prairie, returned home Monday.

Miss Dell Fletcher came home from Nelson's school for the holiday.

Mr. Percy Warr, formerly in th engineering department of the Hosmer Mine Co., is visiting his many friends here this week.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Sweet 16."

W. Gus Smith, resident superintendent, was called to Banff very hurriedly on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Western Coal Operators' Association. Mr. A. M. Allen will be acting superintendent during the absence of Mr. Smith.

Nat. Evans and Nat Howells went down to Michel on Tuesday night to attend Mickey McLean's wedding. This is the second time Nat Howells has visited Michel within a week. We wonder who the lady can be.

Michel Rifle Club paid us a visit on Saturday last. A match was arranged for Sunday afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the Michel team, taking the average of the two distances. At the 100 yards range Michel secured a lead of three points but at 20 yards Corbin skinned them by 22 points. Hugh Bell scored a win was top scorer at 200 yards with possible at 100 yards and Dr. Gladstone 30. The shooting all over was extremely good, and the Michel men are to be congratulated on the splendid stand they made against the Corbin cracks.

A football match was played on Sunday between the married men and the "ought to be's" which resulted in favor of the single men by 6 goals to 3. The spectators were highly amused at the frantic efforts of some of the players to play the game, but then we can't all be born footballers. A replay will take place this week-end at the special request of the married men, who expect to win. We don't think.

Miss Gladys Parkhill has gone to Portland to stay with her friends. She will be missed in Corbin by a wide circle of well-wishers.

Howard Smith is spending his holidays with us in Corbin. He will, no doubt, be an acquisition to the All American Baseball Team, coming as he does fresh from school practice—"Maybe!"

We are forming a rifle association here under the auspices of the government. Come away, everybody who wants to be a soldier of some kind.

What's the matter with the second consignment of provisions for the strikers in Corbin? They are nearly a week overdue already, and nobody seems to know why.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

A very quiet wedding was celebrated when the Rev. Murray performed the ceremony that changed Harry Holmes and Bella McCloud to Mr. and Mrs Holmes.

Harry, who is well known in football circles, stole quite a march on his friends, for although they had been expecting the event as a future probability, they were not prepared for it so soon, and intended to have a good time.

Bella is likewise highly esteemed, and the pair of them when they return from the coast where they have gone for a short visit will be given a hearty reception.

Well! Here's good luck to you both and may you live long and happy.

At Great Falls, Montana, Bessie Mussen Lefley, daughter of Charles Lefley of Coleman, was joined in the bonds of matrimony to Oscar Edwin Erickson. Miss Mabel Lefley, sister of the bride, was a witness of the ceremony. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon visiting Canadian points of interest.

The installation of the officers of the I. O. O. F. will take place on July 10th. P. G., J. Swan; N. G., J. Hadfield; V G., McLean Hunter.

On the evening of the Coronation Day, which by the way passed off without the slightest mishap, one of the men who was sitting in the Opera House, declined to doff his hat in accordance with time-worn custom, was called to book, and still declining to remove the lid, was removed to the town's boarding house and locked up. His case came up for hearing the following day, and as there were so many witnesses willing to testify the authorities deemed it advisable to drop the case and release our unpatriotic (!) friend.

John Hadfield is now at home in his new villa on the top bunch and his calling days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and the rest of the week.

The Lille "boys" played Coleman juniors on Coronation Day at football with the following result: Lille, 3; Coleman, 1. Some of the Lille team are heavy and considerably older than their opponents.

Among the many pleasing features of the 4th of July celebration given by the F. O. E. there will be excellent music rendered by the Blairmore Band. Maypole and other dances will be performed by highly trained bands of children. Space prevents telling all the good things in store for those who attend, so we urge upon all who can to visit Coleman on July 4th.

ALBERTA'S CARE OF CHILDREN

The development of private charities during the last twenty-five years has been greatly retarded by the fact that different governments have adopted a policy of caring for their own public charges.

Previous to 1900 there was a great wave of private charity which had been gradually sweeping over the world, and immense institutions had been provided from private sources, not only for the care of adults but for the care of destitute and orphan children.

During the past ten years many of these institutions have been abandoned as outlets of private philanthropy, and the work has been absorbed in the public policy of the state or government.

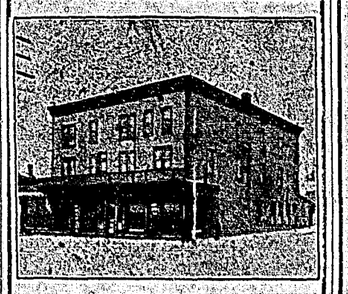
This condition applies particularly to work among destitute or neglected children; and there is not a state in the union, and possibly not one province in the Dominion, wherein special provision has not been made for the care of children who are liable to grow up to be charges on the community through lack of proper training and through neglect or cruelty of parents.

The number of destitute children who have been dealt with on the American continent during the past year is something appalling. The Delineator alone, found homes for over 2,000 homeless or neglected children. The New York Juvenile Asylum placed about 1,500 in foster-homes in the Western States. The Chicago Children's Aid Society dealt with about 7,000 cases of neglected children in the last year of its history, and the Province of Alberta, with its population of about 300,000 has been compelled to deal with about 200 cases of absolute neglect, and possibly five to six hundred cases of delinquency, during the past year.

No matter how careful the preparation of a case, there is always the danger of an injustice being done either to the child or to its home. Carelessness on the part of an investigator may bring in a report detrimental to the home, which, had the home been properly investigated, would never have been presented. On the other hand, a report may be presented which would keep a child in a home where it is exposed to the most immoral and frightful conditions. For that reason it takes great deal of time, a great deal of patience, and a great deal of faith to accomplish the end held in view when a case of child neglect is brought into the courts of the land.

It sometimes becomes necessary to watch a case for weeks before taking any action, in order that the Department may be satisfied that an injustice is not being done either to the parents or to the child.

The object which has to be constantly before the eyes of the Department is the fact that every child is a future citizen, and that the responsibility for its future lies largely in the hands of the Department; and if an injustice is done either to the child or its home, a serious impediment has been placed in the road to the goal of citizenship upon which every child has a right to travel with as little interference as possible.



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W. H. Murr - Prop.

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The Ledger for your Job Work

Explosions from Coal Dust

In this week's issue we conclude for the time being our account of the remarkable series of experiments on the explosibility of coal dust at present beinf carried out in this country and abroad. We need not stop here to comment upon the pressing nature of the questions involved, or the importance of the results already established. During the past year alone this country had at least two great occasions to recognize the deadly nature of coal dust in mines. Both the Whitehaven and the Pretoria Pit disasters were, there is strong reason for believing, largely due to this hitherto not fully recognized source of danger. Abroad the lesson has been equally painfully taught. The Courrieres disaster in France in 1906, the appalling series of explosions in the United States in 1907, and others almost too numerous to mention, are now acknowledged as due almost entirely to the agency of coal dust. The curious, though fortunately non-fatal disaster which overtook an Australian mine, as reported in this issue, serves most fitly as an illustration of the terrific forces lying latent in the dust of every mine roadway and gallery. When we remember that accumulations of dust which if raised in the air as cloud would represent a mean density of one ounce per cubic foot of air space are by no means uncommon, and when we reflect that the demonstration explosions in the experimental galleries have been produced with a dust density rarely more than half this amount, we must realize that many explosions in the past which have been attributed to the agency of fire-damp, should more rightly have been laid to the credit of the dust. Indeed, there is strong reason to believe that every fire-damp explosion becomes, as it goes along, a dust explosion.

When studying this question of the explosibility of coal dust, we are from the first struck by its complexity. The very term explosibility gives rise to conflicting thoughts. What exactly is meant by it and what is the true measure.s We may define an explosion as the sudden expansion or generation of a vapor accompanied by the liberation of a large amount of energy in the shape of pressure and heat. But in practice we cannot utilize these features in order to arrive at an estimate of the explosibiliy of a given dust. In the first place the time during which the liberation of energy lasts is immeasurably short. The pressure developed too, rises very suddenly to a maximum value, so that it is almost impossible to get rid of inertia effects in any pressure recording device which may be designed. Thirdly, to measure the heat produced excepting in cases where the experiments are carried out on a very small scale, is quite out of the question. At Altofts even the measurement of temperature during an explosion has been found to be attained with the greatest difficulties. Hence, we cannot expect great accuracy in any estimate of the relative explosibility of different dusts. But after all, the measure of explosibility is not of great importance. Whether one dust is more dangerous than another is of no great consequence. The point to be kept in view is that all are dangerous, so that if a measure is really required we may safely trust our general senses for a rough relative estimate or adopt some such crude devices as the ejected tub, or the blowing out of the relief valves, which have been found so serviceable at Altofts. Setting aside this question, we have next to notice that all our preconceived ideas based on the apparently analaugous case of a gaseous explosion must be discarded when we are dealing with coal dust. We know, for instance, that there are upper and lower limits for the composition of a gaseous mixture between which an explosion is possible, and we know what these limits are in each case. But with coal dust such limits, for all practical purposes of a preventive nature, may be said to be non-existent. The deposits of dust in an average mine roadway or gallery are well above the very faintly indicated lower limit, while the equally doubtful upper limit is far above what would be tolerable. Two questions may be put before we pass on to consider the results of the experiments so far undertaken with a view to discovering means for preventing dust explosions. In the first place what causes dust, and what, in ordinary practice, may be regarded as likely sources leading to its explosion? It is obviously impossible to cut coal without the production of dust of some sort. But there can be no doubt that certain methods of coal cutting and handling are productive of more dust than others. In giving evidence at the inquest on the Pretoria Pit disaster, Sir Henry Hall, Inspector of Mines, agreed with the representative of the Miners' Federation that modern coal cutting machinery and coal conveyors were responsible for more dust than the older hand cutting. This opinion is strengthened by certain figures arrived at in America as the result of experiment. It was found that the quantity of cuttings which would pass through a 40 mesh sieve was .408 per cent. of the total coal cut when the ordinhand process was used. With the chain cutting machine the figure obtained was .494 per cent., and with the air punching machine as much as 1.25 per cent. It is thus apparent that the very methods adopted to obviate the use of explosives are themselves responsible for an increase in danger in another sense.

With regard to the causes leading to a dust explosion, it is to be remembered that a blown-out shot is not the only possible source of danger. The blown-out shot may either lead to an explosion through the ignition of the dust directly or through the prior ignition of an accumulation of fire-damp. But although these two methods have almost exclusively been simulated in the experimental galleries, it has been conclusively proved, that a naked flame such as that of a match or unprotected lamp can, if the conditions are suitable, give rise to an explosion. This being so there must arise in the mind of every one who studies this question a strong doubt as to the suitability of the ordinary Davy type of safety lamp. Such a lamp undoubtedly protects the miner from a fire-damp explosion, but is it likely to be equally effective with coal dust? Both Sir Henry Hall and Professor Cadman attribute the Pretoria Pit explosion to the effect of fine particles of dust penetrating the gauze of a safety lamp. It is clear that direct experiments on this point are urgently required.

All the methods so far advocated for decreasing the risks attendant upon the presence of coal dust in our mines can be divided into two classes. In one we have the suppression of propagation aimed at, in the other the prevention of ignition. Now, roughly speaking, it is easier to prevent ignition than to suppress propagation. To prevent ignition we have merely to adopt some means to hold the oxygen of the air and the hydrogen and carbon of the coal apart. To suppress propagation we have, of course, to do the same thing; but we have now to do it under very different conditions. For the air waves preceding the flame of the advancing explosion have stirred up the dust and created an explosive mixture, and so have brought the carbon and the hydrogen and the oxygen into much more intimate contact than when the dust was lying quietly on the ground. This fact makes it doubly evident that it is better to adopt means that will prevent the initiation of an explosion than only means that will arrest it. But, to be really effective, we must make it impossible for ignition to take place anywhere in a mine. We know from the Liévin experiments that a zone in which ignition is impossible is no safeguard against an explosion being propagated through that zone. Hence, once let the means adopted to prevent ignition fail somewhere, and the whole mine is as dangerous as if no precautions had been taken. Some combination of the two processes then is probably desirable, and no doubt possible. Reviewing all the experiments so far made in this country and abroad, we find that under the heading of means for preventing ignition we have really only two processes. Both work in the same way. Both involve the dilution of coal dust with some inert material. In one case the diluent is water; in the other slate or stone dust. The first is, of course, common practice in all mines where shot firing is employed, but it presents the great drawback that its effects soon pass off with the evaporation of the water. It may be possible, however, to bring this method into better repute by adding some deliquescent material, such as magnesium chloride, to the water before it is sprayed on to the wallls. With regard to the use of inert dust as the diluent, the French and British experiments show that a mixture of 40 per cent of stone or slate dust with 60 per cent of coal dust cannot be ignited by ordinary means, although such a mixture will propagate an explosion, started elsewhere. At Altofts colliery a trial application of stone dust has recently been made. It is found that it is sufficiently merely to throw the stone dust in handfuls against the gallery walls and roofs. It clings on to the ledges, fills up the interstices and the surplus falls on the floor, covering up the coal dust deposits always to be found there. A wall after treatment is said to present the appearance of having been whitewashed. It has been found that the cost of this simple treatment works out at about 1.85d. per yard run, or about one-eight of a penny per ton of coal raised. The dressing would have to be renewed twice a year. One point must not escape attention in connection with this method. If, according to Dr. J. S. Haldane, of Oxford, the dust employed is obtained from hard stone containing silica, the means adopted to prevent loss of life by explosion may result in an even greater loss of life from lung trouble. Dust from soft stone, such as shale, is alone suitable. Among the means proposed to suppress propagation the processes employed at Liévin must command the greatest attention. A zone of pure stone dust can most completely stop the course of an explosion but such a zone cannot be prepared in a mine. We cannot in practice hope to approach nearer to it than a mixure containing 75 per cent of inert dust. Such a mixture has been shown to be incapable of stopping an explosion once started. Neither can we rely on a cleared zone; for even supposing that we could completely remove the dust from a certain length of roadway, and preserve it in this state there is great doubt whether such a zone would be a sufficient barrier to prevent the advancing flame from leaping across it. The Liévin methods seem thoroughly practical and should be inexpensive of installation. They depend upon the force of the air waves preceding the explosion, and involve the upsetting of troughs containing water, or the scattering of inert dust over a length of 40 yards of the roadway. Some uncertainty, however, may be felt with regard to their action in the case of a weak explosion, the air waves from which might not possess sufficient power to bring the baffle into action. Taking every thing into consideration, we must admit then that while the work done on this question of the explosibility of coal dust is most praiseworthy and the results so far established of the greatest importance, the investigations cannot yet be regarded as even approaching completion. Some means which will both prevent ignition and suppress propagation will have to be sought, so that all possible conditions of disaster may be guarded against, and the safety of our mines placed on a sound, practical and scientific basis.—The Engineer, London, England.

CORPORATION LAWYER'S GAME

"I care not who writes the laws of a nation if I write delays."

"A judge is a lawyer who has been promoted for efficiency."

"No great lawyer ever thinks of going into court in these days. A man who really understands the meaning and uses of the law is as much bored by arguing a case before the ordinary judge as Paderewski would be by teaching the five-finger exercise to a blacksmith."

"A lawyer's first business with the law is to find the hole in it. His second business is to remember where he found it. His third business is to pull somebody through it."

"A business lawyer should reflect that organization is but the necessary first step toward reorganization."

"When an enterprising man comes to me for advice, I tell him what he can do with safety, what he can do with risk, and what he can do with danger. If he is the right kind of man he does the dangerous thing—and comes to me again."—From "In the Interpreter's House" in The American Magazine.

The Terror of the Miner

More mire, more of the back-breaking forward bend at the hips; gloom; labyrinthal turnings; the same monotonous plodding that becomes mental as well as muscular—more of the miner's mine. And then we come to a sign, plainly lettered, "Beyond here, no open lights allowed."

"Gas?" I asked.

"Maybe."

There came upon me a tenseness a mental sharpness that had not been there before—as though I had drawn from its scabbard a keen polished blade. I walked with a new step, alert, to repel an adversary who might leap upon me in the dark. was the animal instinct to sniff, to get the scent of the danger.

"You cant smell it nor taste it; watch the flame of the lamp—if it draws up toward the top there is gas," I watched it narrowly; there was not a quiver; it burned with an unwavering, confident air.

It was all noe lon, straight, unbroken tunnel now, but downward, always downward. We heard the steady tap-tapping of a pick, and we hurried unconsciously, as though to see something new and strange. There was the same pale fog of light, the same tiny yellow point of flame, and there was one man, patiently chipping away at the face of the coal. This, then, was the outpost; here was "farthest north." With each pick-stroke we were advancing into the untried earth—strange country, in which we felt the nearer presence of God.

Small hissings came from here and there within the walls. I have read in some books of snakes in the bottom of an old well hissing warnings to one another of the presence of an intruder—it was like that, as though preparing to strike. And yet there was no gas in the mine; I ceaselessly watched the lamp flame! no change.

After a time the man laid down his pick and began drilling with one of the long augers; after he had drilled in two or three feet he began to whistle through his teeth—tunelessly. I thought.

"There's gas," the guide laughed, "and water."

I think I wondered if we would not all run; I wished we would. A trickle of water oozed out around the drill and ran down over the face of the coal, the miner began to fret in his soft native tongue—he was annoyed, angry, not at all afraid; his work was being interfered with, hat was all. He pushed harder against the drill, and grunted louder and louder, grinding fast at the handle to get the task over with. When he withdrew the tool a little stream of water gushed out and splashed down on the floor; the gas bubbled and hissed. I thought of subterranean rivers that flooded whole mines, of pockets of gas that roared unexpectedly from just such tiny beginnings as this augur hole. The water was a mere spurt, the gas died down to a faint wheezing. We watched the man place the shot and tamp it in, watched him uncoil and lay his battery wire down the track to an old car behind which we crouched with him while he exploded the charge by an electric spark. Then we all ran forward, watching the lamps narrowly. They burned as before, except where in some of the shallow cavities of the uneven roof, sufficient gas had collected to bring to the tip of the flame a small, translucent blue cap. If the flame drew up and ended in a twisting ribbon of blue smoke-like gas, then we would have to leave—that would indicate an explosive amount of fire-damp—two or three per cent—I was told.

"To get it out? Brattice it. Make a long partition of brattice cloth—thick canvas—a few feet from the wall; the good air flowing in the wid-wall; the good air flowing in the wide hallway forces the gas out between the wall and the brattice, diffuses the gas into the purer air—cleanses the mine quickly."

It made it all seem commonplace, easy—I had wanted to come away feeling that I had looked death in the eye; I had only seen a mischievous boy attempting to interfere with the work of grown men.—W. G. Beymer in Harper's Magazine.

HEALTH ACT

Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber, Mining and Other Camps Sawmills and other Industries Situated in Unorganized Districts.

1. Every employer of labor on any work in any lumbering, mining construction, or other camp, sawmill or other industry situated in any portion of an unorganized district, shall, upon the establishment of each and every camp or work forthwith notify the Sanitary Inspector of the Province of the establishment of the same, and when requested to do so shall furnish such particulars as may be required by the said Inspector.

2. The owner, manager, agent or foreman of any lumber, mining, or other camp, sawmill or other industry located within an unorganized district shall, in connection with every such industry or works, be responsible for the execution and enforcement of any regulation herein contained or hereafter to be adopted.

3. If in the opinion of the Sanitary Inspector the site of any camp or works is unhealthy or insanitary, he may order the removal of such camp or works to some other site to be selected by him.

4. Any house, tent, or dwelling occupied by the employees engaged in any industry located within an unorganized district shall contain sufficient cubic feet of air space for every occupant thereof as may in each instance be deemed necessary by the Sanitary Inspector, and shall further be provided with efficient means of ventilation. The floor of every dwelling shall be constructed of boards or planks or other materiall equally suitable for the purpose, raised on supports at least one foot from the ground, and so made that it shall be tight. Every dwelling other than a temporary tent shall be lighted by windows so constructed that they can be opened when necessary.

5. The method of ventilation of every dwelling in which a stove or furnace is used shall be such as will satisfy the Sanitary Inspector. The temperature of the room shall be maintained at from 60 to 65 degrees Fahr., and a shallow pan supplied with water shall be kept on the stove to supply air moisture.

6. Every camp or works of every industry coming under these regulations shall be equipped with a wash-house or laundry containing a stove and tubs for bathing purposes.

7 Every camp or works shall be supplied with a building or tent properly constructed and set apart as a kitchen, and having a dining room in connection therewith, with proper conveniences for the cleanliness and comfort of the employees.

8. Proper receptacles must be kept on hand into which all refuse, whether liquid or solid, must be placed, and such refuse must be regularly destroyed by fire or removed to a safe distance from any building and so deposited as not to create a nuisance or contaminate the drinking water.

9. Latrines earth, or other closets must be located, constructed and maintained in a manner satisfactory to the said Sanitary Inspector.

10. Stables in connection with any camp or works must be located as not to contaminate the water supply, and must not be less than 125 feet distant from any dwelling or kitchen. The distance may be increased at the discretion of the Sanitary Inspector.

11. The water supply of any camp or works must be uncontaminated and obtained from a source satisfactory to the Sanitary Inspector.

12. Printed copies of these regulations may be obtained from the Sanitary Inspector.

13. Should the Sanitary Inspector find that any of these regulations are not complied with, he may, where necessary, take steps to enforce them, and the expense of such action shall be paid by the employer or his agent.

14. The penalties contained and provided in section 97 of the "Health Act" shall apply to the violations of any of these regulations.

15. The Sanitary Inspector may, where deemed necessary, obtain the services of any Provincial constable or constables to assist him in the performance of his duties and to aid in the enforcement of these regulations.

By Order.

L. T. DAVIS, D.D.,
Sanitary Inspector,
Victoria.

THE DEMOCRACY OF PLUTOCRACY

(From the World, Oakland, Cal.)

What's the Constitution between friends?—Timothy Campbell, of Tammany Hall.

The people are not the source of power—Encyclical, Pope Pius IX.

To hell with the people. What do I care for the people?—Governor Gooding, Idaho.

The Catholic Church and the courts are the bulwarks between the mob and property.—Mark Hanna.

Habeas corpus be damned, we will give them post-mortems instead.—Adjutant General Sherman Bell, of Colorado militia.

The damn fools don't know what is good for them.—Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1910.

The Supreme Court stands next to divine authority as the rule of justice and right—J. Pierpont Morgan's personal newspaper, The Sun.

Men who object to what they term "government by injunction" are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality.—Theordore Roosevelt.

The club is mighter than the Constitution.—Inspector Schmittberger of the New York police force, in the police riot in Union Square on March 28, 1908.

I acknowledge no civil power. I claim to be supreme judge and director of the consciences of men. I am sole, last supreme judge of what is right and what is wrong.—Cardinal Manning.

In a Republican district, I am a Republican; in a Democratic district, a Democrat; in a doubtful district, I am doubtful. But first, last and all the time, I am for the Erie Railroad. —Jay Gould.

The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, gave control of the property of the country—George M. Baer, mine owner.

The right of property rests not upon philosophical or scientific speculation or upon the commendable impulses of benevolence or charity nor yet upon the dictates of natural justice.—From the decision of the New York Court of Appeals on Workmen's Compensation.

To hell with the Constitution.—Major McClelland, commanding the State militia (paid for by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout in 1904.

The public be damned. I am not running this road for the benefit of the public. I am running it for my own benefit.—William H. Vanderbilt. —New York Call.

Death Toll of the White Slave Traffic

There are 300,000 women in the ranks of the white slave army of America, says The Progresive Woman. The average of the white slave is five years. This necessitates the enrollment of 60,000 new recruits every year, 5,000 each month.

Counting one white slave from a family, it means horror and misery in 60,000 American homes each year. It means a death roll that would do justice to an army fighting in the trenches. It means the spread of disease, chusing a still wider death roll, the victims scattered from the centers to the remote reaches of society.

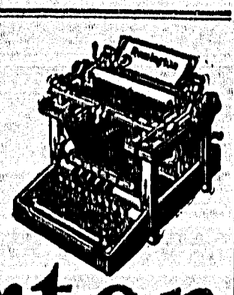
The cost of the white slave army runs into the millions of dollars each year. Society pays this cost. Yet it is an army organized on an economic basis, for the sake of making money. The women in it must live; the human vultures who feed from its earnings are in it for the sake of its profits. But it doesnt return value received to society. It returns nothing to society but disease, death and financial loss. Why, then, does society endorse it, support it, permit it to grow and flourish in our midst?

It is one of the inexplicable mysteries. Perhaps when we are wise we will abolish this eating cancer, and poverty and profits, which are its cause. Perhaps when we are wise we will wonder how we ever allowed this running sore with its awful stench to fester and spread in our midst. We will laugh with scorn at our poor little notions of "sanitation" which made us dust a little here and there around the edges of things only. Perhaps we will wonder at the ignorance and stupidity of mothers who were "too nice" to tell their tender-fleshed sons and daughters of the dangers that awaited them in certain broken laws.

Perhaps we will open our eyes in utter amazement at all our donsity when we are wise—meanwhile, profits and poverty and the white slave army grows apace.

Maybe there will be a jar some day that will arouse us out of our slumbers.—The Public.

Since its foundation, it has been the policy of this Company to embody in the



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in perfected form, the best typewriter ideas by whomsoever advanced.

For our latest manifestation of this policy, inspect the new Visible Writing Remingtons Nos. 10 and 11, which embody every desirable feature extant—PLUS *an Adding and Subtracting Mechanism* which constitutes an innovation.

The voice that cried in the wilderness 30 years ago: "You cannot afford to write in the old way;" now acclaims with equal conviction: "You cannot afford to calculate in the old way."

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners:—Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward, secretary. P. O. 207.

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

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

I DELITTI DELLA LEGGE

In una cella delle prigioni di Sault Ste. Marie, nell'Ontario, Angelina Napolitano, d'anni 28, madre di quattro figli ed in istato interessante, sta, attendendo l'ora in cui la sua vita sara violentemente troncata dal laccio della forca, nell'eseguimento della vendetta dello legge, per aver ucciso il 16 dello scorso aprile, il proprio marito Pietro Napolitano, un essere schifoso che pretendeva di vivere alle sue spalle condannandola ad una vita di vergogna.

La povera Angiolina uccise il porco marito perche egli voleva che entrasse in una casa di prostituzione, e l'uccise dopo numerosi e violenti alterchi, dopo aver sopportato pazientemente per lungo tempo, ogni sorta d'insulti, di umiliazioni, dopo che egli l'aveva percossa vigliaccamente e dopo aver ricevuto da lui nove tagli di coltello al viso ed alle braccia.

Ed i giurati ed i giudici non ebbero pieta per l'infelice donna e nemmeno le accordarono le circostanze attenuanti e la condannarono alla forca, quantunque riconoscesseho che ella era stata provocata vigliaccamente e che uccise in un momento di disperazione.

E' doloroso e deplorevole — scrive la "Voce del Popolo" di San Francisco —che mentre tutta la stampa del Canada e degli Stati Uniti ha parole di pieta e commiserazione, per quella disgraziata, la stampa italiana non se ne occupi affatto.

E quel prete Bruno che si reca ogni giorno a confortarla, quasi che le parole fossero sufficienti ad impedire, a riparare un ingiustizia sociale, a recar sollievo ad una madre di quattro figli che nel fiore della vita, dovra ascendere il patibolo per essersi resa colpevole — se colpa puo chiamarsi — di aver voluto conservare puro ed immacolato il suo onore di sposa e di madre, non farebbe molto meglio se si adoperase a salvarla dal capestro?

E le autorita consolari che cosa fanno? Esse hanno ben altro a pensare che tutelare e salvaguardare gli interessi ed i diritti dei sudditi italiani. Devono pensare a banchettare allegramente, a creare scissure ed attriti in seno della nostra colonia, a crocifigere qualche analfabeta che puo vantarsi di aver fatto quattrini egli solo sa come ed a mostrarsi arroganti e prepotenti con i lavoratori che disgraziatamente devono per necessita recarsi in consolato a fare lunghe ore di anticamera per sbrigare qualche affare in Italia.

UOMINI MORTI, BIMBI NUDI, PACE UNIVERSALE E LIBRERIE

Durante gli ultimi 25 anni c'e stato un uomo ferito nelle miniere di carbone della Pennsylvania piu frequentemente di ogni due ore, in media. Tutto cio s'e verificato giorno e notte, 24 ore al giorno, di domenica e nei giorni festivi. Si ebbe un morto su ogni quattro feriti. In questo calcolo sono comprese le sole ferite gravi. Cio puo aiutarci a stabilire le cifre di 33,994 uccisi e 82, 849 feriti in 25 anni. Ma le cifre sono cresciute cosi che la quota attuale e di molto piu alta della media. Nel solo distretto della contea di Westmoreland l'anno scorso 500 uomini furono uccisi e 1,126 feriti. La paga media annuale nelle miniere della Pennsylvania e di $546.

Ci sono adesso 10,000 uomini in sciopero nel campo di Westmoreland. Essi versano nella piu squallida miseria. Sedici uomini sono stati assassinati dagli sbirri. Diciotto bambini sono nati negli accampamenti sui versanti delle colline dove non c'era per loro nemmeno uno straccio per coprire i loro nudi corpicini. La perdita di carbone non scavato ammonta a sei milioni di dollari, ma il carbone e tuttora nella terra e per cio non si puo parlare di una perdita reale.

I minatori scioperarono perche volevano essere pagati per tonnellate invece che per carl. Nel giro di pochi anni le dimensioni dei carri sono state aumentate da 2,000 libbre a 3,500, ma il compenso per ogni carro e rimasto lo stesso. Vale a dire che i salari sono stati tagliati circa a meta ed un tavolone inchiodato sul fianco del carro tagliera di nuovo i salari ogni giorno. Gli uomini scioperano anche per emanciparsi dal ladrocinio dei magazzini della compagnia. A condurre un negozio di compagnia si compie un delitto identico a quello di chi compie un borseggio. Gli uomini scioperano pure contro i malandrineschi affitti per le case delle compagnie. Le case vengono pagate dall'affitto ogni quattro anni.

Gli uomini, stimabili e prominenti cittadini, i quali combattono i minatori questa grande contesaindustriale sono, J. M. Jamieson della Jamieson Coal and Coke Company, H. A. Berwind di Philadelphia, George F. Baer, della Keystone Company, S. Pemberton Hutchison della Westmoreland Coal Company, R. K. Cassatt della La Trobe Connorsville Company, e dietro a costoro stanno H. C. Frick & Co., la Federal Steel Company, l'American Wire Company, tutti membri del trust dell'acciaio. La ferrovia Pennsylvania e interessata come proprietaria dell'immenso tratto di non sviluppato terreno carbonifero in quelle vicinanze. La parte spettante a Carnegie sui profitti potra essere destinata a promuovere la pace universale e a costruire biblioteche, conchiude lo "Scranton Times."—Il Lavatore, Pittsburg, Kansas.

ANGELINA NEAPOLITANA

The petitions on behalf of Mrs. Neapolitana have in a measure failed to attain their object. In letter to Sault Ste. Marie, Sir Alan Aylesworth says it will be impossible for the woman to know the result of the petitions until after her confinement. Thousands of women have petitioned that for the sake of the unborn child, the sentence of death passed upon her in May by Justice Britton shall be commuted, with this result, that the woman sitting in her lonely cell making baby clothes, still believes that when that baby is born she will be torn from it to be led to the scaffold.

Listen to her story and judge what manner of man or woman could find her guilty and sentence her to be hanged. The woman's husband was a laborer, and of the type that regards his wife as a chattel. He had so mistreated her that she was afraid of him, but more than this, he had tried to force her to become a common prostitute to provide money for the payments on their—that is, his—home.

Some months previous to the crime he had been arrested for stabbing her with a knife. On that occasion the wife pleaded so hard for him that he was released on suspended sentence. A payment was due upon their home in the middle of April last. The man was out of work, and so proposed that the wife should go out on the street and earn money to meet that payment. The wife and prospective mother revolted, declaring that she would do anything but that. All Easter Sunday morning they quarrelled. At noon he lay down to sleep off his temper, saying as he did so "If you are in the house when I wake up, I will kill you." Those were his last words. As soon as he was sound asleep the wife fetched the axe from the wood-shed and killed him. At the trial the woman told her simple story. No one defended her. She was apparently morose and sullen. Her whole married life had been a living death, why care if they killed her? Then the thought of her children came to her, and she railed in anger at those who would take her from them. She would see no one, except to call for her children.

Under the influence of the jail matron she became more docile and consented to sit and make baby clothes, read her prayer book, and see the priest. She was removed on June 16 to the maternity hospital, but through our red tape system still bears the burden of the knowledge that she may be hanged on August 9.

A few years ago Australia had a similar case. Sentence of death was deferred upon a woman until the child was born. She was tenderly nursed back to health and then killed on the scaffold. The letters of revolt pouring from all parts of the Commonwealth — even Canada condemned the action, too—made it practically impossible for such a thing to occur there again.

To their everlasting shame be it said that certain members of the National Council of Women, in session this week at Fort William, with the facts brought fully before them, were so highly respectable that they argued and voted against petitioning the minister of justice for a commutation of sentence. One woman thought they should ignore the matter because perhaps the sentence would not be carried out. Another argued that if they killed the mother, possibly the child would die, too, so why bother?

Murder is murder, whether committed by the state or individual, but if that woman is murdered under such circumstances, the name of Canada would be fouled before the whole civilized world.

How is it that the moral fibre of our so-called representative men is so dead or atrophied that they cannot see the awful iniquty of raising a child fostered in a womb torn with all the bitter passions and horrors of hell. These same men will pay $20,000 for a colt of spotless reputation bred from a pedigree mare of unblemished record.

How pitably strange it is that the art of the dog fancier is infinitely higher than the spiritual value of our public administration.

Poor Angelnia Neapolitana! — The Voice, Wnnipeg.

A GODSEND

By Max Worth

"No, sir," maintained the Optimist stoutly, "wages are regulated by competition. If a man didn't get more pleasure out of work than the pain involved in it, he wouldn't work. That's modern political economy.'

"Yesterday," said the Pessimist, "I was talking to an unkilled laborer. Since the depression set in, wages have been cut so that there's nothing for a man to do unless he's willing to take a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a day."

"Thats it,' said the Optimist, "that's it—there's your competition—more labor thrown on the market by closing down a certain plant, wages drop from $1.50 or $1.75 to $1 or $1.25. Sure sign that wages were too high, for if these fellows can live on a dollar now, wages were too high at a dollar fifty. I tell you, old man, the controlling force is competition."

"Say rather," replied the Pessimist, "the controlling force is the grey wolf Starvation."

They sat for a moment in silence. The bell boy handed in the afternoon paper. The Pessimist opened it and glanced at the headlines. "Thank God!" he cried, "Thank God!"

"What's up?" asked his friend in amazement.

"Just a stroke of good fortune," answered the Pessimist. "There has been another mine disaster with five hundred killed. Think what that means! Five hundred less men to starve in a hard winter before us? Five hundred more places for the army out of work. Five hundred less strugglers to lower wages through competition! And this is two disasters in three days. Why, man, even your blessed competition wouldn't keep down wages if your mines would only continue to blow up. A few more explosions and there'll be work for all that is, all that are left.

"There's an item at the end of the column—perhaps it will interest you, for it is a good illustration of one of the benefits of competition. You recollect that children, with the aid of machinery often replace men; but in the mines, boys work beside men. There is no machinery, just brute strength. Among the victims so far taken from the mine, there is one child—the account doesn't say how old—eleven or twelve perhaps. I have seen them working in the mines as young as that. With the charred mangled corpses of the men at the pit's mouth lies this one frail child, with his dirty clothes and his heavy mine shoes. His body is neither charred nor mangled, but peacefully composed as though he slept, and on his lips is what the writer describes as 'a beautiful smile.'

"Sort o' sad, isn't it? Thousands of boys are at work in the mines today, all over Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and the only reason they aren't put to sleep smiling and kept forever from feeling the misery and pain of trying to be men while they're still children, is that no good angel sets off the gas in the mines where they work.

"Old man, I see five hundred bodies forever at rest, and five hundred places for the unemployed. So far so good—but I also see thousands in anguish—and I hear thousands weeping; beyond them stand the mine owners, competing for profits; and beyond them again the mine inspectors, competing for political honors or political profits.

'This time competition has cost Uncle Sam five hundred good workers, five hundred possible sailors or soldiers. It was cheaper for the coal company to run to the edge, but you're one of the members of Uncle Sam's family. Do you think competition really pays?'—Twentieth Century Magazine.

WARM WEATHER ZONE IS MOVING FORWARD

No More Danger of Summer Frosts in Few Years Declare Climatological Experts—Reciprocity in Weather Despite Politicians

MONTREAL—That summer frosts, the bane of the farmer and orchardist, would soon become a thing of the past if the trees of the Dominion continue to disappear as rapidly as they have of late, and that Canada in not many years from now will be as renowned for her semi-tropical products as she is to-day for her timber, are two rather startling and interesting announcements made by the climatological experts who have been comparing notes on the weather during the annual convention of the American Climatological Association held here.

This does not mean that the juicy "fameuse" apples, known to all as being just about the most succulent edible the Province of Quebec produces, will be supplanted by Jamaican yams, nor that Montreal melons will be superseded in their glory by Florida oranges, but it does mean that there is a change coming over Canada's climate. One of the reasons given is that the thinning out of our forests makes the air less stagnant, that the snow melts more rapidly and that the thermometer rises earlier than in the old days when piles of snow might have been seen in the woods while the fields were bare and dry. On the other hand, it was pointed out, deforestation tends to drought, as the snow then all melts quickly causing a flood with no reserve of moisture.

The fact that there is a climate reciprocity between Canada and the United States, by virtue of which the latter export their heat waves to us, Canada providing them with cold feet in the winter in return, was also alluded to despite the fact that the organization is non-political and there was nobody present to urge legislation for or against the exchange. Dr. A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, was elected president of the association, the first Canadian to receive such an honor. The organization is composed mostly of government weather prophets and soothsayers stationed in all parts of the continent, the gentlemen from whom the newspapers receive the forcasts of the days' doings amongst the stars.—Press Service Bureau, Montreal.

LOOKS LIKE FOUL PLAY

WINNIPEG, June 28.—William Reive, brother of John Reive, a C. P. R. engineer was found dead this morning in the river at the foot of Walter Street. His head is battered, creating a suspicion of foul play.

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 vitalizer; puts on good, solid flesh, and makes you feel fit for any task.

For the puny and backward child there is nothing better. Nyal's Cod Liver Compound will soon bring the roses 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

Nyal's Family Remedies

One for each everyday ailment

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, and amending Acts, notice is hereby given that Frederick Richard Waylett, carrying on business in the City of Fernie, Johnson-Falconer Block, Victoria Avenue, by deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date of the 12th day of June, 1911, made in pursuance of the Creditors Trust Deeds Act, has granted and assigned unto Cornelius E. Lyons of the City of Fernie, aforesaid, broker, all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate, in trust to pay the creditors of the said Frederick Richard Waylett, ratably and proportionately their just claims without preference or priority, according to law.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Frederick Richard Waylett will be held at the law offices of Messrs. Eckstein & McTaggart, Eckstein Buildings, Cox Street, Fernie, British Columbia on the 24th day of June, 1911, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the giving of directions for the disposal of the said estate. All persons having claims against the said Frederick Richard Waylett are required to deliver to the assignee at his address above mentioned, particulars of the same duly verified together with particulars of any security which may be held by them therefor as required by the act, on or before the 15th day of July, 1911. All persons indebted to the said Frederick Richard Waylett are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the 15th day of July, A.D. 1911, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets among those parties who are entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had due notice.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1911.

ECKSTEIN & McTAGGART
Solicitors for the Assignee
Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

THE KAISER'S SECRET DREAD

Why the German Emperor Fears Assassination—Very Apprehensive of the Number 13

What does the future hold for me? What is to be my fate? These vital questions agitate the minds of most of us, more or less. And, judging by the revelations of the writer of "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant," no people are more superstitious in regard to signs and portents, and their relation to the future, than Royalty. Many of them attach great importance to dreams. The Czarina, the Emperor of Austria, and the Kaiser, for instance, insist that dreams have furnished them with premonitions of various misfortunes which have overtaken them.

The Emperor of Austria has peculiar forebodings of eminent disaster, and for some months before the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth at Geneva, in 1898 he was a victim to ominous presentiments, and frequently exclaimed, "Oh! if this year were but at an end." The Empress was a fatalist. "What is to be will be," she once said. "It has been predicted that I and my two sisters will all meet with violent deaths. Personally, I do not dread a sudden death." And curiously enough, after the assassination of the Empress, her sister, the Duchess D'Alencon, met her death in the terrible bazaar fire in Paris, while the ex-Queen Sophia of Naples, the third sister, anticipates meeting as violent a death as that of her two sisters.

The Black Bird and White Lady

It is a curious fact that for some days before the Empress was murdered, and on the day of her death, a large black raven was observed constantly flying near her bedroom window at the hotel where she was staying. And it is a tradition of the Austrian Royal Family that a black bird and a white lady always foretell death. It is also said that when a member of the reigning house of Germany is about to die, the white lady—supposed to be the spirit of the Countess Agnes Orlamunde, who murdered her first husband and her two children, as they constituted an obstacle to her marriage with one of the ancestors of the Kaiser—always appears.

The white lady appeared to Frederick the Great on the eve of his death, and in 1806 she came to Prince Frederick of Prussia before his death at the Battle of Saalfeld. A number of officers also saw her, the Prince being at the time in their company.

The present Kaiser is firmly convinced that he will die by the hand of an assassin. This has been predicted to him several times—twice as a young man by Hungarian gipsies when he was visiting his friend the late Crown Prince of Austria, at Galicia; and it is said that this conviction forms a constant topic of conversation between the Emperor and his friends.

The Kaiser and No. 13

Like the late King Edward VII., the German Emperor is also very apprehensive of the number 13 in connection with any entertainment, and more than once a subaltern on duty at the Palace has been commanded at moment's notice to join the Imperial party to avoid thirteen being at table.

Many members of European royalty consulted the writer of "Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant," amongst them being the late King Leopold, Queen Nathalie of Servia, and King Humbert of Italy. "I did not feel," says the author concerning King Humbert, "that I could tell him what I saw. It was shortly before his assassination, and I did my best to warn him against perils on a journey. He expressed himself very pleased with some private information which I gave him, but laughed at my warnings, and told me that he would 'wait and see.'

Then a few years ago he was consulted by a pretty, fair-haired girl, who was accompanied by an elderly lady. "When I read her crystal," he says, "I could see a brilliant marriage in store for her, but I could also see that her wedding day would be a day of sudden death for others. I told her this, and also that her home would be far away from England, among strangers in race and religion. I was talking about her to a lady who is persona grata at Court, and she remarked enigmatically that the Princess Ena had always been a little unconventional, 'but,' s.. added, 'I don't say that your client was the Queen of Spain.'"

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP

The Depredations of a Parrot About the Size of a Pigeon

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman gives an interesting account of the supposed origin and depredations of the New Zealand Mountain Kea, or parrot, a bird about the size of a pigeon, which infests the barren wastes above the snow line. Originally a vegetarian, and insectivorous, it is believed to have acquired the taste for mutton and sheep's blood by alighting on their backs and hunting with its beak for ticks and grubs. Curiosity and hunger were the stimulating motives of the bird, resulting in the backs of the sheep being torn to pieces down to the kidneys and other organs. What was destroying the sheep was a mystery till about 1868 or 1869, when a shepherd discovered that the new foe of the flock was the Kea, on the head of which a long price has since been set, and he is now hunted as a profession.

BOGUS BANK BILLS

Counterfeit bills of the Bank of Montreal of the denomination of five dollars are somewhere in circulation to the amount of about $5,000. Notice to this effect was sent out by the bank to the principal commercial establishments. It would appear from the warning that the counterfeits are of the series number 229,707.

ALBERTA NEEDS MISSIONARIES

COBOURG—Rev. T. C. Buchanan, superintendent of the Methodist missions in Alberta, has been in the Cobourg district this week. He is anxious to secure young men to enter the ministry in connection with the Alberta conference.

SOME HEROINES FROM REAL LIFE

My Pretty Jane, Annie Laurie, and the Lass of Richmond Hill

The majority of people regard the heroes and heroines of popular songs as purely imaginary creations, says Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden, in "The Scotsman." They often are, but not always. "My Pretty Jane" was a girl far gone in consumption whom Edward Fitzball met in a country lane. "The Lass of Richmond Hill" became the wife of the man who sang her praises. "Sally in our Alley" was a Cockney girl whom Henry Carey encountered on Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday, and Annie Laurie was the descendant of Stephen Laurie, who early in the 17th century was a flourishing merchant in Dumfries. About the year 1620 he bought the estate of Maxwelton, beautifully situated on the banks of the valley of the Cairn, in Dumfriesshire. When he died he left the lands to his eldest son, John, who, in 1630, married a daughter of Sir Robert Grierson of Lag. The next head of the house, Robert, was created a baronet in 1695. He was active in support of the King and Claverhouse, and was made baronet "for his merits." Sir Robert was the father of "bonnie Annie Laurie." He was twice married, and it was his second wife who was the mother of the song heroine, one of the most beautiful Dumfriessians of her day.

That ardent lover who laid at her feet, so to speak, the poetical tribute which makes the basis of the popular song, was William Douglas, of Fingland, in Kirkcudbright. In old records he is celebrated as one of the best swordsmen of his time, and his son, Archibald, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Army. Annie Laurie's beauty had captivated poor Douglas, but unfortunately he was unsuccessful in his wooing. If she really gave him "her promise true," it seems more than a poetic injustice that he did not have her. At any rate, Annie Laurie married another—an Alexander Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire.

That Annie Laurie was a beauty there is no doubt. Portraits of her are preserved at Maxwelton. She is described as "slender and graceful, with large blue eyes and brown hair, which was never powdered, in spite of the fashion of the times. Her face seems to have been rather long, and her features followed the Grecian type." The portrait is from an oil painting at Maxwelton. It almost shocks one to learn that this fascinating creature took snuff, but the shock is lessened if we remember that many fashionable ladies of that period primed their noses with the tittilating powder. The Rev. Sir Emilius Laurie, a retired Church of England clergyman, now permanently resident in the old home at Maxwelton, is a living representative of the family.

It was not until the late Lady John Scott, who died at Spottiswoode in the spring of 1900, conceived a fancy for Douglas's verses, and remodelled them, that "Annie Laurie" started on her career of world-famous popularity.

Lady John does not give the date of her recasting of the song, but it was in 1835. Three years later the new version, with the now familiar tune, appeared for the first time in "The Vocal Melodies of Scotland."

RADIUM ERRAND GIRL

A Special Corps of Them Organized in Paris

A special corps of girls is being organized in Paris to carry radium to and fro between the laboratories where it is manufactured and stored, and the hospitals, and the consulting-rooms of the physicians who use it.

They receive good wages, $40 and $50 a month, and the risks attendant upon handling the mysterious mineral and carrying it constantly about with them are considerable. They have to be very careful, and take elaborate precautions, otherwise they are liable to be burned by the radium emanations—and such burns develop very quickly into nasty, spreading ulcers, which are exceedingly difficult to heal.

Each tiny speck of radium—worth many hundreds of dollars—has been in a sealed glass tube, from which the air has previously been extracted, and this again is placed in a small leaden box before being handed to a messenger for conveyance anywhere.

The girls wear gloves lined inside with lead sheeting, and their waistbelt, inside which is fastened the thin flat box containing the tube of radium, is also lead-lined.

The reason for this is that it has been found that the tiny particles which are constantly being given off by the mineral—its emanations—will not easily penetrate lead, although they readily pass through glass and most other metals.

Still, even after taking every precaution, the fact remains that an errand girl, while actually conveying radium, is continually being bombarded by its emanations, the particl a travelling at a rate of several thousand miles a second. So, perhaps, after all, she is not over-paid.

MONEY FOR HOME MISSIONS

The Presbyterian Home Mission Board will spend $267,000 this year, in part as follows: For the mission work among foreigners $2,000; building fund for New Ontario, $2,500; mission work in British Columbia, $29,000; mission work in Alberta, $43,000; mission work in Saskatchewan, $46,000; mission work in Manitoba (including Galician), $31,000; Synod of Hamilton and London, $2,100; Synod of Toronto and Kingston, $5,000; Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, $15,000.

The Spanish Parliament would be a paradise for children, unlimited barley sugar being supplied free during the debates.

TO PLACE OTTAWA CITY UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

OTTAWA—At next week's meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade the placing of the capital under federal control will be a live topic. A. W. Fraser will move in this direction, proposing a commission of seven, four to be appointed by the government and three elected.

SAYS FARMS DO NOT WEAR OUT

American Writer Advises Man Who Wants More Results to Sharpen Cultivator and Use Muscle

If any man thinks his farm is worn out, let him swap his team that weighs eight hundred each for one that weighs fourteen hundred each and plow his land two or three inches deeper than it has ever been plowed, get his cultivator sharpened, and start with the idea that the soil is thirty-five feet deep and that the land in New York State has been cropped for one hundred years and is not worn out yet, so writes a New York farming editor. There is land in the town of Paris that will produce more now than it would fifty years ago and could be made to double what it now yields.

I dug a well on my farm, says the writing farmer, that was thirty-five feet deep, and some of the soil that I took out of the bottom raised the longest herdsgrass heads that I ever saw. I feel sorry for some of these old, worn-out farmers that have farmed all their lives and have reduced their muscle and courage so much, and who hold forth such an idea of "worn out" land to the young farmer. Young men want all the courage they can get. If a young man buys a farm and is told it is half warn out and is given the idea that in a few years it will be all worn out, what courage can he have in working the farm at all. A boy that is brought up on a farm has a good muscle, good health, and is generally fitted for a long life. There is no one more independent than a farmer, and there never has been a better time for a young man to buy a farm and pay for it than there has been during the last five years. If they are putting it off for better times I think it is a mistake. They give you a farm if you will pay them two-thirds of what the buildings cost, and good land at that.

Young man, jump in, do not be afraid that the land is worn out. That idea was started by a man that had the blues. Strawberries are 98 per cent. water, so that the 95 per cent. of the two per cent. would be a small tax on the land.

I do not suppose there is any nourishment in land plaster, but I have seen marked effects from its use on grass and other crops in dry weather. I always put it on potatoes when I planted them. It retains moisture and draws nourishment from the atmosphere. No doubt there are some phosphates that supply the soil with some quality that it lacks and brings good results, but if I was paying for a farm I would save the phosphate money to pay my interest and take my chances on good cultivation.

I would advise all young men who intend to farm it to remember that the two words "good cultivation" are the most important words to the young farmer. Young man, why not start in and go to farming and take in this 95 per cent. of the crop that is floating in the air? It is easy to catch; a good, well-tilled farm is the best trap in the world. A fine, well-tilled soil is drinking it in when you are in bed and asleep. Poor Richard said that God helped those who helped themselves.

SETTLERS AND GAME

Important Decision by Judge Hewson, Manitoulin Island

A decision of very considerable importance to the residents of Northern and North-Western Ontario has been given by Judge Hewson, of Manitoulin Island. A settler named John Kinney was fined by the magistrate $20 and costs for hunting during open season without a license. He appealed and the judge quashed the conviction.

In the course of his judgement Judge Hewson recites the particulars of the case. The defendant went to the unorganized district of Manitoulin in 1876 and settled upon land in the township of Gordon as a farmer. While still working his farm he went to reside at Gore Bay and became clerk of the municipality. The Judge held that, although Gore Day was established as a town with municipal institutions by a special act of Legislature, the defendant was still a settler.

INDIGENT STUDENTS

A Large Summer Hotel Seeks to Employ Them as Waiters

Much comment has been aroused in University circles in England and on the Continent by a notice which has been posted up in the university hall by the Academical Society, Buda Pest, for assisting indigent students. The notice in question is an advertisement by the proprietress of a large summer hotel offering a salary of $10 a month each to a number of students who would undertake to act as waiters at the establishment during the holidays. Several young men obtained the posts, but the university authorities, after reconsidering the matter, came to the conclusion that a waiter's calling is altogether out of keeping with a university course. An address on the subject is therefore to be given by the dean of the university, who will attempt to dissuade the students from an undertaking which he cannot, however, prohibit.

CANADIAN MONEY

There are millions of good Canadian money invested in Mexico, Brazil and Central America that could, to the general advantage of the country, be better invested at home. Recent happenings in these Latin-American countries should prove an object lesson to our capitalists that for safe and profitable investment of their money there is no occasion to seek foreign fields where life and dividends are both uncertain.—Monetary Times.

How's This?

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

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THERE IS MONEY IN LEDGER ADS.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
491	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Wm. Sloan, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2220	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
....	Lethbridge Collieries	Thos. Clapham, sec., via Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1039	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

AROUND TOWN

Jack Lundie spent his holidays in Calgary, returning last Saturday.

Chas. Morris, of the Trites-Wood staff leaves Monday for Calgary for his holidays.

Mr. Fred Vance and family, who have been spending a month on the coast, have returned.

Mrs. B. Barclay left on Wednesday morning for Calgary, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Howden.

Mrs. C. J. Digby, who has been undergoing treatment at Macleod hospital for eye trouble, has arrived home.

Alf Dragon is still an inmate of the hospital, and although very weak, is mentally brighter than he was a week ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Wriglesworth, accompanied by Clarence leave on Monday for Victoria for a two months holiday. Doc looks bad and needs the rest.

Mr. C. J. Digby is back to town, having completed the big bridge contract for the C. P. R. near Macleod. He is figuring on another similar job for the same company.

Mrs. J. E. Shearer, accompanied by her son Jackie, will leave for a three months' trip to Scotland and England next week. Cheer up John! and learn to cook your own meat.

Friend Lowery is kicking because some of his exchanges give him an "r" too many. Please forward them to us R. T., as there are many who omit when addressming this sheet. "Remember, to rr is human."

George Barton brought back another consignment of horses for his sales stables from the prairie this week, and as he is disposing of them very quickly expects to make another trip in the near future.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, has wired to John T. Hall, of the receipt of the telegram from the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada regarding the strike and is writing more fully—Lethbridge Herald

Mr. Robert Kerr is supervising the continuance of the excavating work for the new Catholic Church which we understand is being done voluntarily by the members of that faith in lieu of monetary offering which at this time, consequent upon the cessation of work at the mines is not forthcoming.

William Shenfield has decided to shake the dust of Fernie from his feet and removed on Thursday with his family to the Arcadian resort of British Columbia, known on the map as Elko, where he will hereafter dispense liquid refreshment on behalf of James Thomson at the Columbia Hotel.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. J. W. Cleal, of Bolton, England, will be in town next Sunday, July 2nd, and is expected to preach at the Baptist Church in the evening.

Mr. Cleal, who is pastor of a large institutional church in Bolton, has been attending the World's Baptist Alliance meetings in Philadelphia. He is visiting friends in the West before returning home again, and will be the guest of his brother-in-law, W. T. Hanes, while in Fernie.

I. O. O. F. AND REBEKAHS PLEASE NOTE!

The Odd Fellows and Rebekah's Memorial Service, which was to take place last Sunday, having been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the wreaths, all members of both bodies are requested to be at the K. P. Hall on Sunday next, July 2nd, at 2 o'clock.

BORN

Mathison, at Hosmer, B. C., Sunday, June 25th, to the wife of Archie Mathieson, formerly of Fernie, a daughter.

MIKE PURCELL IN TOWN

Mr. M. Purcell, of Montana, International Board Member, reached town on Tuesday and reports that the coal mines of that portion of the state which supply the Great Northern Railway are only working about three days a week.

On his way back, via Lethbridge, the outlook for a phenomenal crop of grain is practically assured, and that the the last rain storm came very opportunely, in fact, the downpour was so heavy that in the vicinity of Shelby Junction traffic on the railroad was considerably delayed owing to floods

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.

LABOR NOTES
By R. P. P.

The supreme purpose of sociology is the betterment of society. If knowledge be had action will take care of itself.—Lester F. Ward.

* * *

The state is always as good as society will permit it to be—Lester F. Ward.

* * *

"In Montreal bridge disaster there were 78 lives snuffed out in a second, and 52 of them were members of our organization, with an average membership of fourteen months, and to each of their heirs or widows we paid $100 for funeral benefits, as provided in our laws, and yet there has not been a criminal case brought in court to prosecute those who were criminally liable for that disastrous loss of life, although warning had been given to the chief engineer by an assistant as to the dangerous condition of the structure."—Frank M. Ryan, President of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

* * *

American statesmen have discovered an easier way than fighting the Philippinos to keep them in subjection. It is the same method by which they handle the organized labor movement—giving the "leaders" soft jobs.

* * *

It's a caution how many union men there are who will consent to pull the bosses' chestnuts out of the fire. However, when the Mayor of Calgary asked the Trades and Labor council of the Alberta metropolis to intercede with the striking coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass by asking them to work first and "arbitrate" afterwards, he reckoned without his host. Calgary unionists and Crow's Nest Pass unionists have interest in common.

* * *

The Winnipeg Voice seems a great deal more concerned about the split in the Socialist party than the unification of labors forces. It also devotes two inches to the Vancouver strike, and a column of editorial deploring technical points as to "unfairness." And all this while over 4,000 unionmen in Vancouver are putting up the fight of their lives for the very existence of their organizations, and against the adoption of the "open shop." Not a word of protest is offered aganst the Employers' Assocations' declaration of war on organized labor along the Pacific coast, a war that will sweep eastward at no distant date! Better shake the millstone, friend Voice, stick a pin in the editorial anatomy, and get down to tacks, in other words "Come out of it!"

* * *

Vancouver striking building tradesmen have issued a four page bulletin in which is reproduced a copy of a confidential circular recently sent out by the Employers' Association in which the blacklist is propagated. Thousands of copies have been mailed to all quarters of the labor world, and the situation in Vancouver should now be better understood by those depending on the bosses' press for reports.

Last Word From Board

(Continued from page 1)

"Another matter covered by us in connection with men losing time owing to lack of material I would like to draw your attention to the fact, Mr Chairman, that we have a clause in the agreement whereby employees that lose time are subject to the penalty of discharge for losing time on their own account, and if such a law should operate against the employee, we believe it is only fair that similar condition should be imposed on the companies. We are of the opinion that if a man loses time through lack of materials he should to some extent be compensated for the time lost, and on the other hand that the companies working under that penalty would attempt as far as possible to remedy the existing condition of affairs, which results in loss of time to the men. We believe, further, that the adoption of such a clause in the agreement would even eliminate some of the discrimination that has been complained of from time to time. Another matter which we have taken up and made special reference to is the question of working seven days in the week, particularly on Sundays. We do not consider that any man should be called upon to put in the whole of his time at his work. In that particular case, and I may say it is a custom carried out practically over the whole of the continent, we are asking that those who are compelled to work on Sundays shall be compensated upon a regular scale rate for such work, all the same we also ask that Sunday work shall be averted [illegible]. There is still one other point we have to draw attention to in connection with the general provisions, and that is in connection with the coke oven men. In the evidence given at Fernie and at Coleman it was drawn to your attention with regard to the disadvantage under which those particular men are called upon to work.

"We have tried to bring in clauses that would to some extent eliminate the grievances that thes men have and we have also suggested some alterations in the rates paid to them. In making a comparison of the rates paid on coke oven work in District 18 and the rates paid in Washington, I may say there is a considerable difference, and even with the advances we have suggested these differences are still largely apparent. There is one particular class of work in this connection to which we have made special reference, and that is the charging of ovens in Washington; that class of work is paid for over and above the drawing of the ovens, and I may say incidentally that the drawing of ovens is paid for at a much higher rate than in this district. For that reason the rate on coke ovens appearing in our statement are larger than they should in the general advance demanded. Another particular matter to which we desire to draw your attention to is the dockage at the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's mines. You have had substantial evidence in connection with that matter, and I believe the board realizes that some change in that direction should be made. We have suggested what we consider to be an equitable dockage clause to both the men and the company. A point that we have had considerable complaint about, and which we have tried to cover in the general provisions suggested, is the question of the men being called upon to cast their coal excessive distances. That was shown in Fernie, and might have been demonstrated possibly to a greater extent in Michel had we desired to go further in that particular line of evidence. We have suggested what we consider would be a means of eliminating that particular class.

Flash—Wires down between Banff and Calgary, line may be fixed soon.

ANOTHER COLLIER

Fellow Workers,—It was very interesting to me when I read the article "Thoughts of a Collier," which appeared in our last weeks' issue. It calls to my mind the words used by Charlotte Perkins Stetson:

"We close our eyes and call it night,
And grope and fall in seas of light—
Would we had but understanding."

Our union coal digger has been thinking in somewhat the same channels as myself, but he has not been quite as reluctant in making his thoughts public. Well, I am only a coal digger myself, and I seem somewhat out of my element when handling a pen, but it pleases me to have the opportunity to express my thoughts thro the columns of our own paper. But it seems very strange to me that the labor leaders, men who have more time and more accustomed to using the pen, and no doubt, better educated in the movement that what I am, do not express their thoughts in the same light as our union digger. It is possible that our labor leaders may see some disadvantage of which we are ignorant if all our agreements terminate at one and the same time. But I would like to know, and I am sure there are others in the same mind as myself, who would like to know, what the advantages and disadvantages of such a move would mean to our interests as workers; it is an open question. In my opinion we see very clearly the fallacies of our present system, but as we are often told we see the bad and not the good, it is the good that we are groping for.

We had a strike about two years ago in District 18, and the chief point which caused the strike was a closed shop. Now, that to my way of thinking means, that practically every man working in and about the mines shall be in the miners' union. That is good so far as it goes, but there are a good many things needed in our organization before we are perfected and a few of them I wish to make known. Does it noo seem a very inconsistent method when fighting for a closed shop to allow a clause in our agreement stating that we shall have no jurisdiction over a certain class of mine workers? I will now let that pass as it only proves our indiscretion. Well, our union digger tells us that we are disunited, and explains the fact very clearly, for our brothers who are giving us their dollars and cents to keep us on strike are at the same time supplying the coal kings with the very commodity we are trying to keep from them in this struggle and thereby helping the corporation to beat us. Now, my views as regards all our agreements expiring at one and the same time are clearly in line with a number of other fellow-workers. It would be a boon to the mining industry on this continent. As it is at the present time, with our agreements finishing at various times, it causes a flood of labor from one district to another, and you see union men competing one against the other and when the bosses see that there is a surplus of men hunting jobs they take on an attitude of independence and if you make a slight break at your work you have to get out as your brother is waiting for a job with a union card in his pocket, but that is only one item. In the time of a strike it is not infrequent for our labor leaders to come around and tell all the single men, if it is possible for them, to get out, and then it will not cost so much. That in itself is rich enough to make non-union men smile. And then we strike for a closed shop. After we have paid our dues and assessments to keep others on strike we are told by our leaders to go and compete against our brothers for it cannot mean anything else, men who are sending money and provisions to help us and sending coal and coke to the barons to beat us, and moreover, it is leaving a great opening and playing into the hands of the masters as it will in— Well, this is all for the present. I am hoping this will be discussed without prejudice in all our locals so that at the next convention we will have men capable of showing our leaders that the workers have started thinking about something that will be of interest in their struggle, although it's only a reform.

ANOTHER DIGGER

Letters To The Editor

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

Portland Villas,
Portslade, Sussex,
England.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Mr. Editor,—Much to my surprise the writer received a copy of The District Ledger from whom I don't know, its date being May 27th, 1911. Anyway, whoever it was I thank them; because in that copy I found much expression of my own reflections—as far as my mind and understanding to grasp—in all that concerns labors welfare. I am a labor unionist since the days that men spoke of their unions in whispers. When to speak of it meant a warning; to advocate its principles of right— the sack; to declaim it in the market place —a crime. Therefore, the contents of The District Ledger appealed to me, who read Judge Thomas C. O. Sullivan's obiter dictum "That low wages is one of the causes of crime," and agree with him, because of long years of observation. Good education and low wages will not mix in the natural body, existing a dot above the border line of starvation; the educated mind revolts against poverty.

The intricacies of how to stay the octopuses of labor from grasping the wealth given up under compulsory laws and conditions framed by the few not the people, and strangles, mainly supoorted by the force of arms in the hands of the peoples' children. Thus the people, owing to circumstances, give their sons to protect the sweaters against their sweated brethren and parents—this has to be straightened out.

Judge Sullivan is right—"Let in more light on the dark spots of life"—in the slums created by the greed of labors' vampires. Low wages and insolent wealth make prostitutes of labors' daughters; therefore does labor not only toil like a blind fool, shackled every limb by the laws of society, called civilization, but even that produced of his body is taken and fouled and bruised by the beast whom labors' sons protect by arms in vindication of the law—at the point of the bayonet held by your sons. This is no new thing; it's been so world without end. Yet we know it is not right. Labor endures; our instinct tells us something is wrong somehow yet we go through the centuries, moiling and toiling to keep body and soul together out of the pittance which is given us by those to whom we render the wealth of our labor—extracted from the ever-bountiful and free-given womb of the earth. Servitude is as evident to-day as in the days of centuries past. Call it by what name you will, it is still with us. It exists on the borderlines of starvation; always hungry; roughly clad; living or dwelling in an atmosphere from which labor tyrants remove themselves to larger houses, broader roads, greater light, clearer air—dusty roads well watered, the paths lined with spreading trees; whilst labor hides away in the shadows of narrow streets, dingy houses, ill-lighted, ill-swept, rarely watered roads—thus your share, because you labor.

Something is wrong somewhere—somehow. Do you ask for better conditions it is doled out to you as charity—not a right. Do you demand it your sons bear arms against you, the while the men you enrich take your daughters to appease their lust and laugh at you, the millions. So the insolence of wealth and power given up to them—by you, the millions! Your sons are trained in arms against you; commanded by the sons of your oppressors—who count by the thousands. Would a forest of apes stand domination by a basketful of monkeys? Guess not. Yet millions of men stand oppression by the thousands. Something wrong somehow.

Judge Sullivan is right, "Low wages cause crime." A crime exists only in that which is against the commonweal, therefore, though the thousands daily commit crimes against the well being of the millions, yet they are protected by self-made laws. It is a crime to steal to appease hunger—it's business, justified in law, to rob the nation; the thousands may, under the protection of the law, rob the millions. The millions are fools, they hang the halter of oppression about their necks; they build the temples of prayer that the thousands with the gold of the millions may through the intervention of holy men, or professors of religion, obtain unction for their souls.

The poor need not their help, without professor's paid a fat salary, or, as they prefer to name it—stipend; assistance the great God knows they need, and forgives that in the millions which, no doubt, will be denied the thousands. Yet I sometimes wonder will the good God forgive the millions who by their continued folly of self oppression, by permitting other to oppress them. The millions elect the representatives of the Senate and laws made in the interest of the millions are diverted to the benefit and purposes of those who can pay for its luxury. Justice is a luxury, not a right. The thousands can obtain justice, not so the millions, who pass along, taking no heed why they suffer, yet toil. Why do they stand such injustice was answered by a friend of mine thit they, the millions, had only time to think about continuously getting bread.

When will they awake to action—to cast aside the tyranny under which they live? Why existing millions of fools to toil and accept a small pittance of the wealth he produced in the shape of wake? Why does he not share in the profits of his production? The mine is useles until labor penetrates its bowels and sends to its surface products. Why wages? Why not profit in his production?

The architect's plans are only valuable by the man who makes the bricks, yet the one gets profit on his labor, the other—wages. The labor orders must pass from out of the old order of things; no longer must doles be considered, but equal share in value of production must be the standard cry.

Judge Sullivan is right!

Yours faithfully,
GEO. DUKE.

CHALLENGE

Michel, B. C.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Having heard that Billy Marsh, of Coal Creek, is willing to shoot against me in a clay pigeon match, I will accept the same on the following conditions: Birds to be thrown high or low and in any direction, either from the shooter or towards him, according to the convenience of the trapper. The gun to be on a table until the bird rises. He to provide five traps for me and I to provide the same number for him, and ALL to be used. A neutral referee to be chosen. The stakes to be not less than $200 (Two Hundred Dollars) or as much more as he likes.

Match to take place on July 8th.

Now, Billy, come to Michel on Tuesday and I will pay half expenses and fix up the match as it is a case of put up or shut up!

Yours truly,
W. S. BRANCH.

Michel, B. C.,
June 27th, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

MICHEL vs. CORBIN MATCH—RIFLE SHOOTING

Dear Sir,—Permit us to use the columns of your valuable paper to congratulate the Capt. of the Michel boys upon the very able manner in which he paired his men, and also the magnificent contest he put up against the redoubtable Doctor Gladwin in the struggle for supremacy.

It was a match that was well worth walking miles to witness, as first one gun artist made a bull's eye to be retaliated with by another, and when finally it simmered down to the two captains as to which side should carry off the honors for the 100 yards, old Bill rose to the occasion like a Bisley expert making the welkin ring as he scored a "glad-win" by two points over his worthy foe (the Doctor) by scoring 33 out of a possible 35, giving him two points the advantage.

Let me say to the boys "you have a crackerjack of a captain, and if you will only follow his advice the team will greatly profit thereby."

The Michel captain realized from the start that lack of practice handicapped his team at the 200 yards, for they do not possess a range and have never fired a shot at that distance. Bill Branch and his team thanked the Corbin boys for the royal treatment they received, and the affair was enjoyed by everybody who witnessed it as sportsmanlike conduct characterized the whole proceedings.

Thanking you for the courtesy,
I am, yours, etc.,
SURE SHOT

Michel, B. C.,
June 28th, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space to reply, at the request of "Fernie Miner" to his letter re Support of Families in the Old Country, which appeared in your last issue.

For my part, I hardly deem a reply necessary, however, lest he should think I wish to evade the question, I will try to answer him in a satisfactory manner. I hope anything I may say will be received in the same good feeling as it is given. Well, "Fernie Miner," I am afraid you have not caught the true spirit of unionism. You say you are asking only for the rights for which you paid when working. Now, honestly speaking, are you not receiving a very big interest on your investments? A little simple arithmetic would be very beneficial to you. Further, you seem to have the idea that the sole purpose of a union is for the giving of monetary relief to strikers. My dear sir, you are laboring under a misapprehension if you think a trade union is a charity institution. Continuing, you say you are receiving for the support of your family in the old country $12 per month, while the members with the same number in family in this country is being paid $16 per month. Now, "Fernie Miner," does that need any explanation? Just question yourself a little. Do the same conditions as are in existence in the old country prevail here? Is not the cost of living here much higher than in the old country? Is not the purchasing power of $12 much greater over there than right here in the Crow's Nest Pass? My friend, if you were better acquainted with the commercial side of life you would not grudge the families here the extra $4. I could quote wholesale and retail prices of almost any commodity, for before coming to Canada two years ago, I spent several years in that line. Why do you harp on the large dues you pay and the little relief you receive? My friend, had it been a question of relief with our fathers, had they placed stomach before principle, where would we have been to-day? We who, "inherit rights that cost our sires their blood?"

Now, Fernie Miner, I hope I have made myself clear, and if you do not thoroughly understand what are the hopes and the aims of our organization I would advise you to enquire at the next general meeting of your local union. In conclusion I would say when "Fernie Miner" has seen that it is good to ask himself why he admires or condemns a thing before deciding about it, he has learned the alphabet of criticism. This is the beginning of the gospel of criticism; not "Do I like or do I detest such a thing?" but "Why do I like and why do I detest?" Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain,

Yours very truly,
"BRIAR HOLME."

FOOTBALL

Thistle vs. Rose

An International football match between the two old rivals, Scotland and England, was played on Tuesday 20th. The teams were — Scotland: Mills, Wardrop, Climie, Steel, Sweeney, McCormack, O Joisin, McCallum, P Joisin, and Barr; England: Andrews, Parnell, Dodds, Tinley, Hilton, Smith, Sharp, Pilkington, Manning, Ashcroft, Hartwell. Referee: Paddy Hughes.

England won the toss and elected to defend the south end goal. McCallum kicked off for Scotland with a pass to Barr, who tricked two players and then passed to P. Joisin who sped down the field beating opponent after opponent among them being his old club mate Parnell and centred the ball beautifully to McCallum whose parting shot missed the post by inches. On the kick off from goal Scotland were soon in possession again and O. Joisin raised a laugh among the spectators and also the ire of the English side who began to use some dirty play, Parnell especially being the worst sinner. However, Scotland was having all the play and should have been leading by 3 goals, but eventually Barr rushed the ball through and Scotland were one up. Half-time was called soon after and Scotland was leading by 1 to 0.

At half time Scotland's national music was introduced by Piper Hardy to the discomfiture of the English side, who seemed to feel that the bagpipes were played to complete the rout, but of course the Scottish side were naturally elated at the sound of their homeland music. The game was started to the music and Scotland were soon pressing the English defence, who kicked the ball anywhere. The tricky play of Joisin brothers and Barr being very fine and Parnell found that Pete Joisin and Barr were more than a match for him, any feeble attempt of the English forwards being bottled up by Sweeney and Steel. Eventually McCormack scored a lovely goal to the delight of the Standitos.

The game finished soon after by Dodds bursting the ball, to the relief of the English players, who were never in the picture, but, mention must be made of the Joisin brothers, Barr and Sweeny, who tricked their opponents time and again, their passing to one another being a treat to watch.

ALBANACH

Millinery Values

Our windows reflect some of the extraordinary values now being offered in our Millinery Department

Reg. $8.50, 9.50, 10.50

Special $4.95

The Crows Nest Trading Co., Ltd.

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Clearing out lines of standard makes, Corsets that are full value at the regular prices. But to effect a complete sale we have marked the entire lot at a price that positively means a clean sweep.

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In plain and crepe Jap Silk also in Cotton Crepe, very handsome Persian and Japanese designs, made with low necks, strapped with Persian stripes or plain Ribbon effects. A splendid assortment of medium dark and dainty light colorings. Prices from **$2.25 to $12.50** for full dress length. Dressing Jackets **$1.25** each.

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See our Special Line of Lisle Hose for this week; **3 pairs for $1.00**. Assorted colors.

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From July 17 to 21 you may have the advantage of free consultation on what is best for you in Corsets by Miss Doughty, expert corsetaire for "W. B." Corsets. If you have had difficulty in getting proper comfort from your corsets don't miss this opportunity of securing the right model. No charge for fitting.

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WANTED—General Servant; must be good cook; best wages; references required. Address—Mrs. J. A. Torney, Baynes Lake, B. C. 3tn.r.

LOST

On Thursday between Suddaby's Drug Store and Pellat Avenue East, via P. O. and City Hall, a brooch, circular in shape, outer rim of Scotch pebbles, bloodstone and agate, centre silver thistle, amethyst forming flower. Finder please return same to Miss Daniels, c.o. Wilkes' Boarding House, Pellat Ave. 40-t.f.

WANTED—Girl, for general housework. Apply Mrs. H. W. Herchmer.