The District Ledger

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Darrow Trial Ends this Week

Defence Has But Two Witnesses to Present-Darrow Himself Will be Chief Witness

LOS ANGELES, July 22.—The defense in the trial of Clarence Darrow charged with jury-bribing, expects to close its case by the end of the present week, according to Chief Counsel Earl Rogers today. Unless unforseen events compel a change in plans, the defense has but two more witnesses to present—Lecompte Davis, who was associated with Darrow in the defense of the McNamaras, and Darrow himself. Davis represented Detective Bert H. Franklin following his arrest for bribery, and the defense expects Davis' testimony to go far toward impeaching the state's star witness.

Great interest is manifested in the rebuttal testimony, owing to a possible renewal by the prosecution of its efforts to introduce into evidence the so-called dictagraph statement procured when John R. Harrington, former associate of the defendants, induced Darrow to go to his room, where an attempt was made to carry into execution plans to trap the accused attorney.

STEFFENS CLAIMS TO BE WORSE THAN ANARCHIST

In his evidence on July 20th, Lincoln Steffens and District Attorney Fredericks, the two men who claim to have brought about the terminatn of the McNamara case, faced each other as antagonists for nearly four hours in the bribery trial of Clarence B. Darrow.

Introducing himself at the very beginning of his cross examination, as "worse than an avowed anarchist—a man who believed in Christianity," Steffens discussed his economic beliefs.

Asked on re-direct examination what he meant by his reply as to his belief, Steffens said he was worse than an anarchist in the sense that he was more radical, for while anarchy demanded justice, Christainity demanded love and charity in addition.

Prosecutor Fredericks sought to have the witness say that the culmination of the McNamara case was caused by the arrest of Bert Franklin for bribery, but Steffens insisted that the party concerned in the defense had agreed to the settlement before the bribery expose.

"You were willing, were you not, Mr. Steffens?" asked the District Attorney, "that James B. McNamara should be hanged and J. J. McNamara go free?"

"No, sir, never for a moment," was the emphatic reply.

The witness surprised the prosecution when he said it was understood by him that Judge Bordwell would not hang James B. McNamara.

"The Judge was very particular to have it appear that he knew nothing of the agreement," he said.

"How did you know that?" demanded Fredericks.

"Well I saw the Judge."

"And he would not talk to you," interrupted the prosecutor.

"Yes, he did," declared Steffens. "He talked with me for a long time in his room at his own club and I explained fully to him all the negotiations."

He said he knew the Judge would not hang James B. McNamara because he knew the magistrate's frame of mind.

In a controversy which followed the publication of a newspaper article by Steffens soon after the pleadings of the McNamaras, the writer was denounced in published interviews by both Bordwell and Fredericks both of whom asserted that the bribery expose was the sole cause of the denouncement.

Darrow Depressed

Steffens was asked by Juror Golding as to the manner in which Darrow was much depressed and was pacing the floor of his office. They discussed the possible effect of the settlement and the witness said he advised that it would be well to include the Franklin prosecution in the settlement if it were not for the fact that the public might construe it as an admission of Darrow's guilt.

"At that," continued the witness, "Darrow turned and said, 'Oh, if they think that, tell them to leave this case out of the settlement.' I could not but interpret that as the act of an innocent man," continued the witness.

At Fernie on the 20th inst, Matthew Labti, 62 years of age. The remains are lying in Thompson and Morrison's undertaking parlors, awaiting particulars from relatives of the deceased.

C. P. R. PROTESTS AGAINST OIL BURNING

Commission May Rescind Regulation

The C. P. R. has protested to the Railway Commission against being practically compelled under the new regulations of the British Columbia Government to burn oil instead of coal, with the result that the commission has expressed itself forcibly on the subject, and the obnoxious regulations may be rescinded.

WILLINSKY MUST HANG

No Clemency for the Pole Sentenced to Hang in Macleod

OTTAWA, July 22.—The Governor-in-Council has declined to interfere with the death sentence on Samuel Willinsky, a Pole, at Macleod, Alta.

Willinsky, was condemned to hang on July 2 for the murder of a fellow countryman. The prisoner in the shooting wounded himself in the hand and the explanation of the wound was that he had fallen and sustained injury in tat way.

Half-a-dozen other applications for clemency are before the government, three from Kamloops, B.C., two from Montreal, and one from Sydney, N. S.

SAYS CAPTAIN SMITH IS ALIVE

Mariner, Sane and Temperate, Says He Spoke to Him Last Week

BALTIMORE, M. D., July 22—Peter Pryal, a wealtny retired mariner of this city, declared sane by his physician and an active church member, swore today that he saw and talked with Captain Smith of the Titanic on Thursday morning. Pryal was a shipmate and close friend of Capt. Smith for seventeen years. Last Wednesday morning the mariner swears he saw the commander of the Titanic approaching him. Walking up to him he said "Capt. Smith, how are you?" Then, according to Pryal the man answered, "Very well, Pryal; please don't delay me, I am on business."

Pyral followed Smith, the chase ending at a railroad station where Smith purchased a ticket for Washington.

As he passed to board the car he turned to Pryal and said "Be good, shipmate, until we meet again."

Pryal is a total abstainer and swears he is telling the truth. He says Smith was probably saved through Providence and was then afraid to face the world. Capt. Smith's nephew lives in Baltimore but no one has seen him for several days.

Coal Company Got Best Sites

Frank Business Men Deprived of Choice Locations in New Townsite

Spasmodic reports from Frank go to show that moving is not exactly conducive to peaceful relations among the citizens. The new townsite which has been selected to which to move the buildings of the old town seems to be creating some local disturbance in the little coal town. An executive committee has been appointed to inspect the lots on the new townsite and reserve the best locations for the Frank business firms.

Some caustic comment is indulged in by the citizens of Frank over the action of the Canadian Consolidated Coal Co. in reserving for themselves six of the best lots on the new townsite for their own purposes. The opinion seems to be that the company should have allowed the business men to make their selections first, and the matter has reached such a heat that some of the citizens declare their intention of refraining to move to the new town if the coal company persists in its action.

UNION DEMANDS THAT OPERATORS BE REINSTATED

NEW YORK, July 22.—Members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America met here last night to discuss the discharge last Friday of 43 employes of the Western Union Telegraph company. A committee of five union men was appointed to discuss the situation with the management of the company. This committee, it is said will demand the reinstatement of the men discharged. It will also be empowered to demand that the telegraphers be not discharged without just cause. A resolution adopted requested union men in St. Louis, Denver, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas and Atlanta to assist the local men by sending delegates to this city to argue their grievances. Another meeting of operators will be held next Sunday to hear the report of the committee that is to wait on the Western Union.

Miner's Widow Is Refused Compensation

CUMBERLAND, B. C., July 23.—The odious record of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., of Vancouver Island, is too well known for any recital of it to be necessary here. The successors of the Dunsmuir crowd are the Mackenzie and Mann people, and from the following it is evident that they intend to keep up the unsavory reputation of their predecessors.

On May 23 last, a miner named William Logan was killed in No. 5 mine, Cumberland, B. C., by a fall of rock. The verdict of the jury at the inquest was "accidental death."

He left behind him a widow about 30 years of age, a girl about 4 years and a boy of 6 years.

Mrs. Logan, since the death of her husband, is without means of support, and with the object of securing some compensation for the loss of her husband, she went to the company's office in Cumberland and was there received by Mr. Lockhart, the local superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Clinton, the cashier. These two officials, who must do their utmost to keep down expenses in order to hold their jobs, would not consent to a representative of the Miners' Union being present with Mrs. Logan at the interview. They told her that she had no claim upon them whatever, but that they would let her occupy a four-room house in the village of Cumberland, rent free, so that she could sublet to boarders that portion of the house which she did not need for the accommodation of herself and family. The commodious nature of their offer would be more fitting for the accommodation of their own stock of generosity than for boarders.

However, during the course of the interview, these officials were informed by Mrs. Logan that the local doctor had told her she must go, as early as possible to the Old Country in order that she might be operated upon by a skilled surgeon. Then our friends were carried away by a flood of charitable feeling, and in the momentary weakness of their sympathy they offered to pay for her a third-class fare, and that of her children to the Old Country. They also said they would make her an allowance until she had recovered. At the same time they thoughtfully omitted to state any amount or to offer any guarantee that they would pay anything.

Having thus opened the floodgates of Charity they recommended her to go home and think about it and call again the next day.

Meanwhile, the officials of District 28, United Mine Workers of America, of which William Logan was a member, were carefully following the attempt to force this poor widow to sign away her legal right to compensation, and on their advice, Mrs. Logan has refused to accept the wretched offer made to her by the company.

At the final interview the officials told her that the U. M. W. of A. had no money and could do nothing for her.

She has, however, decided to leave her case in the hands of the Union, which has a membership of 400,000 and an international treasury of $1,000,000.

They will endeavor to secure her legal rights for her and at the same time prove to any miners who are not in the Union that it is in their interest to join.

CONGRESSMAN BERGER IN NOTABLE SPEECH RAP OLD PARTIES

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Sounding the Socialist keynote for the coming presidential campaign, Congressman Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, today in the House vigorously denounced both the old parties and in addition took a hard fall out of the "Bull Moose" faction, which is supporting Theodore Roosevelt. Berger said in part:

"Capitalists are as willing to deal with the Democrats as with the Republicans. The latter are conservative, the former reactionary. And one glance at the honest 'Progressives' who are setting out to purify politics demonstrates that Robin Hood's famous assemblage of outlaws had nothing on the gang rallying around Roosevelt.

"Wilson's election would perpetuate the bosses' power and would inaugurate another 'era of prosperity'—for men like Belmont and Ryan.

"It is unnecessary to explain where Taft stands. It is natural for a man of his type to be allied with Root, Crane, Guggenheim and John Hays Hammond."

COLEMAN

Word has been received from Coleman that the mines of the International Coal and Coke Co. are temporarily idle but as we are without more explicit details, hardly expect that we shall be able to furnish information before our next issue.

MINERS' HEAD OPPOSES OPERATORS

J. C. Kolsem, head of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association, is the Democratic candidate for senator from Vigo county, and W. D. Van Horn, president of District 11, United Mine Workers, is his opponent on the Socialist ticket. A. Catlin, who has been employed around the county offices, is the Republican candidate.

TWELVE FACTORIES IN MASS., U. S., ARE INVOLVED IN LABOR WAR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 22.—A disorderly demonstration by a crowd of 1000 strikers and strike sympathizers occurred today before the gates of the Butler mill in connection with the strike and lockout affecting twelve cotton cloth mills of this city, and resulting in 13,000 persons being out of work.

For more than an hour strikers and their sympathizers refused to allow operatives to enter the gates. During the disturbances three arrests were made, one of the offenders being a woman, who resisted being taken into custody.

MONTH'S LABOR DISPUTES IN CANADA

Fourteen Strikes in Building Trades--Industrial Accidents

OTTAWA, July 18.—The record maintained in the department of labor shows industrial conditions to have been disturbed to a considerable extent by trade disputes, and the number of the preceding month was also greater than those of June, 1911.

There were altogether 37 disputes reported to the department as having been in existence during June, as compared with 29 during May and 27 in existence during June, 1911. About 300 firms and 15,000 employees were effected by these disputes, the majority of which were not terminated before the end of the month. The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during June was approximately 205,000 working days, compared with 60,000 working days lost in May and a loss of 355,000 working days in June, 1911.

A feature of the month was the unrest prevalent among workers in the building trades, fourteen strikes actually occurring during June among employees in these trades and throwing out of employment more than four thousand men. Two disputes, those of the garment workers at Montreal, affected more than 3,000 men each and were not terminated before the end of the month.

Industrial Accidents

According to the industrial accident record of the department of labor, 62 persons were killed and 249 injured in the course of their employment. A comparison with the records of the previous month and of June, 1911, shows that there were 28 fewer fatalities than in May and 30 less than in June, 1911. Of the non-fatal accidents, there were eight more recorded than in May and 137 more than in June, 1911.

There were but two accidents recorded involving the death of more than one workman, one of which occurred on June 1, by which eight construction laborers were killed during blasting operations on railway work near Stone's Corner, Ont., and the other a head-on collision of railway trains near Nipigon, Ont., which cost four railway employees their lives.

UNION PAINTERS GO ON STRIKE IN REGINA

REGINA July 22.—Union painters went on strike at noon today. They are hired now under a maximum wage of 40 cents and demand a minimum of 45 cents per hour. The strike came practically without notice and the master painters denounce the action because it comes at a time when the city is in sore straits.

Winnipeg truck handlers get an advance from 12½ cents per hour to $2 per day after six months' service, to $2 and $2.10; storers from 21c. to 25c checkers from $52.50 and $65 to $57.50 and $70 per month. This is the second increase in 10 months. All roads entering Winnipeg are paying the advanced scale.

FRUIT GROWERS PLEASED

ELKO, B. C., July 24.—A daily mail service for Elko has now been put in operation by the Great Northern in competition with a similar service of the C. P. R. in effect for some time past. This move of the Great Northern is regarded as a timely recognition of the increasing importance of the district as a production and distributing centre for a wide extent of territory. Situated as it is within 18 miles of Fernie, and only 155 miles west of Lethbridge, besides being in the heart of a rich fruit growing and mining region, Elko has recently attracted widespread atention on the part of capitalists and investors, who have been chiefly impressed with present rapid increase in values throughout the district. Elko fruit growers express special satisfaction with the move of the railway officials. Fruit farming and market gardening have been greatly stimulated in recent weeks by the arrival of a large number of fruit growers from West Kootenay and the United States. The fact that the district is served by three lines of railway is proving a strong drawing card; while it is also pointed out that the Elko fruit growing district is in closer proximity to the best Alberta markets than any of the other producing districts of British Columbia.

NEW SOCIETY AT BELLEVUE

Believing that there is room among ourselves for a movement to represent the acme of social reciprocity among young people of all ages we have organized, and hereby pledge our allegiance to "The Bellevue Bachelor Forward Movement," being a collectivity of bachelor men and women organized for the purpose of mutually and reciprocally assisting each other to,

Forward Interest in "Life";
Bring Life Interest Forward;
Forward Mutual Aid;
Aid Mutual Forwardness.

For the purpose of pushing the Forward Movement a special initiation fee will be in effect for one month commencing August 1st, during which time our able organizer, Mr. Henson, will be pleased to explain in detail to any enquirer the advantages to be gained by this movement. Classes will be started as soon as convenient for the purpose of teaching the vital principles of Prof. Zuggassent's remarkable discovery which is one of the Movements Classics.

(We do not quite grasp the significance of the above, but surmise that "Every little movement has a meaning of its own" and perchance its purpose is to advance the increase of Nature's most glorious publication "Woman," and that every man is anxious to obtain a copy.—Ed.)

CAR STEALER GETS 3 MONTHS

On Monday, July 22, Dominico Costilesso, a miner employed at No. 1 South Mine, Coal Creek, was brought up before Magistrate Alexander for stealing a car of coal belonging to H. Lancaster, at Coal Creek, on Friday last. From the evidence it appears that he substituted Lancaster's check on the car, and put on his own. When arrested and searched the complainant's check was found on the prisoner. He pleaded guilty, and in sentencing him to three months' the magistrate sounded a note of warning that anyone caught at this game in the future will be given the full limit of the law.

Complaints of car stealing have been frequent of late, and it is hoped that the practice will cease, otherwise it is hoped that Magistrate Alexander will do as he promised and show no mercy.

BURMIS THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED

BURMIS, July 20.—Vice-President Jones, U. M. W. of A., District 18, has been here the past few days. During his visit he made a thorough canvas of the camp, and was successful in bringing every minor, with the exception of two, in the camp into the organization. The Burmis boys intend to put their shoulders to the wheel and build up a local that will be a credit to District 18.

CONSIDERING CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Government Likely to Act Against Those Who Are Thought to be Directing the Actions of Suffragettes.

LONDON, July 23.—The government is seriously considering criminal proceedings against the persons who are believed to be directing the suffragette campaign of violence and murder against the cabinet ministers.

The police are now satisfied that the outrages in Dublin and other places were not the action of individuals, but were arranged and financed from London.

MINERS DROWN IN HEAVY CLOUDBURST

NO MORE STRIKES FOR ANOTHER YEAR BY THE COLLIERS

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Peace for another year in the Pittsburg coal fields was assured Monday when a special session of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. approved by a two-thirds vote, a new wage schedule.

The action affects 45,000 men. In addition to an increase of five cents a ton, the miners secured a number of important concessions regarding working conditions.

COAL CITY GETS A NEW MINE

Fine Seam of Coal of Splendid Quality Which Equals Best Steam

COAL CITY, July 22.—The Enterprise mine is now being worked by the Elcan Coal Co. The mine is located in the coulee to the northwest of the town. The seam is three feet in thickness. The mine has a clean sandstone roof and the mining is done on the scientific method of shooting the fire clay from under. The possibilities of the mine are from 40 to 100 tons of coal per day. The coal mined is of the finest quality, two companies in Moose Jaw using this coal say it compares favorably with steam coal.

TROOPS SENT TO SCENE OF STRIKE

Deputy Sherrif Fatally Shot During Fight With Striking Coal Miners at Peytona

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., July 22.—One company of militia and a machine gun squad left here early tonight for Peytona, Boone County, where a deputy sherrif was fatally shot today during a fight with striking coal miners. Sherriff White called upon Governor Glasscott for the troops, declaring he was unable to handle the situation. Except that deputy sherriff Southpin was shot, no details have been received from that scene. Peytona adjoins the Paint Creek region, where miners have been on strike for some time. Adjutant-General Elliot accompanied the troops.

LABOR M. P. UPBRAIDS GOVERNMENT AND WALKS FROM HOUSE

LONDON, July 23.—Upbraiding the British government for its refusal to intervene in the dock workers strike, Jas. O'Grady walked out of the house Monday, swearing that he would not keep his seat among the lawmakers while women and children starved to death.

O'Grady had been asking Premier Asquith what the administration proposed as a settlement of the strike situation and had received a reply that further efforts by the government were impossible. He then demanded a debate on the subject.

"This is a damned scandal," he cried, tearing up his notes and scattering them broadcast with furious gestures. Before the speaker could call him to order he had left the chamber.

Strike on 10 Weeks

LONDON, July 23.—Monday completed the tenth week of the dock strike, one of the most disastrous labor struggles in England's history. Sixty thousand workers are still out and 250,000 women and children are living on charity. The labor members of parliament are urging a law creating wages and board for the poor of London.

JOHN MITCHEL SENTENCED TO NINE MONTHS IN JAIL

Vice-President of American Federation of Labor Sentenced by Court

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, today was sentenced in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to nine months' imprisonment for contempt of court growing out of the Buck Stove and Range Co. case. An appeal was taken, and $4,000 bail furnished to abide by the decision of the upper court. In the same case President Samuel Gompers recently was sentenced to one year, and Secretary Frank Morrison to six months.

Havoc Wrought by Cloudburst in Pennsylvania

FRANTIC EFFORTS OF VICTIMS' WIVES

Miles of Territory Inudated--Scores Homeless--Pleasure Seekers Marooned

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 24.—Caught like rats in a trap when water rushed into the manway of Superba No. 2 mine, at Evans station, three miles north of Uniontown, 13 men were drowned and 37 escaped after a most harrowing experience.

The men were drowned about 4,000 feet from the mouth of the mine their only avenue of escape. All but one of the victims were married and had large families.

The men who escaped were forced to half swim and half walk to the pit mouth through water ranging in depth from their waists to their necks. The majority were knocked down by the timbers sent down the mine with great velocity in the raging current.

Bodies Must Remain

Officials of the Superba company say it will take at least 60 days to clear the mine of water and until that time bodies must remain in the water. Superintendent J. W. Buttermore was the first man to see the high water start in the manway. He rang the alarm and the men on the outside rushed into the mine yelling loudly as they went. In that manner more than half of the miners were saved.

Women's Frantic Efforts

The wives and families of the miners and drivers in the mines rushed to a large hole made by the rushing waters at the manway and frantically threw sticks, stones, bushes, poles and whatever other timber they could find, into the water to stop its rushing into the mines where their loved ones were earning their daily bread. Failing in that they rushed to the mouth of the mnie and would have continued their mad rush into the water in the mine had they not been stopped by cool headed persons who guarded the entrance. The women and children remained at the mouth of the slope late tonight, refusing to return home until an attempt had been made to rescue their husbands and fathers. Several large pumps will be placed in the mine tomorrow and everything possible will be done to get at the bodies.

Another Disaster

It was reported tonight that three men had lost their lives in Lamont No. 2 mine of the H. C. Frick Colliery company about half a mile from the Superba mines. About 100 men were caught there but all escaped but three.

Miners Saved

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 24—The most severe rainstorm in 20 years caused widespread damage throughout Washington county today. All streams are out of their banks, many homes are flooded and crops have been damaged greatly. At Millsboro 75 miners had a narrow escape from death when the Besco mine of the Bessemer Coke company was flooded. When the water began to enter the mouth of the mine a call for help was sounded and 30 men quickly formed a rescue party. After valiant work embankments were erected about the mouth of the mine and the water was held back long enough to permit the men within to reach the surface. Many homes were struck by lightning and in addition to being flooded, were damaged by fire. The loss in this vicinity is estimated at $50,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 24.—Two miners were killed and three injured, one probably fatally, by an explosion of gas today at the Hillman slope of No. 1 colliery, operated by the Delaware & Hudson Company at Plymouth. The dead are—John McGuire, 45 years of age and Michael Morris, aged 43 years.

ACCUSED SEATTLE JUDGE RESIGNS

SEATTLE, July 22.—United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, the Anti-Socialist whose conduct in the Lewis case has been under investigation by a sub-committee of the house judiciary committee, instituted by Socialist Congressman Berger, today telegraphed his resignation to President Taft.

Judge Hanford gives ill-health as the reason for the resignation.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE COAL TRADE

There is considerable speculation as to what effect, if any, the opening of the Panama Canal will have upon our coal industry. That the productive capacity of our coal mines far exceeds the consumption, is too well known to require discussion here, and it is the opinion of many of those well informed on the situation that the opening of the canal will be a large contributing factor toward providing a market for this excess production.

It is certainly reasonable to believe that the development of our merchant marine would materially increase our foreign coal trade, and undoubtedly the opening of the canal will witness a substantial increase in this service, not only as regards the foreign trade, but the coastwise as well.

It is almost impossible to conceive the enormous changes in established channel of traffic, which must necessarily follow the opening of the canal. These changes can only be toward the United States, or closely contiguous territories, and will present unlimited opportunities for establishing coaling stations to market our product.

The United States is now supplying about nine million long tons per annum for bunkerage purposes, while Great Britain is furnishing about 20 million to vessels in the foreign trade and 2½ million to those in the coastwise trade. Thus the two greatest coal- producing countries of the world are supplying over 30 million tons directly for bunkering. Since we are by far the largest producer in the world, and with our position strengthened by an intimate connection with this new sea highway, it seems but natural that we should supply the greater proportion of this tonnage. The opportunity afforded the producing companies for entering into competition for this trade will no doubt be eagerly grasped, but in doing so, they should not lose sight of the possibility of developing coaling stations as before mentioned.

To what extent the coastwise trade will be developed by the opening of the canal is still in some doubt, but close students of economic conditions are agreed that the changes which will be effected in the present transportation routes will be enormous. In fact, it is believed that these changes may be so great that they will make serious inroads on the business of the transcontinental railroads. A further probable change in traffic conditions will be that on inland waterways especially those emptying directly into the ocean, as the development of the coastwise trade will materially stimulate traffic on these natural highways. Thus the Mississippi River, even at the present time an important factor in the transportation of coal, will with the advent of this new trade, probably double or treble its present tonnage.

The opening of the canal will doubtless find many coaling stations established on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, convenient for coaling vessels in these trades. Care must be exercised in the selection of the location of these stations to insure that they not only be placed at the most convenient points for the vessels requiring them, but most advantageously to the producing fields as well.—Coal Age.

PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN DEAD

A well-known English miners' leader has passed away with the death of Enoch Edwards, president of the Miners' Federation of Gerat Britain and a labor member of Parliament. He was sixty years old. Like other labor leaders who have passed away in recent years, Enoch Edwards has fallen a victim to his zeal in the service of the men who honored him by electing him to high office in the Federation. All through the anxious days leading up to and following the recent miners' strike no man toiled more earnestly to further the interests of the men than did the miners' dead leader.

The personality of Edwards was a picturesque one, and the strenuous life he had lived from his boyhood was reflected in the outlines of his rugged features. At the age of nine he began work in the mines passing through all the stages from pitboy to checkweighman. At the age of 17 he joined the North Staffordshire Miners' Association, of a lodge of which he subsequently became treasurer, and five years later, in 1877, he was appointed secretary of the association.

In that capacity he played a prominent part in organizing the Midland Miners' Federation. In 1888 when the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was formed, Edwards, who was even then coming into prominence as a national asset of the labor movement, was chosen for the responsible post of treasurer of the new organization.

Sixteen years of faithful service in that capacity was rewarded in 1904 by election to the presidency of the Federation—a position he occupied up to his death. He entered parliament in the labor interest in 1906.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WORKERS' WAGES

A minimum weekly wage of $6.36 to all workmen in the war office and admiralty departments is to be asked for as the result of a resolution passed at the United Government Workers' Federation conference, held in Holborn Town Hall. It was contended that the government had refused to put into effect the recommendation of the advisory committee of the board of trade on the question of wages paid. The government workers' parliamentary committee have resolved to ask the Deptford Workers' Protection League to get the parliamentary candidature of W. H. Cheesman endorsed by the Labor Party. The Government Workers' Federation will pay Mr Cheesman's election expenses.

COST OF LIVING IN THE OLD COUNTRY

The chief interest of the Fifteenth Abstract of Labor Statistics for the United Kingdom lies in the evidence which it affords that the increase in the cost of living and the rise of prices are continuing.

The figures given for wholesale prices show that 109.3 cents were required in London to buy the same quantity of articles wholesale that could be obtained for 100 in 1900, or for 88.2 in 1896. Thus in the last fifteen years prices and the cost of living generally have advanced 25 per cent. What cost 12 cents in 1896 costs 15 cents in 1911; or, to put it in another way, rather more than one dollar by an invisible process was deducted from every 5 dollars wages paid.

In foodstuffs the rise in prices has been remarkable. 113.4 cents were required in 1911 to buy the same quantity of foreign corn that could have been bought for 80.3 in 1894. Potatoes and rice have altered little in price in recent years, but the advance in the price of hops has been more than 100 per cent. In 1911 161.4 cents would only buy the same quantity that could have been purchased for 71.3 in 1896. Beef and mutton have changed but slightly in price; bacon and eggs, however, have soared. Bacon touched its lowest figure in 1896, when 82.7 cents would buy that quantity for which 142.3 had to be paid in 1911. Eggs were at their lowest in 1897, when 96.9 cents would buy as many as 130.4 in 1911.

Taking the figures for the wholesale prices of the chief articles consumed by man in this country they were as follows:

1896 (lowest recorded)	88.2
1900	100.0
1905	97.6
1909	104.0
1910	108.7
1911	109.3

The Board of Trade figures stop with 1911. But from the calculations published by Sauerbeck, the statistician, it is known that the rise in prices has continued at an even more disquieting rate during the present year. Thus what 80 cents would buy in 1911 cost in May this year 86.3, a further advance during the five months of nearly 8 per cent. Thus it is certain that the cost of living has risen since 1896 by about one-third, so that four dollars today only buys what could be obtained for three dollars in 1896.

That wages have not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living is shown by the Board of Trade figures. Where 89.9 cents were paid to the worker in 1896, the year of the lowest average prices, in 1911 100.3 were paid. Thus in the fifteen years 1896-1911 wages rose 11.5 per cent, and prices 25 per cent. Consequently the worker is worse off today than he was fifteen years ago.

Coal Mining Conditions In Canada

Coal Age says:

"Alberta. A syndicate of Washington and Idaho capitalists represented by Chas. H. Bell, of Spokane, and C. E. Merwin, of Moscow, Ida., has bought the Dunn coal mines at Lake Wabamum, Alta. Although the price has not yet been made public, it is reported to be the largest ever paid for northwestern property. The Security Coal Mines Co., Ltd., of Edmonton, a million dollar corporation, will develop the mines on an extensive scale. The property lies a mile north of Wabamum station and less than a mile from the Grand Trunk Pacific R. R., and consists of 880 acres. The seam, which lies at a dept of about 40 ft., is described as semi-bituminous, or high-grade lignite, and, according to Dowling's report, is over 20 feet in thickness. Development work will begin at once in order to be ready with a large output next winter. Retail yards will be established in every town between Edmonton and Saskatoon, it is said, and a large distributing yard will be established in Edmonton.

"Calgary, Alta.—According to information from New York, the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Ry., the Pacific Coast extension of the St. Paul, is considering plans for building a line from Butte, Mont., through the Flathead Valley into Canada. The proposed line, it is stated, has already been surveyed, but no definite time has been announced for the beginning of the work. The St. Paul has valuable coal deposits just across the line in Canada, which is assigned as a reason for building the proposed extension. The road would be within easy reach of Regina and Calgary. The directors of the Puget Sound are said to have also decided informally on the building of an extension into Vancouver, B.C., with a view to reaching that port soon after the opening of the Panama Canal.

"Ottawa.—Attention has been directed recently to the mining resources of New Brunswick. The Canadian Pacific Railway has leased from the provincial government the branch from Minto to Norton on the Intercolonial Ry. and undertakes to carry over the line 50,000 tons of coal each year for ten years. This will mean a considerable enlargement of operations at the mines, but a much larger development is anticipated. Outside interests have been looking over the coal fields and among other rumors is one that the Allan Steamship Co. desires to secure a source of coal supply there, as another steamship company has already done.

Bennett on Republics, Monarchies and Patriotism

The principal speaker at the Rossland Miners' Annual Celebrations which was held in Rossland on the 16th and 17th of this month, was J. W. Bennett, late editor of the District Ledger. In his usual happy and humorous way he dealt with conditions nearer home so far as capitalism and labor is concerned and then touched upon economic questions in general. Dealing with Republics and monarchies, as it effected the working man, he said:

The question of Republics and Monarchies made no difference to the workers whatsoever, citing an instance of his own which occurred during a visit to Paris, where although a Republic, the workers were compelled to move on at the command of the police, who evidently saw a menace in every gathering. Liberty, equality, and fraternity is blazoned forth on the outside of the prison as well as on other public buildings, but any attempt by the working class to exemplify it is likely to cause them to find themselves within the prison walls.

He touched on the question of reforms and said that they were merely for the purpose of giving the working class a sop, so as to keep them quiet, illustrating this point with a story of a donkey and a steel worker, who instead of putting the load on the donkey's back, put it on his own back and immediately jumped on the donkey. Instead of relieving the donkey, as he intended to, he added his weight to the load. (Applause, loud and long.)

Next the speaker spoke of the folly of blindly following leaders, and said workers must do their own thinking, but hear what was said and read what was written and analyze and dissect it before they accepted it. It is only by following this method, and the power of organization and education, that they can achieve the object of emancipation from the thralldom of capitalism. The motto of the mine workers is that labor produces all wealth and to labor it justly belongs, and that when this is thoroughly grasped, when the recognition that mental and physical labor applied to natural resources are the only real factors in production, and that capital is a derived factor, then and then only will the present administration of affairs give place to the full fruition of socialist philosophy.

He said that the ordinary conception of patriotism is how sweet it is to die for one's country, when, as a matter of fact the working class really has no country. He illustrated this by stating that here in Rossland were representatives of many diverse nationalities who had been compelled to leave the country of their birth for the purpose of selling their only commodity—their labor power. The latter, he said, is a commodity, and the sooner this is understood the better, because it is subject to the same economic laws as other commodities, the workers only getting merely the cost of substance and reproduction as a general average. The speaker then quoted from the statistics of the United States, giving the figures of $477 as the average per capita wage and the value of a worker's products at two thousand five hundred dollars a year. Put it in round figures, the worker received two dollars while producing ten dollars. While thrift does in individual cases accomplish a slight benefit, so far as the class as a whole is concerned it is utterly impossible for them to buy back out of the market any more than their portion to be used as a means of subsistence; in other words, hay and oats and the lubrication necessary to produce more capital. Special emphasis was laid upon the fact that by labor is meant not only those who work in manual ocupations, but likewise those who performed useful mental work; in fact each and every one, whether with brain or brawn, who performed necessary effort, must be included under the term labor. The speaker then reiterated his remarks about doing their own thinking, thus winding up a speech that was eagerly listened to by the large throng in attendance. He was loudly applauded and heartily congratulated for the finished and thoughtful address which he had made.

JUST A FEW GROWING PAINS

By Herbert Kaufman.

Coal strikes in England and America—revolution in Mexico—anarchy in China—Italy at the throat of Turkey—women clamoring for the vote!

Wat of it? There's no cause to be pessimistic—nothing's really the matter with the world—just growing pains!

Progress has set for herself a sudden and terrific pace. The earth has been spinning faster in the last twenty years than it ever before whirled. Naturally, there's a bit of displacement in spots, but nothing to hurt.

Old viewpoints are sure to shift, old creeds must give way to new ideals, society is bound to readjust its divisions.

The ancient molds of thought and economics, religion and government are splitting. Our eyes see truths which our ancestors could not behold and by their light we perceive their errors and their inadequacies.

The greatest revolutions that have ever swept the universe will break within the coming hundred years.

Before this century is closed, the last king shall have lost his throne, the last battleship shall be scrapped, the last army shall have junked its guns. East and West shall meet in a thousand common causes and the Five Races join hands in brotherhood.

Perfected wireless telephony and telephotography, mile-a-second trains and airships will condense the seas and continents into ponds and back lots.

Africa will become a week-end resort for the New Yorker, and the Canadian farmer will press a buttom, lift his receiver and exchange crop gossip with his son in Siberia.

Pain will be banished. Surgery shall have accomplished the relief of insanity and blindness. Cancer, tuberculosis, paralysis, will be as easily cured as sprains and lumbago.

There will be no waste in food nor in land. The air will yield its wealth of nitrates to the condensers and every arable acre will luxuriate with vegetation.

Eugenics will regulate society; men and women wil mate by definite laws; efficient organization will check economic spendthrifty and eradicate poverty; engineering will solve the problems of competent housing, ventilation and sunlight; the standardization of health and of welfare will extirpate prostitution and crime.

A dream? Not a bit of it!

A far-fetched vision? You are wrong!

No imagination can pierce the horizons that cloak the tomorrow from our sight.

Turn back and view the fifty years behind you. What prophet in your father's youth would have dared proclaim the many magics of today?

Strikes, revolts and wars are but chips that fly beneath the chisel of progress.

There will be many wars, mobs will rage, battles will wage, tyranny will clutch with strangling fingers, bigotry will plot, avarice will scheme—but to what avail?

Man is thinking—for the first time—really thinking. The will of numbers must be done. The few must give ground to the many, and naturally we must first endure a few petty irritations.

Society cannot be shaken to its foundations from a hundred tangents, a multitude of revolutions cannot break upon us and find us all calm.

We are dropping habits of mind and of body that have persisted from father to son for century piled upon century.

It will take a few more years before we find our poise and custom ourselves to the new order. Growing pains—that's all.—Woman's World.

BANK OF HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$ 2,870,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits..... 3,500,000
Total Assets..... 44,000,000

Just as a successful merchant makes every effort to give his customers courteous, efficient attention, so do the officers of the Bank of Hamilton endeavor to render to depositors every servise consistent with conservative banking practice.

No deposit is too small to assure the depositor considerate treatment—the savings accounts of those in moderate circumstances are welcomed with courtesy, and with absence of undue formality which makes banking a convenience and a pleasure.

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here at any time and in any quanity. You cannot swamp us with a large order, or give us so small a one that we will not attend to it.

THERE ARE BOARDS, BEAMS JOISTS, SHINGLES, Etc.

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Dr. Kelley Cures Diseases of Men

By Modern Methods

"606" for Blood Poison

Special treatment for other diseases of men: Nervous Weaknesses, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Disorders, etc., and Contracted Ailments, Prostate Gland Inflammation, Old Chronic Conditions

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In this Great Museum is shown by life size, models, monstrosities, normal and abnormal conditions of the various parts of the body, illustrating fully both acute and chronic diseases of men.

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We have just opened our large spring shipment of of these famous shoes and have the best range of $4.50, $5, and $6 shoes ever shown in Hosmer. See the new styles displayed this week in south window.

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Clean and Comfortable Tasty Meals

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Special Sale of Flatware

Bone-handled Tea or Dinner Knives, at $1.25 per half doz.
1835 Wallace Bros. Tea or Dinner knives, $2.00 per half doz.
½ Doz. only Dinner Knives, best plate, $1.75
½ Doz. only Toronto Silver Plate Tea Knives, $2.25.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dinner Knives, $2.00 per half doz.
Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Table Spoons, $2.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dessert Spoons $2.50 per half doz.
Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son Dinner Forks, $1.50 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son A1 Tea Forks, $1.75 per half doz.

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Saturday, July 20

1 lb. Tins Royal Shield Baking Powder, per tin	.25
Frank's Chicory Sticks, per stick	.05
Horseshoe Brand Pumpkins, 3 for	.50
Wine Sap Apples, 3 lb. for	.20
Our Best Flour, per 98 lb. sack	$3.15
Tetley's Tea, 3 lb. can	$1.15
Tetley's Famous Tea, per lb.	.30
Welch's Grape Juice, large bottle	.70
Roses' Lime Juice, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Roses' Lime Juice Cordial, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Steel Hollow-ware Preserving Kettles	$1.25
A fine Stock of B. C. Potatoes on hand, per sack	$2.50

How the Socialists Would Govern . . .

Allan L. Benson

IN

PEARSONS

It is so easy to dispose of the argumetn that Socialism is impracticable because it could not be made to work "without changing human nature." Some men believe we must forever go on grabbing, grabbing, grabbing, while others go starving, starving, starving. Human nature will "change" just so rapidly as conditions are changed. If one sits on a red-hot stove, it is "human nature" to arise. But if the stove be permitted to cool, one who sits on it will not arise until other reasons than heat have made him wish to do so. Yet, the human nature of man in each case is the same. It has in nowise changed. It is the stove that has changed.

Changing "Human Nature."

Precisely so will the actions of men change with the production of the necessities of life by the people's government has demonstrated that no one need ever fear the lack of the means with which to live. The very knowledge that the stomach is taken for granted—that with free opportunity to labor, the material necessities and comforts of life are as assured as the air itself—will destroy the incentive to accumulate more wealth than is needed. Even the richest now consume and waste but a fraction of the wealth they possess. Yet they are spurred on to seek still further accumulations, because it is only so recently, comparatively, that the race was fighting for the means of life, that the madness for money is still in the air.

The madness for money will not always be in the air. Human nature is wonderfully adaptive. As soon as the workers take control of the government for the benefit of the industrious and demonstrate the perfect ease with which enough wealth can be produced to enable everybody to live as well as the $5,000 a year man now lives, the scramble for wealth will quickly subside. It will not subside instantly, but it will subside.

A few may grumble, as their industries are bought and taken over by the government, but they will have to take it out in grumbling. They will not even have to work if they don't want to. They will have enough money obtained from the sale of their plants to enable them to live without working. But none of their successors will ever be able to live without working, because no opportunity will exist for anyone to obtain the products of another's labor.

Goods will be made and sold by the government at cost. No capitalist will stand between producers and consumers. THE PEOPLE WILL BE THEIR OWN CAPITALISTS, OWNING THEIR OWN INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND MANAGING IT THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT.

Will the People Be Equal to the Requirements

Those who are opposed to Socialism ask what assurance we have that, under Socialism, the people would be able to manage their government. Others ask why we should not be as likely to have grafters in office under Socialist government as we are now under Democratic or Republican government? Still others believe that a Socialist government would inevitably become tyrannical and despotic, destroying all individual liberty and eventually bringing down civilization in a heap.

Let us answer these objections one by one. And let us first enquire why the people are not now able to manage and control their government.

In the first place, our form of government does not permit the people to control it. The rich men who made our constitution—and they were rich for their day; not a working man among them—purposely made a constitution under which nothing could be done to which the rich might object. That is why the United States senate was created. It was frankly declared in the constitutional convention that the senate was intended to represent wealth. The house of representatives was to represent the people, but the senate was to represent wealth, and the house of representatives could enact no legislation without the consent of the senate.

Moreover, the United States supreme court, over which the people have absolutely no control, was created to construe the laws made by congress.

That is the first reason why the people do not now control their government—the farmers of the constitution did not intend that they should control it, and the rich men of our day are taking advantage of their opportunity to control it themselves.

The second reason is that the capitalist system, based, as it is, upon private profits, makes it highly profitable for the capitalist class to control the government. The robberies of capitalism are committed through laws, and control of the government is necessary to obtain and maintain the laws.

WHY GRAFT WILL DISAPPEAR

Socialists would abolish the senate, thus vesting the entire legislative power in the house of representatives. They would take from the president the power to appoint justices of the supreme court, and give the people the right to elect all judges. They would take from the United States supreme court the usurped power to declare acts of congress unconstitutional, and give to the people the power to say what acts of congress should be set aside. They would make the constitution of the United States amendable by a majority vote, and they would make every public official in the country, from president down, submit to immediate recall at any time by the vote of the people.

Socialists respectfully offer these reasons, among others, for believing that under Socialism, the people would be able to control their government. Another reason is that, under Socialism, there would be no trust senators or representatives, no representatives of great private banking interests or other aggregations of private capital, because there would be no such private interests.

The reasons are equally plain why, under Socialism, we should not be as certain to have Socialist grafters in office as we are now to have Democratic and Republican grafters. But not one of these reasons is that Socialists believe themselves to be more nearly honest than anyone else. Socialists have no such delusion. Socialists simply point to the fact that all of the present grafting is to secure private profits. When the profit system is abolished, and goods are made for use instead, of for profit, nothing will be left to graft for. Public officials could still steal, of course; they could falsify pay rolls, and probably in many other ways rob the people. But, in the first place, public officials now do little of this sort of clumsy stealing, and in the second place, whatever stealing of this sort that may be done under Socialism will be punished in precisely the same way that it now is, except more vigorously. And so far as grafting is concerned, when the profit system that makes grafting is abolished, grafting will disappear automatically along with it.

* * *

Let us now examine the charge that a Socialist government would become tyrannical, despotic, destroy individual liberty, and thus destroy civilization itself.

With all the legislative power vested in the house of representatives which is elected by the people, all judges elected by the people and the United States supreme court shorn of its usurped power to declare laws unconstitutional, it is difficult to see how the government could become tyrannical. It is still more difficult when it is considered that, under the Socialist government the people would have these additional powers:

The power to recall at any time any official.

The power to enact, by direct vote, any laws that their legislative bodies might refuse to enact.

The power, by direct vote, to repeal any law that their legislative bodies had enacted.

And the power, by direct vote, to amend their constitutions, both federal and state, any time they wished to do so.

If there could be any tyranny or despotism under such a form of government, gentlemen who profess to believe so are entitled to make the most of it.

Many good persons believe, however, that if Socialism were to come, all individual liberty would be lost. Such persons lack, not only a knowledge of Socialist plans, but a sense of humor. They assume that we now have individual liberty. They do not seem to realize that the average boy, as soon as he is old enough to work, if not before, is grabbed off by necessity and chucked into the nearest job at hand. The boy may have preferred to work at something else; perhaps even he is better fitted for something else. But the pinch of necessity both compels him to work and to take what he can find. He may rattle around in two or three occupations before he finds one in which he stays for life, but the other occupations, like the first one, are not of his choosing. He takes each of them simply because he must have work.

If Socialism would enable the head of every family to earn as good a living as the $5.000 a year man now gets, the head of no family would be compelled to send his children out to work until they had completed, at least, the high school course. If boys were not compelled to go to work so young, does it not seem likely that with added years they would be better able to choose an occupation that would be more nearly suited both to their tastes and their abilities? And if we should destroy the power of poverty to push boys into the occupation nearest to them, should we be justly subject to the charge that we had destroyed or even impaired, the boys' individual liberty?

Free Competition and Compulsory Organization

No less person than Carl Marx defined in his characteristic manner the double task of the trade unions. In his work "La Misere de la Philosophy" he said that the workingmen, in order to compete with the capitalists, first must do away with competition among themselves. Theoretically these words seem to make the phrase sacred to capitalism about "free competition" ineffective as far as the working class is concerned. For the workingmen there can be no free competition, such as is greatly injurious to the interests of the worker, and the trade unions have apparently put Marx's theory into practice.

* * * * * * *

Much criticism has been directed against the workingmen for being the first to break with the principle of "free competition" which for so long a time has been part of the capitalist creed, but soon the reason became apparent why the capitalistic world was so angry; by constant preaching and advocating free competition the capitalists believed they could weaken organized labor, disrupt their organizations and then by organizing themselves make the defeat of the workingmen complete.

Because the trade union is endeavoring to establish a standard working time and a standard wage, the organization of the workingmen was demagogically declared to be an unwarranted restriction of personal freedom, while on the other hand the very same demagogues took refuge in organizing; they found that organization was necessary to be in a position to fix prices for all commodities and otherwise take care of their interests unhampered and undisturbed by any outside influence. The workingmen who combined in trade unions for the purpose to fight for standard wages and working conditions do nothing else but try to gain exactly what trusts and other capital combinations are endeavoring to gain for themselves. But in the same degree as the trade unions succeeded, criticism against labor organizations as a "restriction of personal freedom" became stronger.

* * * * * * *

The road from free competition to organization was not an easy one to travel. A great amount of educational work had to be done. But having finally succeeded, that work has not been done in vain, as the working class has been greatly benefited by their organizations. The doctrine of free competition originated during the early times of capitalism. Having freed itself from oppressive feudalism, capitalism proclaimed unrestricted freedom its gospel; above all freedom of competition. Everybody for himself! That became the fundamental doctrine of the new era of capitalism; let everybody enrich himself as much as he can at the expense of others, no matter how many human beings were being ruined. The oppression of feudalism which had been a burden to all people alike had to give way to the capitalist freedom of the individual. The capitalists declared that for the workingmen also, who could and can compete only with members of their own class, free competition must be established and maintained. The capitalists knew very well what they were striving at. With the unequal distribution of power between capitalist and workingmen, free competition of worker against worker can not bring about an increase of the price of their commodity—their working power—but must lead to the opposite, a decrease of the price of working power—their wages. Competition of the workers among themselves never benefits anybody but the capitalists.

* * * * * * *

In the trade unions the workers have found the means to protect themselves. The trade union is in itself a refutation of the doctrine of free competition; every organized worker knows that his conditions improved considerably since trade unions were formed. To prove that, compare wages and working conditions of the organized workers with those of the unorganized. Of course, the ideal trade union, or the trade union as it should be, excludes personal ambition. The trade union does not fight for better conditions for the individual, for the reason that better conditions for the individual are worthless as long as their fellow-workers are compelled to work under inferior conditions. The endeavor of the trade union, therefore, is to better the conditions of the membership in its entirety; individual interests can not be considered. Free competition finds in the solidarity thus exercised an unsurmountable obstacle. A worker as an individual may sometimes succeed in improving his condition thro' free competition, but to retain improved conditions and make the success a lasting one is only possible for the organization.

Because of the disparity of interests and of the contrasts between the classes of our present society, organization is an indispensable necessity.

Free competition is for the worker synonymous with renunciation of all claims to better conditions, while on the other hand, compulsory organization which does away with free competition is the means to improve the conditions for the masses. The trade-union does not deprive anybody of his freedom; it can not take away from the workingman what he does not possess. And the freedom to compete with each other can not be a compensation for the real freedom which the worker will gain after capitalism will be conquered by the organizations of the class-conscious proletariat.

The abolishment of free competition and the establishment of compulsory organization is part of the struggle of the proletariat against capitalism.—Brewery Workers' Journal.

A POLICEMAN'S THRIFT

Upon resigning from the Chicago police force not so very long ago, the wealth of a canny policeman proved to be about four times as much as his total salary during twenty years of service. Graft! Not necessarily—not in the sense in which you mean; not criminal graft. At any rate he didn't get caught. His graft seems to have been quite legal. He bought building lots and sold them as Chicago grew, thereby legally putting into his own pocket profits to communal growth. This is graft, to be sure, but it is a kind of graft that the law allows. "I have paid $50," said this policeman in explanation, "for many a lot that I have sold only a year or so later for $500." When you realize that this profit of $450 a lot means food, clothing, shelter—labor in some of its manifold forms—and that the fruits of this labor go not to those who do it, but to the thrifty policeman who bought a space on the planet for $50 which he sold for $500, you begin to recognize the grafty character of his profit. Somewhere in the complexities of business the $450 which that policeman gets without earning it, others earn without getting it.—The Public.

In modern history, at least, it is therefore proved that all political contests are class contests, and that all fights of classes for emancipation, in spite of their necessarily political form (for every class struggle is a political struggle) finally, are directed toward economic emancipation. Here, at least, therefore, the state, the political arrangement is the subordinate, burgeois society, the rule of economic relations, the deciding element—Frederick Engels.

There are plenty of people who can't live without work—done by others.

PORT ALBERNI on Vancouver Island BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORT ALBERNI Facts

PORT ALBERNI is the center of an immense timber district possessing timber for a cut of a million feet a day for forty years.

PORT ALBERNI is underlaid with coal, and is the nearest port to the Panama Canal possessing good steam coal.

PORT ALBERNI is thirty-six miles from the open sea and is situated on a natural and safe waterway on the logical trade route from the Panama Canal, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.

PORT ALBERNI has a harbor one and a half miles wide ranging from ...00 to 300 feet deep, possessing natural dockage and wharfage facilities unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

PORT ALBERNI has practically a freshwater harbor. Ships coming into Port Alberni will clear themselves of barnacles without having to navigate a difficult and dangerous channel.

Why the Railroads Build to Port Alberni

BECAUSE of the Timber wealth of the district which has already led tothe erection of one large sawmill and the selection of sites for others.

BECAUSE of the large valley of which Port Alberni is the outlet. One of the largest and most fertile on Vancouver Island.

BECAUSE of the undeveloped deep sea fisheries of the West Coast of which Port Alberni is the center.

BECAUSE the mineral resources of the district, comprising Copper, Gold, Coal, Marble, Iron and other minerals are unlimited.

BECAUSE of the magnificent harbor on which the town stands—one of the finest on the Pacific seaboard, suitable for the largest ships afloat. "The Liverpool of the Pacific."

BECAUSE Port Alberni is the nearest railway port in Canada to Australia, New Zealand, and the Panama Canal, and is the nearest coal port in the North Pacific to the Panama Canal.

BECAUSE from eight to twenty hours can be saved on the present mail time to the Orient by the Port Alberni route, via Vancouver or via Fort George.

BECAUSE Port Alberni is the center of a district rich in game, deer, bear and birds, fishing, including trout and salmon trolling. Salmon up to 75 lbs. in weight are caught during the season.

BECAUSE all these advantages make Port Alberni the natural gateway through which the trade of the Pacific coast will flow to and from the mainland and the Prairies.

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

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

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

Opportunities for Everyone, for YOU

A PLACE FOR A REAL HOME ALL THE YEAR ROUND

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

Think of it! Within Six Months

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

If You Intend to Invest There, Do it Now

33 ft. Lots by 133 ft., $300, $400. Terms: $16 down; $15 monthly, 7 p.c. interest.

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

PORT ALBERNI Has Today

BANKS—The Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened branches and the bank of Toronto and Dominion Bank have acquired sites here.

CHURCHES—The Episcopal church is built, and the Methodist church is building in Port Alberni. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches have also been granted sites by the Alberni Land Company. The Church of England is located at Alberni.

SCHOOLS—Port Alberni has a new Elementary school and will probably be the site of a High School for the West coast of Vancouver Island. A second school is situated in Alberni and two more schools are conveniently placed for farmers and settlers in the valley.

SAW MILLS—The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company has spent $100,000.00 in the erection of a large modern sawmill in Port Alberni. There is a second small mill, and several other companies have secured sites.

NEWSPAPERS—The Port Alberni News is published semi-weekly in Port Alberni. Victoria and Vancouver daily papers can be had on the day of publication. The Alberni Advocate is published weekly in Alberni.

STORES AND HOTELS—There are two good hotels in Port Alberni and many stores, including general stores, hardware stores, butchers, druggist, boot stores, men's outfitters, tailors, bakery, laundry, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard and pool rooms, barber, theatre, etc., etc.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARMER—The soil in the Alberni Valley is especially suited for fruit and mixed farming. Peaches and Grapes are grown and ripened in the open, splendid crops of roots can be raised. Chickens, hogs, cattle and sheep are very profitable to raise.

THE FISHERMAN—The deep sea fisheries of the West coast, comprising Cod, Halibut, Herring and Salmon, will provide a living for thousands of fishermen, while the salmon and trout in the streams and lakes ensure good sport.

INDUSTRIES—Cheap sites can be had from the Railway company, and the development of the water resources of the district (estimated at over 100,000 h.p.) will provide ample cheap power.

THE STOREKEEPER and business man. The growth of the district carries with it the opening for stores of all descriptions, by creating a large local market. People are flocknig in now.

THE LOGGER—The development of the immense timber resources of the district is giving employment to large numbers of loggers and timbermen all the year round.

THE TOURIST—The scenic beauties of Vancouver Island can be most easily reached from Alberni which is also the gateway to the new Provincial Park at Buttle's Lake—The Yellowstone of Canada.

Lots $300 and $450

The Union Land Company, Limited,

NATAL, B.C.

Lots $300 and $450

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

REAL ESTATE GAMBLING—CANADA'S GREAT CURSE

IT is time that the people of Canada in general, and those residing in the West in particular, raise their voices in loud protest against the land sharks that are infesting the country and spreading the gambling germ. This section of the country has of late been their happy hunting ground with a result that many a working man is today paying the penalty of his folly by having to stint and starve his family and himself in trying to keep up the payments in the hope that he may someday realize his dreams of selling his lot in "Timbuctoo" at a tremendous profit. Every pay day these land peddlers fall upon the innocent and credulous worker (foreign preferred) and extract the last ounce of blood from him. With glib tongue and glowing promises they point out to their victims the certainty of his becoming affluent within a short time if he will only snatch this God-sent opportunity of buying in this particular subdivision. It is the old game of appealing to man's cupidity and beating him with "jaw" about making fortunes out of a few feet of earth. What chance has the ordinary individual against a professional shark who has laid his trap carefully? What chance has the ordinary getting his money back? Very slim! It is well known that some of the sub-divisions on the market are miles away from the town. There are sufficient sub-divisions of certain towns that have a population of some ten thousand to hold a population of over half a million. Even within the town limits nowadays is no guarantee of its value. In such instances the municipalities in order to increase its revenue annex portions of surrounding land, knowing full well that the town does not require it for extension purposes. It is estimated that for every man who will obtain a legitimate profit on his investment in any sub-division, one hundred will never see their money back—their children may. As a contemporary remarks, it is much safer to play poker, for in that kind of a gamble you can at least have some fun, and get a few drinks before the "kitty" swallows all the chips. In the real estate game it is a hundred to one shot that you never get anything but a piece of paper—and your own dreams about easy money.

Business in the Pass is dull, and a sound reason given for this, apart from the slackness of the work at the mines, is that the real estate pest has got hold of the little the men earn. The wild and crazy gambling in real estate is having a disastrous effect, both on the wage-earner and the business man. Its evil effect can be plainly seen in every mining camp in the district. Nay, not only in the mining camps of the district, but throughout the country, and even as far as Great Britain, where the Canadian land shark has taken a firm grip. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London have recognized this and are using every effort to put a stop, or at least minimize the evil. At a recent meeting of the Council it passed certain resolutions bearing directly on the matter, and any of its members dealing in Canadian real estate are asked to pledge themselves:

1. Not to offer for sale any land described as Canadian town lots, or similarly termed, a plan of which has not been registered for subdivision in accordance with the provisions of the local Land Titles Act in Canada.

2. Not to publish or distribute any map or plan of any property intended to promote the sale of that property as town lots which does not show the whole of the town in or near which the property is situate, and which does not bear on the face of it the following information:—

(a) The scale, which may not be less than two inches to one mile. (This applies to cities which at the last census had a population of 100,000 or under. In respect to cities having a larger population a smaller scale key plan may be used.

(b) Radial circles of distances from recognized centre of the town.

(c) The existing boundaries of the municipality.

(d) The land registered for subdivision marked distinctively in color, shading or otherwise.

(e) Population of the town at the last census.

(f) The address of land titles office where original plan of subdivision is filed.

"Resolved: That this council shall issue an advisory notice in the public press urging prospective purchasers of land or plots of land said to be in or near towns in Canada to invariably require that the person from whom they are buying the land shall furnish them with a map or plan framed according to the previous resolution.

If every individual in Canada who is desirous of having a "flutter" in real estate were to follow out a few of the above mentioned suggestions the lot of the land shark would not be such a happy one. If real estate investors would have a look round nearer home they might not get stung so often. How many Fernie residents invest in their own town? Very few, we venture; yet, we have no doubt it is at least a safer buy than lots in "Heleigoland." They, at least, have a chance of seeing their money back. And yet by sending real estate rustlers equipped with proper maps and advertising matter into distant parts every lot in Fernie could be sold at profitable prices, and every lot around it for 30 miles (including the mountains) could be put up as subdivisions and find ready buyers. They could put up a "spiel" about the great coal deposits, the thousands of men digging it (don't say anything as to the number of days a week they put in), the number of railroads that pass through (that's about all they do), the beautiful climatic conditions, the splendidly graded roads and avenues, the splendid park (which nobody seems to want), the glorious fishing and hunting, the intelligent pu—— No! 'tis enough! They'd "fall" for it every time.

In justice, however, to legitimate real estate men, and we know of no citizens more highly respected than our local friends, it must be said that their calling is as honorable as any other under the present system of government. Our object is solely with those who send out drummers and sell lots which are either a thousand miles from nowhere, or so far out of the city proper that it will be many years before the need to reside on them arises. Instead of men buying lots they know nothing about, as to locality, if they bought acreage with a view of extricating themselves from their existing slavery, and tilling the soil, they would find it more profitable. No objection can be taken to either city lots at fair valuation, or farm lands. The real estate shark who sends out drummers, and especially amongst newcomers, who cannot understand the language of the land, is the one that are a curse in the land, not the honest real estate vendor.

SOCIALISM AND THE MAGAZINES

THAT Socialism is making remarkable progress is becoming perfectly evident from the space it is being allotted in the magazines, and in many newspapers. It seems to have come to the forefront all of a sudden, for one hardly can pick up a magazine without finding it practically strewn with Socialistic articles, either for or against, more often for. For many a long day there seems to have been a sort of an unwritten law amongst journalists not to breathe a word about Socialism—to treat it with contempt. Keeping Socialism out of the magazines was one big bigoter inspiration. Only a brain benumbed by capitalistic "oil" and "shrewdness" would be capable of such a dream, for magazines must have readers, and readers are constantly clamoring for something about the world in which they live. That world is filling just now with Socialistic thought and the whole current history is monopolized by the march of the workers. Where hitherto the readers were satisfied with pretty stories about dukes and duchesses, or the way some wronged child of really "noble" birth finally obtained her "proper place" in society, today the leisured world is somewhat more serious, and are beginning to see that there is also a world of enslavement. They have had their appetites whetted by constant industrial upheavals and are eager to get a deeper insight into the "other side of the question."

Some magazines thought they would cater to the demands, and they have evidently made it a paying proposition, others followed. The first to start the ball rolling was "Pearson's," and the latest notable acquisition is the "Metropolitan." The former magazine lost a number of its valuable advertisers, as was to be expected, but its circulation jumped up by such leaps and bounds that they did not find it difficult to replace those soreheads. The advertiser is a business man, and to him it does not make an iota of difference what articles the magazine contains so long as he gets the benefit of its circulation. The Metropolitan has started out well and is deserving of support. The July issue contains two features worthy of note. The first is a series of articles on Socialism by Morris Hillquit, and the other is a department called "The World's Progress," edited by William Mailby.

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

THE London Dock Strike is still in progress, and 60,000 men are effected. Their wives and children are literally starving, but so far the British Government does not budge an inch to help them True, there is talk of a bill being brought before the House which will have the effect, if it becomes law, of compulsory arbitration in every trade dispute, modelled on the lines of the Lemieux Act of this country. In the meantime the man, if we may be permitted to give him such a distinction, is Lord Davenport, who is invested with the Port of London authority. This tyrant has said, "I mean not only to crush the men, but to rub their faces in the mud before I am done with them." And yet such a hero "is invested with the Port of London authority." The olive branch has been held out to him, but he is obstinate. Even the Conservative and Liberal press is taking him severely to task, and the party organs call upon the government to devise some ways and means of ending the cruelty and bringing Davenport to his senses. A fund for the sufferers has been opened by Reynolds' Weekly, and it is receiving generous support from all sections of the community.

Such a victory as Davenport may gain in this instance will ultimately lead to disaster. It is such actions as these which opens the eyes of the worker to his own hopeless condition under the present system. It is the bitter lesson of experience which swells the ranks of Socialism. It is unfortunate that the dockers started their fight without proper organization and with inadequate funds; but the experience will be all the better remembered. As the Liberal papers say, "An employers' victory, which has as a consequence the smashing of unions and the wholesale substitution of non-unionist and casual for unionist and regular labor, and a return of the Port of London to the condition it was in before the first dock strike, would be a disaster to London and the whole country."

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The League competition now seems to drag, and only one game was played on Saturday, July 20th, Coleman and Hosmer being the contestants. Hosmer's improved form seems to have been shortlived, as Coleman put it over them to the tune of four goals to nil. The Coleman team seems to be invincible at home, but like the other League clubs, they seem to fall down when they have to travel. This has been a peculiar feature of the league during the present season, as not a single club has won a game away from home, except where Hosmer was the opposition. Ground advantage should not be such an important factor in this Pass, as the playing fields, with one exception, present no peculiarities which would be likely to favor the home team. The explanation seems to be that visiting teams leave their courage at home, as ability to play the game cannot be otherwise afflicted.

The standing of the clubs on the League table has not undergone any material change since last week, the relative position of the Clubs remaining the same. The position of the various clubs is as follows—

	P	W	L	D	Goals for	Goals agst	P.
Bellevue	9	5	2	2	16	12	12
Fernie	10	5	4	1	16	16	11
Michel	8	4	2	2	13	8	10
Coleman	8	4	3	1	11	17	9
Coal Creek	9	3	3	3	15	11	9
Hosmer	8	0	7	1	6	22	1

Two points for a win and one for a draw.

The Fort Steele Brewery Cup competition (better known as the Mutz Cup) was opened on Saturday last, Coal Creek and Michel playing their first round tie. This game was well contested, and ended in a draw of one goal each. Coal Creek did the major part of the pressing, and were the better team on the day's play; but were very unfortunate in their attempts at goal, Michel on several occasions having miraculous escapes. Coal Creek's goal in this game was a beauty, Bob Johnson, on the extreme left, meeting a long pass from McFegan on the drop and drove a fast ball into the net. Moore touched the ball but the speed was too great for him to stop it.

Michel played better in the closing stages and succeeded in equalizing just two minutes from time. This tie will be replayed at Michel.

The other first round tie will be played in Fernie today, Bellevue providing the opposition. This tie should provide another exciting game, as the teams are evenly matched. They have divided the points in the League competition, each side having a win to their credit. Today's game will therefore be in the nature of a rubber, and we hope the better team will win.

The committee of the C. N. P. League meet today, the 27th, in Fernie, much important business is to be disposed of. The draw for the Crahan Cup will also be made at this meeting, and it is hoped that there will be a large entry.

FERNIE vs. BELLEVUE

Fernie will be at full strength to meet Bellevue to-day (Saturday) in the first round for the Mutz Cup. Come and "root," the team will "boot." Kick off at 6.15 p.m.

CIRCUS HERE NEXT WEEK

The famous Troupe De Louvre now one of the features of the Sells-Floto Circus, which will visit here on Friday, August 2 for a single days' engagement, are without doubt the greatest living exponents of modern endeavor in this particular line. They give presentations of heroic Grecian, Roman, and latter day statuary, not only marvelous by reason of the close resemblance to the spirit of the master's handiwork, but also superb from the highest standards of artistic excellence. "The Tribute to Cupid," and in fact all the latest classics are in their repertoire. They appear at all performances and from an educational standpoint alone are eminently worthy, were they the only number on the program. The Troupe De Louvre proper will appear on the stage in the center, and in the rings on each side of them will be a pair of snow white Arab horses which will also pose in heroic numbers representing famous battle scenes.

Sell's Floto Circus is reputed to be one of the greatest shows on the road, and although the charge of admission is only 25c. the concern is evidently prospering, judging by the vastness of the show and its continued long existence. It is no doubt that numbers tell.

A CALL TO DUTY— YOUR MANHOOD IS AT STAKE

To all Workers Working in and Around the Mine of Blairmore

Fellow workers, realizing as we do how important it is that workingmen should be united together at all time for their own mutual benefit, and as officers of the Union we would be neglecting our duty if we did not draw your attention to the seeming indifference of the men of Blairmore.

For years, and especially last year, you were taught the true principles of Unionism; you have had the advice of some of the greatest men in the Labor Movement. You showed the world that you could stand together. You know that men have been uplifted and this can only be done again by the united efforts of you all. You have been credited in the past with having a high standard of intelligence. Because of this you should show the miners and coal operators of this province that you mean to retain the name of being the best union men in Canada, and that you are going to pave the way for your children to be free men and women.

Fellow Workers, Stop! Listen! After coming over the years, pulling hard against the stream of opposition, are you going to lift your oars and drift carelessly back to slavery. Why are you so indifferent? Do you think you will receive some favor by staying away from the union? If so, brothers, you are mistaken. The boss well knows the union is your only protection, and if you respect it he will respect you.

Let us warn you again in the name of the martyrs who fought for the right to organize and who made it possible for you. Don't neglect your duty.

Let us appeal to you, brothers, in the name of the organization which we are proud to be members of; in the name of your children, and your interest, to come rally with us; pay your dues like men and attend the meetings.

NOTICE.—We are going to give you a chance. During this month the initiation fees will be $2.50 instead of $10.00, so we give you a warm invitation to accept this opportunity to become A MAN!

JULES LAVENNE, President.
W. L. EVANS, Secretary.

nobles et braves ouvriers luttent pour

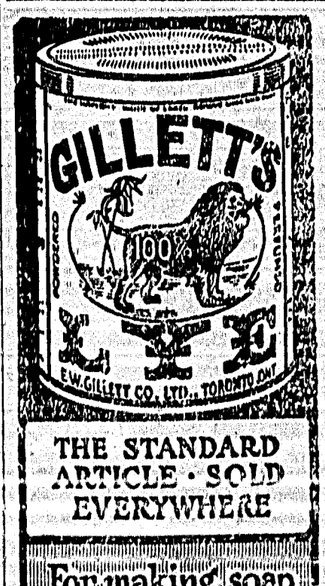
$3.50 RECIPE FREE, For Weak Men

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

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

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

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



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

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Hardware and Furniture

News of The District Camps

BURMIS NOTES

Mr. Jack Jones, Vice-President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., was a week-end visitor to Burmis.

Magistrate E. Disney was a visitor to town last week.

A well known Creekite in the person of Paddy King blew into camp this week and has started work in the mine here.

Mr and Mrs. R. Cosson, of Macleod, are visiting friends in town this week.

A large number of Burmis people journeyed to Frank on Saturday to witness the re-play league fixture between Burmis and Lille, which resulted in a draw of two goals each.

The Burmis Football Club held a very successful smoking concert on Saturday evening. The music was provided by different members of the club and a good program of songs was ably rendered, and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent in harmony.

Quite a lot of excitement prevailed in camp on Sunday, the occasion being the race for the Guzzuk Stakes over an eight mile course. There were only two entries for this race, Harold Smith's "Jimmy" and Uncle Billie's "Blue." Quite a large amount of money changed hands on this race. Both horses got a rousing send off, and their return was eagerly awaited. Forty minutes from the start Harold Smith's "Jimmy" romped home winner by a good margin.

We would like to know who swiped Uncle's rooster? Tha'll get purred on't ribs owd mon if tha cooms back again.

Mr Robert Fairclough, of Coal Creek, was shaking hands with old acquaintances this week.

A large number of Burmis people travelled to Passburg on Monday evening to take in the horse race between Geo. Carson's "Queenie" and R. Glover's "Nellie," but owing to Glover refusing to run on a circular track, the race was not run off, which caused some disappointment to the crowd that had gathered. However, a race was arranged on the field between A. Darbyshire and G. Carson, in which Carson's horse won. A 440 yard foot race was then run off between W. Scott, of Burmis, and W. G. Fraser, of Passburg, the former winning by a substantial margin.

COLEMAN NOTES

The Church of England intend giving a subscription dance on the 26th for the purpose of raising funds to build a parish house in connection with the Church of England. Everybody welcome. Come and bring your best girl and enjoy yourself. Gents, $2.00; Ladies, free.

Burke's Circus, advertising "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is booked for here on August 1, and if it is like the others that have been here we think it had better keep going, as we have had enough bum shows to last Coleman for at least a year or so.

The tunnel at the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company's mine, Carbondale, is nearing completion, and when finished it will be a great help towards increasing the output. Everything is running fine under the new manager, G. Killock.

Dreamland Theatre opened a few nights ago with a crowded house, but they are not doing as good since, as the people think it better to support their own house than to support strangers. The Coleman Opera House is owned by the union, and the moving picture machine as well, so it is up to the union men to support their own house. Everybody should go there. Good pictures, three times a week, and good music; and the price is within reach of everyone. Admission adults, 15c., children 10c.

Mr. Green, formerly of the staff of the Western Canada Co-Operative Trading Co., has returned from the old land with his happy bride, and their many friends wish them many happy and prosperous years.

Born to Mr and Mrs. Higginbottom, on Sunday, July 21st, a daughter.

Mr. John Gregory was a visitor to Lethbridge the first of the week, returning on Tuesday night.

Mr. Robb, of the staff of the Mechanical Company, has moved into Mr John Price's house on Second Street.

Mr. Paddy Cain is home from Calmont, and he informs us that he is not very well pleased with the work up there as it is all the make-up system, and it is very wet. He intends sending his family to Spokane for the winter and he will go to Bankhead, where he has got a position in the mines there.

The election held here for the vacancy on the School Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Graham, resulted in a victory for D. E. Hyslop.

LETHBRIDGE

Work at the mines is going full swing, and has been for the last two weeks. Men are being taken on every day and a good many of the old hands have left city work and gone back within the last eight days.

The Slavonian Society of St. Peter had their annual demonstration last week, forming in procession at the R. C. church and, headed by the City Band they marched to the Miners' Hall, where they held a social and dance, which was largely attended, the hall being taxed to its utmost capacity.

Mr and Mrs. John Larson and family went to Macleod on Saturday last for an extended visit.

Mike Leamon and John Tapuckus both members of Local 574, were united in wedlock to their respective ladies fair on Monday morning at the R. C. Church. We wish them long life and prosperity.

Karl Theodorovitch, International Organizer, is here at present helping out the local secretary to get all the new comers join the union.

The ladies of St. Mary's Church held a jumble sale in the Miners' Hall on Tuesday, which was a great success.

The Sunday school class of the Wesleyan Church held a picnic on Tuesday afternoon, when all kinds of games were indulged in. During a game of baseball an unfortunate accident occurred, the bat slipping out of the batter's hand and hitting David Shorthouse on the forehead, knocking him unconscious and causing a deep and ugly wound. He was at once taken to the doctor, where it was found necessary to put four stitches in it. We hope to see Dave about again soon.

Since the passing of the by-law granting the franchise for the gas to enter the city, the company concerned has not lost any time in getting to work. They have got two ditching engine at work on Westminster Road and to all appearance two days will complete the work there right from the railway track to Staffordville.

The Trades and Labor Council has decided again this year to celebrate labor day out of the city and will go to Medicine Hat. The secretary and president are making arrangements for special train and fare to the Hat.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

On nous reporte que Madame Hector U. Cervais et Mdme. Chas Thiery sont en crute pour Blairmore. Elles sont partis d'Anvers le 11 Juillet; nous leurs souhaitons bon voyage et la bienvenue dans notre localite.

Le Citoyen Blemont a change de logis, il reste en tente et comme il a achete un grand lit nous croyons qu'il va prendre une moitie. Qui est elle?

Le Citoyen Charles fit visite a York Creek Dimanche dernier avec plusieurs de ses amis. On dit qu'il a crie "A bas le celibat."

Notre Camarade Camille Drouard a ete blesse a la mine la semaine derniere avec une masse de charbon qui s'est detachee subitement, maintenant il commence d'aller un peu mieux Nos meilleurs souhaits qu'il ate une guerison rapide a seul fin de le voir parmis nous.

Le combat de boxe a eu lieu samedi soir dans l'Opera House, quand Sam Granger s'est cassee la main a la 5me ronde. Le juge donna la decision a Charles Burrows.

Un certain nomme Maldry a pris la poudre d'escampette. Son depart est regrette par B. T. directeur gerant des mines de Blairmore.

Felicien Drouard de Frank a ete a Blairmore samedi accompagne d'un ami pour affaire serieuse.

La greve generale est declaree en Belgique en vue d'obtenir le suffrage universel.

Tout ouvrier est prie d'assister a la reunion reguliere de L'Union Local de Blairmore qui aura lieu ce Dimanche a 2 h. 30 d'apres midi.

Il n'y a pas moyen de noyer le canard de Coleman. "C'est stain tres bon najeu m'sieu surtout dans la biere, c'est st'Artur Bermance qui l'a dit."

Francois C. a monte dans le ballon, heureusement il en est retombe sans suite grave seulement sa tete etait une peu lourde le lendemain.

Amede D. a aussi pris ses voices pour Coleman le samedi mais comme les bons coulons il est revenu a temps pour brulier le cafe dimanche matin.

Lecteurs.—Vous etes pries de faire votre possible pour faire abonner vos amis a ce journal. Pour tous renseignements s'adressez a Jules Levenne a Blairmore. Le prix d'abonnement est un dollar par an.

Si Mr. Green, le superintendent des mines de Blairmore serait un peu moins sarcastique et un peu plus juste ca ne lui ferait pas de tort. Respectez vos ouvriers Monsieur si vous voulez etre respecter par eux.

HOSMER NOTES

Mr. A. McL. Fletcher is steadily improving after his recent operation. We hope to see him up and doing before long.

Tommy did not stay long at the coke ovens. He thinks he will tackle his old job at the mine again.

What is the trouble about all the secret meetings of the football club; have they turned into a secret society? What a pity the scrubs would not turn out and go to Coleman. Be sports and send the best every time.

We thought we were going to have a picture show in town, but the proposition fell through. Jack took cold feet so we will have to wait till the winter evenings come, then they might feel a little more confident.

Miss J. Smith was a visitor in town last week. She is visiting in Michel, where she is the guest of Mr and Mrs. Henderson.

Frank is more than a tonsorial artist these days; when he is not occupied with that he is a Knight of the Brush.

Mike is trying hard to sell his half-interest in his claim across the river. He wants to start to develop it immediately and he reckons he has the finest coal in the Pass. If this is so Hosmer will be the leading light in the Pass. We hope you will find a buyer.

Some of the Fernie pool sharks dropped down on pay day, thinking they would pick up some easy money, but they went away sorely disappointed, because there was nothing doing. Steve was a little too slick for them.

The local team went to Coleman last Saturday and again tasted the bitterness of defeat. They seem to like these pills pretty good, they take them so often. Rankin, for Hutchinson, was the only change from the team that drew with Coal Creek, and they were defeated by 4 goals to 0. What chance have they in the cup? (To get a drink out of it?)

The miners held their first annual ball in the Opera House on Tuesday and it proved an immense success. The committee must be congratulated on the very excellent manner in which they decorated the hall and their untiring efforts to make it the most successful ball of the season. Mr. J. A. Ferguson acted as floor manager in a very efficient manner. The music was excellent and we are sure that all present enjoyed themselves very heartily. Dancing was continued till three in the morning.

We are sorry to hear about two old-timers leaving the camp, namely A. Pollock and Jack Patterson. They left for Vancouver on Tuesday morning. We wish them the best of luck.

Mr. T. H. Williams and wife were visitors here on Tuesday. Mr. Williams was making his monthly inspection of the mines.

Hosmer is putting a strong team in the field to play Michel today. They have succeeded in getting the signature of D. Baine, late of Fernie, who will play center-forward today. The following is the team to represent Hosmer, and we hope that they will bring home the points from Michel—H. Hutson; E. Partridge and J. Wardrop; A. Rice, G. McQueen and W. White; W. Thornton, W. Balderstone, D. Baine, D. Thornton and T. Hutchinson.

Reserves—W. Rankin and W. Partridge.

Mrs. Floyd Lang, of South Lethbridge, Alta., was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. A. Cornell, and attended the miners' big ball on the 23rd.

FRANK NOTES

Mrs. Petrie, of Grassy Lake, was visiting friends in town last week.

R. McGowan, of Calgary, came to town on Friday night. His old friends here were glad to see him. He is staying at the Sanatorium as he is crippled with rheumatism and is trying sulphur baths for a cure.

Dr. Blake, of Blairmore, was in town on Wednesday.

A party of climbers went up the Turtle Mountain on Sunday morning last. They had a good day but report being disappointed at the smallness of the much talked of crack. Amongst the climbers were Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Misses L. Richardson and M Boyd, Messrs E. Richardson and H. Price.

Mrs. J. J. Thomas spent last week-end visiting friends at Diamond City.

Mr. C. V. O'Hara has closed down his hotel. Mutz has completed the pulling down of the removeables in his and is now putting a fence round it.

Mr and Mrs Blais, and Miss Blais, W J and Mrs. McGovan attended the Bellevue garden party on Monday last.

Rev. J. Watkins Jones, of Coleman, was calling on members of his flock here on Tuesday.

The Lethbridge Sunday Schools excursion to Crows Nest is expected on Thursday. It has been arranged that the second section will stop here, and several are going to take advantage of it.

Larrie Ryan, one of our real estate men, has a new topic now, advocating the "Home Investment Scheme." The first thing we know it his enthusiasm continues, and he sees as he talks, he will have a home of his own.

W. J. McGovan's car of furniture arrived this week. He is now able to satisfy the longings of the home-makers.

A. S. Blais is catering to the needs of the Irish, a car of spuds arriving on Tuesday.

The Blairmore Enterprise has got a new correspondent for Beard's Camp, and by his write-up he has missed his calling—he should be on the "Eye-Opener" staff.

Saturday evening's train brought a large crowd to town, and as usual there were several attractions. At S. J. Watson's old stand J. M. Carter was auctioning off the last remains of his stock. All the evening the place was crowded, many taking advantage of the bargains. Then there was a game of football played between Burmis and Lille, and although the ground was very muddy after the heavy rain, the game was very fast. In the first part Burmis seemed to have the best of the play, but Cooper, of the Lille team, got away with the ball and scored. Cooper also scored again at the opening of the second half, giving Lille a lead of 2—0. Burmis got busy however and rearranged their field and managed to tie their opponents score, and a good game ended in a draw of 2—2.

Some time on Saturday night when the Bellevue bunch were returning home from the boxing bout at Blairmore the rig in which they were riding struck a stump, with the result that other means of locomotion had to be found.

The work of reorganizing the Co-Operative Store is progressing favorably and a few thousand dollars have been collected since pay day.

Rev. F. S. McCall, who had been pastor of the Methodist Church here a few years ago, returned to town last Saturday. His many friends welcomed him back to the pulpit on Sunday night. He spent a few days amongst his friends here. He is out on a tour advertising Alberta College, Edmonton.

A very sad death occurred on Sunday morning last, when little Jack McDonald, two years of age, passed away. He was the son of Mr and Mrs. Jack McDonald, of Union Hotel. On Friday he had the misfortune to meet with an accident, running against a pot of soup that the cook in the hotel kitchen was lifting off the stove. Some of the hot soup slopped onto his back scalding him severely, convulsions following, and in spite of all that was done his life could not be saved. The burial took place on Monday at Blairmore when a large number of friends gathered to show their sympathy. Father Summat had charge of the funeral service. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have the sympathy of the whole town in their sorrow.

Two house-movers have been in town this week looking over the town, one from Butte, Montana, and the other from Calgary, Alta.

Born to Mr and Mrs. J. McDonald, on Wednesday, 24th, a daughter.

Mr. Torrance, of Lethbridge, has been in town on business for a few days.

A. McDonald and T. Stewart, old-timers in Frank, left on Monday for Lethbridge, where they are going to work.

Notes from Bohemian Town

Frank Ruzicka is leaving Frank. He is going to Vancouver, where he will leave his wife and family and then go on to New Hazelton, where he owns property.

Mr and Mrs. John Cizek and family, of Indiana, U.S.A., are visiting at Venzil Ruzicka's. Mrs. Cizek is the latter's sister.

A fine milking cow belonging to Venzil Verchek was killed last Wednesday by the C. P. R. train a little west of town. The same fate befell Venzil Ruzicka's horse that he had bought only a short time ago. The animal was feeding near the lime kilns when a freight train took his head off.

At the close of the union meeting last Sunday the Bohemian people of Frank held a meeting to organize a society that will work something on the same lines as the Y.M.C.A. does in our cities. Officers were nominated and after one month elections will take place.

President Joseph Beranek, Recording Secretary Joe Horn, and a committee was also appointed, comprised of the following: Frank Wojr, Venzil Vokradsky, Venzil Moracek and Casper Holub.

TABER NOTES

Not much doing around the mines in Taber district this month. The Canada West is working about two days a week with about fifty men on the coal. The company men are doing fairly well as the mine was in pretty bad shape after the strike, and there is quite a lot of repairs to be done yet. The Eureka Mine is not doing much. About eight or nine men are employed there. The Golden West is running fairly well, as the recent heavy rains have allowed the steam plows to keep going. This mine gets practically all the orders of this nature. Seven men are now working. Shortage of box cars seems to be the trouble at the Canada West as the orders are coming in pretty well.

Robert Oakes, of Michel, was a visitor to Taber this week. He stayed with his brother-in-law, Jack Bastien at the Union Hotel.

Charlie Carlson has gone to work at the Golden West mine.

W. Bateman has returned to the mine after a month on the C. P. R. surface gang.

Dave Ryan, pipecan at the Canada West, has quit the mine and secured a job on the telephone gang.

Dave Jones has got tired of living at the mine houses and moved into town.

Jim Wilson, bartender, at the Union, has taken a job at the Taber Hotel.

On Monday night a lecture was to be given in the Miners' Hall by L. Leclair, but a rain storm came on, and very few people cared to turn out However, the few that came were well rewarded, by the few remarks that the speaker made. Mr. Leclair is a good speaker and his subject is one that ought to interest every on, namely the union label. We hope that his visit here will be successful in creating a demand for that article.

The Macload baseball team played at Taber on Tuesday evening. The were accompanied by quite a number of "rooters." with plenty of money to back their team. Needless to say that their money was covered in jig time. After the most exciting baseball game ever seen in Taber the home team wnning by a score of 12 to eight, and the Macleod boys went home, sadder, poorer, but wiser men. Macleod led off in the first innings with two runs. Tabe rcame to bat and evened up. Second innings, Macleod two more. Taber again evened the score. Third, the visitors brought in three. Taber none. Fourth, Macleod one. The home team, with two runs in, two men at base, the left fielder came to bat and knocked out a home run. The local fans had all along been exercising their vocal apparatus, but at this pandemonium broke loose. As the batter flashed over the plate he was seized by the enthusiastic crowd and carried round the field. The game had to be stopped to get the spectators off the diamond. Macleod was now a beaten team. "Spud" Murphy, hitherto their invincible pitcher quit the box in the fifth. In the sixth Taber ran the score up to twelve. At the seventh what looked like a serious accident happened. One of Gray's curves connected with a Macleod man's head. The ball was wet and glanced off without serious results, although leaving the man stiff for a while. As Macleod did not add to their score in this innings, and it was getting dark, the umpire called the game, which leaves Taber the winner of the pennant. A feature of the game was a spectacular catch by Judson, second baseman for Taber. The ball, hit fair, was going well over his head, seemingly on its way to the fence, Jud jumped for it, but just touched it with the tip of his fingers. It flew up in the air, and when it came down Jud was there with the goods. It was one of the best stunts ever pulled ff on the local diamond.

COAL CREEK

On Saturday last Coal Creek Football club had Michel Football Club as opponents in the first round of the Mutz Cup. A good fast game, in which the Creek showed superiority, resulted in the score: Coal Creek, 1; Michel, 1. J. Caufield referee.

After the match the smoking concert took place in the Club Hall, at which there were 130 present, the receipts being $32.50. This will go towards purchasing medals for the Juniors. The following took part in the programme. Chairman, T. France. Song, W. R. Puckey, 'Follow the Crowd," encore, "Have a Bit More"; song, J. Hamer, "Mona," encore "Man in Dirty Coat"; song, G. Smith, "Bandolero"; song, S. McMurray, "Please, Mr. Conductor"; song, W. Yates, "Shanghai Rooster"; song, J. Hewitt, "Drinking"; song, G. Lamont, "Mickey Dunn's"; song, P. Dawson, "Two Little Pigs"; song R. Hubberstey, "Comic Sketch"; R. Sampson, "Good-bye, Sweetheart"; song Jack Hewitt, "I Love Myself," encore "Jam Tart"; song, J. McMillan, "Somebody's Sailor Boy"; recitation, J. Finlayson; Messrs Harper and Brown, of Michel, also gave songs. Gramophone selections by W. Corlett. Accompanist: Mr. C. Percy of Fernie.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Bible Class in connection with the Methodist Church held a clothes-pin social, and there was a very large gathering. The first half of the evening was devoted to singing and reciting. Parlor games constituted the second half.

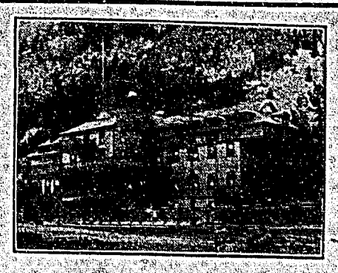
Jimmy Harrison, J. Haddow, and W. Flanagan have left camp for fields and pastures new, but may come back in the sweet subsequently.

A certain young man of this camp i getting famous for throwing off the old loves and taking up with the new. We wonder why the gramophones are all playing that touching song "Where is my wandering boy to-night?"

The mines were idle up here on Tuesday and Thursday.

Billy Riddle, at one time in the office up here was the cause of the residents of the boarding house losing a few hours sleep on Tuesday night. It is quite evident Billy didn't relish the idea of being locked in. You want to make a special study of the lock in No. 9 room, Billy, next time you visit this burg.

(Continued on page 8)



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much to us, and all humanity, the game is up for the robbers.

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Keir Hardie's Open Letter to the King

LONDON, England.—Keir Hardie, the pioneer labor leader and Socialist member of parliament, issued through the columns of the "Merthyr Pioneer" the following:

Your Majesty—

I gather from the public press that you, accompanied by the Queen, are about to pay a visit to Merthyr. It is being reported that the object of the visit is to enable you to become better acquainted with your people—a most laudable object. You will find the people of Merthyr and Aberdare Valleys well worthy of a better acquaintance, and were it possible for you both to spend a few days in social converse with them, they would be able to tell you many things which your exalted position precludes you from knowing.

For myself, however, I must say that the ostensible object of your visit does not seem very convincing. I do not know what reasons were advanced to induce you to single out Merthyr for this special honor, although probably you had no real say in the matter, and I certainly should not have intervened were it not that there are certain facts which, in fairness to yourself, you should know before giving final assent to the arrangements.

Reason of the Visit.

The lesser of these facts is that a very large proportion of the electors of the Merthyr Burroughs are good sound Labor men and Socialists. This, of course, is an evidence of their intlligence, which I hope you will fully appreciate. For some time past, however, there has been a movement on foot amongst the reactionary elements in the constituency to check the growth of the working class movement, and, particularly, to oust me from the Parliamentary seat. Every efort of this kind in the past — and there have been several — has failed lamentably, the working class refusing to be weaned from their support of myself and their allegiance to their own movement by any effort hitherto made.

Now, however, it is hoped that you may succeed where all else has failed, and that your presence may be taken as a hint that an advanced Socialist and Republican like myself is not the sort of member whom the workers should send to represent them in Parliament.

No effort will be spared to make your visit as imposing and impressive as possible with this end in view, and those members of public bodies who most bitterly oppose any expenditure of money in improving the town or relieving destitution will be in the forefront of those who will clamor for expenditure upon decorations and the like on the occasion of your visit. It will all be put down to the score of loyalty, although I shrewedly expect that your experience of loyalty will enable you to estimate this kind at its true value. Let me add that I view these efforts to use you as a political agent with perfect composure, and merely mention the matter as a preliminary to something else of far greater importance.

That something else is this. The management contemplated, I understand, include a visit to Dowlais, where you are to be shown over a part of the Iron Works and be entertained there to lunch. It is this fact which has led to this letter being written.

Millions in Dividends

The Dowlais Iron Works, with those of Cyfarthfa, which are now blended with Dowlais, have been in existence for over a century. During that period these works have yielded scores of millions of pounds in dividends and profit to their owners, who have thus become wealthy to an amazing degree. The profits and dividends have enabled them to become great landed proprietors who now rank with the country aristocracy of more than one shire in England. Even now the public balance sheets prove that the profits exceed 500,000 pounds a year.

It would naturally be assumed that a firm so prosperous would have been noted for a fair, if not a generous, treatment of its working people, and also for its benefactions to the town in which its wealth was being made. The very opposite of this is the case. The whole of Merthyr and Dowlais will be searched in vain for any evidence of public spirit on the part of the Guests, the Crawshays, or (as the firm is now named) the Guests, Keens, and Nettlefolds.

There are no public buildings, monuments, public parks or public institutions due to their generosity or civic patriotism. Everyone familiar with the history of the place is not only aware that such things are a-wanting, but that every effort to improve the amenities of the town has been fought bitterly by the representatives of this great firm, if even the slightest addition to the municipal rates were involved.

Pittances as Wages

That, of itself, would be a serious indictment, but there is a much graver one to follow. From the days of its inception down to a few months ago this firm had the unsavory notoriety of being the worst sweaters of labor in the whole of Wales. Their unskilled workers were paid rates ranging from 14s. to 15s. a week—many of them married men with families. Their normal week's work consisted of seven days of 12 hours, supplemented by overtime, which frequently ran to three shifts a week. Their skilled artisans received from 6s. to 10s. a week less than wages paid by competing firms for similar work in the same industry in other parts of Wales and elsewhere. No thought, care, or consideration for the comfort, safety or convenience of the workers was ever given by the firm.

In March, 1911, between 40 and 50 Dowlais molders came out on strike because of an insidious attempt on the part of the firm still further to reduce the miserable pittance they were receiving in the form of wages. You will be driven through the main street from Merthyr Station up through Penydarren, to the Dowlais Works. There will be gay buntings and crowds to watch you pass. Look at them closely, especially from the upper end of Pendarren to Dowlais. I have no doubt they will do their best to make themselves look respectable, but even then you will find evidences of deep poverty to which you will not be able to close your eyes.

Will King Visit Slums?

Were it possible for you to leave your carriage and walk around the purlieus, the back closes, the slums, the horrible hovels in which hundreds of the workers of Messrs Guest, Keen and Nettlefold are herded together, and for which they pay extortionate rent in Cyfarthfa, Penydarren and Dowlais, your majesty would be shocked. And these disgraceful conditions are the direct outcome of the low wages—reduced still further by broken time—paid by the firm. The Municipal Council is battling bravely with the housing question, and already has made a marked improvement in this respect; but there is evidence enough left to show you the mass of unrelieved squalor which was produced by the miserable conditions imposed upon their workpeople by the great firm which you are to honor with your presence, whilst building up great fortunes for themselves.

I mentioned above that the molders came out on strike in March of last year. In process of time their example affected other bodies of workmen in Dowlais, and the agitation for improvement became general. The firm, however, turned a deaf ear to every appeal until the government, convinced by the facts and figures which I put before them, and which they properly attested by their own investigators, informed Messrs. Guests, Keen and Nettlefold that no further government contracts would be given the firm until they paid the workers the Trade Union rates of pay. This example was followed by every one of the self-governing Dominions over seas, and thus brought to bay, the firm had, of dire necessity, to grant the workmen Trade Union conditions.

But the matter did not end there. The striking molders, with the exception of the few whom the firm could not do without, were, on one pretext after another, refused employment, and even now, fifteen months from the date of their coming out on strike, some of the men are still on the street. Taking advantage of the miners' strike, the firm closed down the works, and kept them closed long after the miners' strike was over, presumably in order to penalize the workmen for having dared to demand that they should be paid at the same rate of wages as other competing firms had been paying for years past.

To Whitewash the Guests

The reason why the astute gentlemen who are arranging this trip for you have decided to take you to Dowlais and to have you entertained by the firm may now be clear to you. It is that the principal shareholders of the firm, who are leading lights in the social world of London, Birmingham and elsewhere, may be rehabilitated, whitewashed, and once more made to appear respectable members of society. This does not appear to me to be a very kingly office. I respectfully ask your Majesty, therefore, before consenting to visit Dowlais Works or to be entertained there, to make inquiries concerning these facts; and if you find—as you must if you inquire—that they are true both in substance and in fact, to refuse to be a party to the arrangement of either visiting the works or being entertained there to lunch.

From a people so kindly as the Welsh, you are bound in any case, as the head of the state, to receive a warm welcome, but that warmth will be turned to enthusiasm if you boldly take your stand on the side of the workers and refuse to lend the countenance of your presence to a firm whose whole record is bad. The working classes can place but one interpretation upon a visit to Guest, Keen and Nettlefold at this stage, and that will be that you, too, are against them, and on the side of their opprossors.

Go to Dowlais by all means. See the people and their homes, but shun the works as you would a plague spot.

There I leave the matter. It is for your Majesty to decide whether with these facts brought to your notice, it is consistent with the dignity of your high office that you should accept hospitality paid for out of the blood and tear-stained wealth of the creators of Dimal Dowlais.

Yours respectfully,

J. KEIR HARDIE.

London, June 1, 1912.

Camp News

Con. from preceding page

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Fred Padgett has been transferred from High River to Wardner, B. C.

Mrs. William Chappell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Albert Alworth, at Royal Collieries, Lethbridge. She was accompanied by Mrs. Alworth's two daughters, who had been residing in Bellevue.

Friday was pay day at the Bellevue Mines and things were quite lively around town that day.

Freddie Biel, of Bellevue, and Kid Britano, of Vancouver, have signed up for a 20-round bout to take place in the Socialist Hall at Bellevue next week. Both men are in the pink of condition and a good bout is expected.

There was an Italian named Barney Ioria hurt while at work in No. 1 Mine, Bellevue, Thursday night. He was employed as a rock miner and while tightening up his machine before starting to work, the bar he was using slipped, striking him in the eye, knocking it out. They have taken him to Lethbridge to be examined by an eye specialist. His brother, who accompanied him, is staying with him. Mrs. Ioria also went to Lethbridge to see her hubsband. His friends in Bellevue wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. R. W. Goodwin was in Blairmore on Saturday evening selling souvenir ribbons in aid of the garden party which took place at Bellevue on July 21.

Mr. Thomas Russell, accompanied by his father, of the post office staff of Lethbridge, is visiting in Bellevue. They are the guests of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Goodwin.

A big crowd of sports went to Blairmore, Saturday night, to take in the boxing match between Charlie Burrows and Sam Granger, both of Bellevue. The contest went six rounds, when Granger became disabled by hurting his wrist and had to quit, thus giving Charlie Burrows the decision.

Mrs. Andrew Goodwin was in Blairmore on Saturday night on business, returning home by the local at night.

Quite a number of people went to Hillcrest to attend the funeral of Mrs. Johnston, who died suddenly on Saturday last.

The Rev. Irwin is leaving town on Tuesday on a lecturing trip through Kootenay country. He will be absent from town about two weeks.

Mr. Thomas Tapalla, of Bellevue, issued a challenge to the winner of the Burrows—Granger bout at Blairmore on Saturday night. His challenge was accepted by James Burrows of Blairmore, who said that he would meet any man in the Pass for the light-weight championship any time if a bout could be arranged.

Mr. Fred Padgett was in town on Wednesday on his way to Wardenr, B. C., where he has been appointed station agent. His friends wish him success in his new appointment.

Mr. Walter Scott and wife were visiting friends in Frank on Sunday last, returning home by the local at night.

Mr. John Mills, who has been anxiously waiting for news from Cadby, where his father was pit boss at the time of the explosion, has received word that his father has escaped, but that many of Mr. Mills' friends were lost with the rescue party.

The garden party given by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, for the benefit of the band, was held on Monday. The weather was fine and there was a good crowd in attendance. The ladies were kept busy all the evening handing out the good things which had been sent in by the people. The band was there and played some good music, which was much appreciated by the large attendance. Mrs. Rud kindly gave some prizes for the races for children which furnished quite a lot of fun. The party broke up at about 9.30 and everyone went away well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Mr and Mrs. Blais and daughter were visiting in Bellevue on Monday and looked in at the garden party.

HILLCREST NOTES

By "Rubber."

Mrs. Edgar Johnson died suddenly on Saturday after only a few hours' sickness. The interment took place at Hillcrest Cemetery, Sunday, July 21. The Hillcrest Orange League had the burial in hand. Our deepest sympathy is with the family in their bereavement.

The mine was idle here Saturday owing to the men holding a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the ventilation of the mine, which is none too good these days, as well as taking up several other grievances which we hope the management will take notice of, as we would like to see things going along peacefully. Nuf sed!

The football team journeyed to Lille last Wednesday and was successful in defeating the home team by 2 to 1, which means Hillcrest has as good as won the League Cup, put up by P. Burns and Co.

Horse riding is quite the rage here lately among the married women as well as the single. T. Eaton is kept busy supplying Hillcrest with riding skirts.

Mrs. Thomas Doyle is contemplating leaving soon to join Mr. Doyle at Lethbridge, where they intend making their home in future.

Quite a few of the young ladies are practically living on candy and ice cream. "Oh, you Jud!"

Mrs. D. Cameron was a Hillcerst visitor last Sunday.

Mr. W. F. McNeil, coal operators' commissioner, paid Hillcrest a flying visit Saturday, but did not use the safety lamp or else he would have discovered the source of trouble.

Vice-President Jones attended the special meeting on Saturday and managed to smother the fire until another rush of hot air from the "Hill" will fan it up again.

The coal miners recently won an increase in wages that will cause the mine owners to pay about five million dollars more wages this year than last. The coal barons have already announced an increase in the price of coal that will bring them about fifteen million dollars more for their output this year than the last year's output brought them. They made the miners' demand for more wages an excuse for adding ten million dollars to their annual profits.

Socialism will not take your farm away from you, but no man will have a million acres, however.

LOST VITALITY

CAUSED BY KIDNEY, STOMACH AND BOWEL DISORDERS

St. John, N. B., September 18, 1911. —My brother was a great sufferer from kidney, stomach and bowel troubles and was given up by two doctors. He was advised to try your Fig Pills, which he did, and after taking five boxes was completely restored to health and is better today than he has been for years. You can't recommend that Socialism is impracticable Manyers.

At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

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To be held in

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August 12 to 18

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New Departments this Year:

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ECKSTEIN & MacNEIL
Barristers & Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Offices: Eckstein Building,
Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
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BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

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

Send us your orders

HOTEL VENEZIA

The New and Up-to-date Hotel

Every person likes to be comfortable. We have the latest design of steam heating apparatus in every room. Our menu is the best. We guarantee satisfaction. Two blocks from C. P. R. Depot. Old and new faces welcomed.

New Michel, B. C.

P. Zorratti - Prop.

HOTEL MICHEL
Michel, B.C.

HEATED WITH STEAM
Lighted with Tungsten Lamps
Ostermoor Mattresses
Clean Linen
Pure Food

Rates..... $2.50 per day

W. L. FOISY - Manager

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.
NAT. 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.

Waldorf Hotel

P. V. WHELAN, Manager.

Rates $2.00 and up

Hot and Cold Water
Electric Lighted
Steam Heated.
'Phone in every room.
Sample Rooms on Main Business Street.

Meal Tickets, $7.00

Special Rates by the week and the month and to Theatrical parties. Try our

Special Sunday Dinner

The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars served by competent and obliging wine clerks.

ROYAL HOTEL
FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Everything Up-to-date
Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

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

Meats

We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

ASSAYER

E. W. WIDDOWSON, Assayer and Chemist, Box C 1108, Nelson, B. C. Charges:—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper, $1 each. Gold-Silver or Silver-Lead $1.50. Prices for other metals: Coal, cement, Fireclay analyses on application. The largest custom assay office in British Columbia.

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THOS. W. CORSAN
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Write us for information about homes and investments in victoria
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The Original and Only Genuine

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

Musical Instruments

Just received, a shipment of EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and VICTOR GRAMAPHONES.
Hundreds of latest Records, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Sheet Music, etc., etc.
MACHINES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

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DRUG AND BOOK STORE,
New Michel
"THE REXALL STORE."

Passburg Hotel
You're always welcome here
Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention
THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

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

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO
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P. Carosella
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

W. J. Cole
BELLEVUE
Hair Dressing
Pool
Billiards
Cigars
Tobaccos
Bowling Alley
Drop In

Fernie Dairy
FRESH MILK
delivered to all parts of the town
Sanders & Verhaest Brothers.
Proprietors

Southern HOTEL
BELLEVUE, Alberta
Every convenience and attention
Meals that taste like mother used to cook
Best in the Pass
William Evans, Proprietor

COLEMAN Liquor Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines
Liquors
Cigars
Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2763	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	G. M. Lafferty, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
914	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2539	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1050	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Polish

PRECO SOM' SOCIALIST.

Ja som socialist, lebo sa nehojim v jednom rade s mojimi robotnikmi-tratmi bojovat' intelligentne za lepšiu existenciu pracovneho naroda.

Ja som socialist, lebo verim, že robotnici všetkych zemi su moji bratia a sestry, a že ich jediny nepriatel' je kapitalism. Ja som socialist, lebo chcem videt' každeho muža, každu ženu a diet'a št'astnymi a aby mali dost' zo všetkeho bohatstva našej zeme.

Ja som Socialist, lebo som proti ponižovaniu a ignorovaniu, a som za zdravu a vzdelanu spoločnost'.

Ja som socialist, lebon verim, že každy človek je opravneny na jeho vyrobok, nie viac, am menej.

Ja som socialist, lebo verim, že každa osoba ma mat' pravo na život.

Ja som Socialist, lebon verim, že ti, ktori su sposobili prace užitočnej a ju nekonaju—su nie opravneni na št'astie a ovocie prace, ktore druhi vytvorili.

Ja som Socialist, lebo som proti triedam rozličnym v spoločenskom ži. vite a usilujem sa pracovat' na zničeni tohoto, tak aby všetci l'udia brali podiel na neakej užitočnej praci.

Ja som Socialist, lebo som proti d'alšiemu deleniu mojej vlastnej prace a mojho vyrobku s kymkol'vek inym a chcem a pracujem na tom, aby tomuto bol urobeny konec čim skorej.

Ja som Socialist, lebo som proti narokom jednotlivcov na život, a verim v keeperaciu.

Ja som Socialist, lebo ja sa vynasnažujem pomahat' mojim bratom a sestram ku ich vlastnym poziadavkam.

Ja som Socialist, lebon sa mi protivi nasilie, a verim, že len zdravou, pokojnou a slušnou cestou sa možno dostat' ku kyženemu našmu ciel'u—k vit'azstvu.

Ja som Socialist, lebo verim v jednot nost' pracujucej triedy.

Ja som Socialist, lebo verim, že všetky ine politicke strany su len reflexie rozdielnych ekonomickych tried a ich zaujmom služiace.

Ja som Socialist, lebo verim v neodvislost' politickej akcie na strane robotnickej triedy.

Ja som Socialist, lebo verim v organisaciu, a verim, že v organisacii je naša spasa.

Ja som Socialist, lebo serim v evoluciu a humannu spoločnost', a verim, že buduci stupen v behu evolucie a humanity je — Socialism.

Ja som Socialist, lebo verim, že odborove organisacie, unie a socialistická strana su tie dve plecia robotnickej triedy k docieleniu pri vzajomnej pomoci industrialnej demokracie.

Ja som Socialist, lebon som proti valke, a verim, že valka je len legalisovane mordarstvo k docieleniu profitu vel'kym kapitalistickym spoločnostiam a jednotlivcom, a vysledok, mizeria a hlad v millionoch robotnictva.

Naostatok a nie menej, ja som Socialist, lebo chcem stat' pri mojom presvedčeni—lebo viem zo zkusenosti a skumania historie humannosti, že ja som na pravej coste.

Italian

LA SOLIDARIETA' CRISTIANA

Ecco un fatterello, narrato dai giornali, che ci mostra chiaramente quel che valga lo spirito di sacrificio "cristiano," in questa guerra, che e benedetta dai preti come una nuova crociata contro gli infedeli.

Nelle campagne di Mitilene, un gruppo di operai italiani espulsi dal territorio ottomano, erano in preda al terrore, temendo fortemente per la loro vita. Gli operai truchi pero od i gendarmi dissero loro che potevano tranquillamente rimanere a lavorare, perche la guerra veniva fatta solamento dai soldati.

"Voi siete poveri operai, dicevano, e percio vi rispettiamo. Quando giungeranno i soldati italiani, combatteremo contro di loro."

Ma gl'italiani, presi dal panico, andarono a Mitilene ed entrarono in un albergo greco. L'albergatore diede loro da mangiare in un luogo appartato ma non li alloggio, anzi li invito a non piu ritornare nel suo esercizio, temendo d'inimicarsi i turchi.

Allora i nostri connazionali entrarono ospitalita entro la chiesa, al. meno per i vecchi. Ma il preto, discendente diretto di Don Abbondio, rifiuto. Gli espulsi, in preda a grande scoraggiamento, pensarono di tornare ove gli operai turchi si erano dimostrati piu umani e fraterni dei sacerdoti, e cola avrebbero sicuramente trovato ospitalita. Ma poi videro entrare in porto il piroscafo "Saffo" e salirono a bordo di esso.

STATISTICHE DELL'ITALIA

L'Annuario Statistico d'Italia or ora pubblicatosi ci da le seguenti notizie:

L'Italia ora conta 121 abitanti per ogni chilometro quadrato. Sopra 100,000 italiani 1874 emigrano e 160 muoiono di tubercolosi ogni anno. Sopra 100 iscritti alla leva 39 vengono scartati. Ogni 100,000 abitanti 133 sono pazzi; 22 di piu di 10 anni fa. Nel 1901 ogni 100 cittadini 52 erano analfabeti; forse ora saranno un po' meno se si considera che mentre la spesa per l'istruzione pubblica era nel 1899 di lire 2.06 per abitante e salita a lire 3.95 nel 190'. So pubblicano 3022 periodici. Per ogni 100,000 abitanti vi sono 261 protesti cambiari, 7.6 vendite giudiziarie, 5.7 fallimenti, 15 citadini in prigione.

Nel 1902 sopra 1,919,274 operai assicurati vi furono 227,768 infortuni di cui 759 seguiti da morte, 7936 da inabilita permanente e 219,073 da inabilita temporanea e ad indenizzarli occorsero 14 milioni e mezzo di lire. Nelle leghe di mestiere si organozzarono 817,034 operai e 69,139 in quelle cattoliche; vinsero, nel 1910 il 23 per cento degli scioperi industriali e il 39 di quelli agricoli.

Che cosa mangia l'italiano:
Frumento chgr. 155½ per abitante.
Granturco chgr. 75½ per abitante.
Olio chgr. 3.45 per abitante.
Vino litri 127½ per abitante.
Alcol litri 0.51 per abitante.
Birra litri 1.63 per abitante.
Zucchero chgr. 3.92 per abitante.
Caffe chgr. 0.67 per abitante.
Sale chgr. 6.7 per abitante.
Tabacco gr. 539 per abitante.

Per chi trovasse un po' scarso il consumo degli alcoolici, diremo che di 100,00 abitanti, quaso 3 muoiono per alcoolismo cronico.

LA FORTUNA DI ROCKEFELLER

John D. Rockefeller possiede, la mastodontica, spaventevole, favolosa somma di 200 milioni di dollari.

Le sue entrate ammontano a 60 milioni di dollari all'anno, 5 milioni al mese, $1,153,846.15 alla settimana, 166,735.31 al giorno, $6,863.97 all'ora, $114.40 al minuto, $1.91 al secondo.

Durante il panico del 1907 le sue entrate salirono alla somma straordinaria di $137,500,000. Piu del doppio delle sue entrate ordinarie.

Le riflessioni fatele voi, lavoratori, che in una giornata di duro lavoro guadagnate spesso meno di quello che guadagna Rockefeller in un secondo.

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

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

DOOR OPEN TO ALL

Unions Bar None Willing to Accept Their Principles.—Term "Open Shop" Misnomer

The terms "open" and "closed" shop applied with the view of prejudicing the public against trade unions are misleading and convey a mistaken idea to those unfamiliar with the operation of workshops and factories in their dealing with the employees. A more fitting distinction, conveying the condition that prevails in most cases, would be union and non-union shops.

The term open shop conveys the idea to those not conversant with the facts that it is an industry where every man is free to work regardless of his membership or non-membership in a trade union, and, while in isolated cases this is true, yet in the great majority of places operated under this system they are in fact closed shops against union men and women. Their ability as workmen, their moral character or in fact any number of human accomplishments that a good citizen might possess are insufficient to overcome the objection to union men and women.

They tell you it is their purpose to guarantee to every man and woman their inherent right to work—how, when, where and for whatever wage the applicant may elect. Is this true? In the first place, it cannot be true, because men and women are discriminated against and refused employment for no other reason than their membership in a labor union. Do they become undesirable citizens when they join a labor union, or do they injure in any manner the success of uplift movements among the human family? You must answer, No. Then, why this opposition from captains of industry?

The greatest inventive to the adherents of the open shop is to keep a competitive labor market overstocked to the greatest extent—a number competing for the same job in order that the cost of production, as they think, may be reduced to the minimum. Even though it may be depriving women and children of many of the necessaries of life, the god of profit must first be served, and the producing classes of society take what is left, and this consumed by giving as little as possible through the elimination of competitive markets for the necessaries of life.

The closed or union shop, as advocated by trade unions, is based on justice and equity to all men. The church is a closed shop inasmuch as it requires its members to subscribe to its precepts and practice its principles. The trade union asks no more than the church in its requirements, and its doors are open to all men that are willing to accept its principles and subscribe to its purposes.

The industry operating under a closed or union shop agreement represents an industry wherein the employer and employe are at peace with each other, both engaged in honestly getting out of the business their daily subsistence, and each striving to render service for value received.

The union shop promotes that harmony among employes so necessary in the production of the articles manufactured, to approach the capacity of the plant, and while the wages of the employes are higher than in the non-union shop, the cost per unit of production is materially less and the quality of workmanship invariably better. It is furthermore a humane institution wherein the welfare of the dependents of the employes are considered in the negotiations of the wages, hours and conditions—a noble consideration in dealings among men, as the future welfare of the race is receiving the protection necessary to reproduce itself in more perfect form and prevent degeneration.

The wages, hours and conditions prevailing in union shops are universally better than in the nonunion or so called open shop. It is, however, necessary for the proprietors of shops closed to union men to pay a scale of wages and maintain hours and conditions closely approaching those that obtain in the union shop. This is a condition forced upon them against their will to enable them to get sufficient help to man their industries and to discourage the unorganized workers from joining the union of their craft.

The purpose that prompts the effort to disrupt the trade unions is very clear. It enables employers to reduce wages to the minimum, lengthen hours at will and impose efficiency systems to drive men and women to the limit of physical endurance, wearing them out as they would a machine, and finally cast them into the human scrap heap in a condition beyond repair.

There is ample data under existing conditions in many industries, to prove the union shop produces the maximum in output at less cost per unit when compared with the nonunion shop. It must be understood, however, that wages can be reduced in the nonunion shop to a point where it would be impossible to sustain this argument. Therefore, if given a free hand in the labor market—universal open shop and a closed shop in the markets for the products of labor—the ideal condition for the disciples of the open shop will obtain. Property will be enthroned and labor enslaved. —W. E. Bryan in American Federationist.

The investigation of the "Money Trust" of the United States developed the fact that the U. S. Government advanced the banks $25,000,000 to assist them in stemming the financial panic of 1907, and that the money was used on the stock exchange.

Don't say that Socialism will not work. Study our proposition and then you will be better able to tell us why it won't. We are always willing to learn where our philosophy falls down.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the construction of a residence for the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Invermere, near Athalmer, B. C.," will be received up to 4 p.m., on the First day of August, 1912, for the several works and materials required in the erection of a residence for the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Invermere, near Athalmer, B. C.

Specifications and plans can be seen on application to Mr. Duncan Anderson, Athalmer, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, equal to ten per cent of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the individual or company sending it declines to enter into a contract with the Department or fails to complete the building.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or anystender.

[illegible] advertisement without authority will not be [illegible]

A. L. JARVIS,
Assistant Deputy Minister, and
Secretary of Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture.
—25252 Ottawa, 20 June, 1912

WATER NOTICE

For License to Take and Use Water.

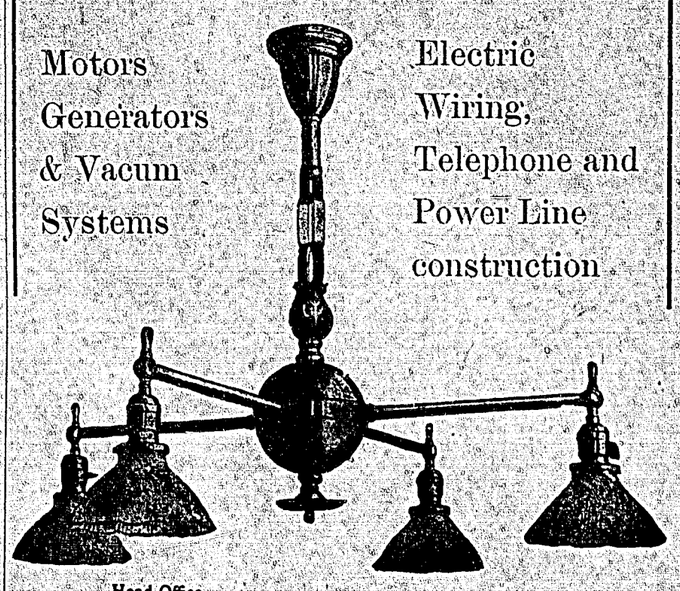
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, THOMAS GORRIE, farmer, near Flagstone, B. C., intend to apply for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second out of three unnamed streams, running in a Westerly direction through Sub. Lot 41 of Lot 4589, land owned by me, and sinks on Lots 256 and 257 G.1.6 East Kootenay District. Two of the streams will be diverted at their source and the other where it crosses my easterly boundary, and will be used for domestic and irrigation purposes. This notice was posted on the ground the 8th day of July, and the application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

THOMAS GORRIE.
Flagstone, B. C. 31.

The Quain Electric Co., Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
Electrical Supplies & Fixtures

Motors
Generators
& Vacum
Systems

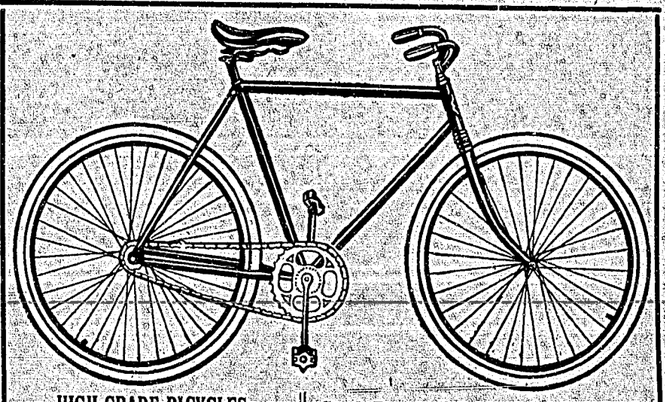


Electric
Wiring;
Telephone and
Power Line
construction

Head Office
Cranbrook, B.C.

Branches
Fernie & Medicine Hat

Imperial Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,996,900
Reserve Fund ..... 5,996,900 Total Assets 72,000,000
D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager



HIGH GRADE BICYCLES
John Minton
FERNIE BICYCLE STORE
Repairs Neatly Executed
Send Post-card for catalogues of following wheels:
CLEVELAND BRANTFORD,
DOMINION, PERFECT, B. S. A.
MASSEY SILVER RIBBON.
Cycles on Hire :: Accessories.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Orginal Charter 1854

The Purposes of a Bank

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

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada
J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

VARICOSE VEINS CURED
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.
Confined to His Home for Weeks.

"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the veins would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists but soon found out all they wanted was my money. I commenced to look upon all doctors as little better than rogues. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much and I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, as he had been treated by them himself and knew they were square and skillful. I wrote them and got THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn $17 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning $21 and never loose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment.
HENRY C. LOCUST.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood. The virus has not been entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures all blood diseases.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN.—Improper acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically and vitally you are not the man you used to be or should be. Will you heed the danger signals?

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has TREATMENT will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

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

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

Mothers: Here is a Chance to Save Money

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Percale House Dresses Good Quality at $1.50

Just the thing for morning wear. We are placing all our stock on sale Saturday morning. Some are made in a good quality percale, the flounces and yoke being of contrasting material, in colors of grey and blue. Other styles are in striped ginghams, pink and white, grey and white, navy and black. The regular price for these garments is $2.50 to $3.50. **Saturday special $1.50.**

A Few Wash Suits to be Closed Out at $2.50

We have a few wash suits to clear, they are in colors of blue, champagne. These have been marked down to the very lowest possible figure.

Prices from $2.50.

THESE ARE SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY. COME EARLY AND GET THE BEST VALUES.

SUNSHADES

The remainder of our stock of Sunshades to be sacrificed. They come in colors of champagne with contrasting borders, and in white embroidered covers, etc. Regular values up to $3.00. Special from $1.25.

TOWELS

White and brown Turkish Bath Towels. These are a very special bargain. Regular 50c., 40c. pr.

New Stock of Children's Clothing at Low Prices

We invite you to inspect our new stock of Children's Buster-Brown Suits. A new shipment just arrived embraces every new and up-to-date feature in children's apparel.

New Tweeds, Worsteds and Velveta trimmed, with silk braids to match, emblems embroidered on sleeve and front, made up with military collar or large sailor collars. Prices range from **$3 to $10.**

CHILDREN'S REEFERS

Every mother should see these Reefers, they are necessary for the well-dressed child. Our stock this season surpasses any previous one in the variety of style and price. Navy Blue, reefer made, with velvet collar and trimmed with brass buttons; also in a large variety of tweeds, coverts and shepherd plaids. These have to be seen to be appreciated. Our low price makes these stylish garments within the reach of all.

See the Display of Children's Suits and Reefers in Our Windows

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Clearance of Wash Skirts

In white duck and drill. Some trimmed with braidery and others finished large pearl buttons. Specially reduced. Prices special, from **$1.50.**

Long Wash Coats

We have quite a few of these useful Coats to clear. They come in champagne, some plain tailored Coats, and some have pipings and trimmings of black. The regular value of these coats is from $6.50 to $8.50.

Special, from $3.50

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

New Arrivals in Tweed and Whipcord Skirts

Just arrived a shipment of Tweed Skirts. These are the very latest models, and the styles are carried out in the very newest materials. One specially good number is made in a perfectly plain tailored style, has heavy outside seams. The cloth used in his model is a heavy grey diagonal Tweed. Our price **$9.50.**

Other models we carry out in the new whipcord effect. The styles are extremely dressy and the price is right. They come in colors of navy and brown. Special **$8.25.**

Economical Housewives Find Many Opportunities to Reduce Cost of Living by Patronizing Our Grocery Specials

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Bluing, 2 for	.25
Gold Leaf Liquid Bluing, per bottle	.20
Quaker Oats, 5 lb. pkg.	.25
Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for	.25
Braid's Best Coffee, 2 lb tins, each	.85
Patterson's Camp Coffee, pts., each	.20
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	.25
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Apples, 3 lb. tins, 7 for	$1.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Cooking figs, 3 lbs. for	.25
Liquid Veneer, 4 oz.	.20
Armours' Grape Juice, qts.	.60
Sherriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. glass	.20
Cooked Ham, sliced, per lb.	.35
Veal Loaf, 2 tins	.35
Ham Loaf, 2 tins	.35
Queen Quality Sour Mixed Pickles, 20 oz.	.25
White Swan Laundry Soap, 12 bars	.45
Corn Starch, 2 pkgs. for	.15
Tetley's Tea, 5 lb. tins, Blue Label	$1.75
Marafat Peas, 2 pkg. for	.25
White Swan Washing Powder, per pkg.	.20
White Swan Yeast Cakes, 6 boxes for	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

LILLE LOSES INDUSTRY—MINES CLOSE DOWN

West Canadian Collieries Close Down

HILLCREST, July 24.—Considerable talk was occasioned all along the Crows Nest Pass when the news came out that the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, had shut down their mines and coke ovens at Lille for good.

This shut-down is one of the belated consequences of the strike last Summer. Before the strike the company had a ready market for all the coke they could manufacture, practically the whole output of the mine being used for this purpose. During the strike their largest customers contracted for their supply of coke elsewhere and since work was resumed last November has had practically no market for either their coke or coal. The loss to the company is extreme, as much of their equipment, including the fine Belgian coke ovens, will have to be abandoned altogether. It is rumored that the company will start immediately opening up their properties either at the South Fork of the Old Man River or on Byron Creek. Of the two it is more probable that the Byron Creek property will be developed first, it being appreciably nearer the railroad.

The shutting down of the mines and coke ovens means that Lille, as a town, is doomed even more thoroughly than its nearest neighbor, Frank, which was by the report of the Royal Commission regarding the unsafe condition of Turtle Mountain, Lille is situated some seven miles east of Frank and the same distance from the railroad, the town being served by the company's own railroad running from Frank. The mines and coke ovens have been running since 1900. In 1903 the great Frank slide cut the town off from the rest of the world, but the railroad was rebuilt, two "switchbacks" being necessary in order to have a working grade. Before the recent strike the town boasted close upon one thousand inhabitants, but during the eight months of enforced idleness last summer the population greatly decreased at the time of the shut-down not numbering more than three hundred in all. The Coal Company employed all of the male inhabitants of the town with the exception of those engaged in catering to the company's employees in the stores and hotels.

The exodus has already begun and the late employees of the Lille mine and coke ovens are enquiring for work in all the camps along the Pass. A few of these have obtained the employment sought for, but on account of the coal market still being somewhat restricted the majority will be compelled to leave the Pass.

LILLE, July 24—The Lille mine is at last closed down, only just a few working around clearing up, and the coke ovens will be closed up at the end of the week, which means every one clearing out of the camp to seek work elsewhere. It is feared that Lille will be a thing of the past, and that it will be closed down for good. It is said that the coal at Grassy mountain will be taken out from Blairmore which will be much nearer than the old way. The miners of the camp have been transferred to Bellevue mine and the afternoon men will journey from Lille to Bellevue afternoon and night on the flyer. The men are working under J. Griffiths at present until further orders. The store will keep open as long as there is anyone in camp, but it won't be open long as everyone is clearing out for other places.

"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

A remarkable picture is now being shown at the Isis Theatre. It is entitled "The Cry of the Children," and vividly depicts, in two reels, the hardships and privations which children, unfortunate enough to be compelled through dire necessity, to sweat for a subsistence have to undergo. It leads one through the textile mills, where swarms of, what are called in the world, human beings, toiling and spinning for their daily bread. As a contrast the homes of the rich, the mill owners, is shown, and what a contrast! It is such pictures as these that open the eyes of the apathetic and indifferent. It is THE live question of the day, and indeed furnishes much food for thought. A few more educational films of this nature will give the world a better understanding of what men, women and children strike for. It is a remarkable indictment of our capitalist system. You working people who voted the Conservative ticket, see what your handiwork is accomplishing. You will appreciate how you have voted for your enemies, and against yourself, all for a bum cigar and a glass of beer! By special request, to give Creekites an opportunity of witnessing this realistic picture, the manager of the Isis has made arrangements with the film exchange to hold the picture for another day, and consequently it will be shown at the Isis on Saturday afternoon and evening, as well as tonight, Friday.

The programme for tonight and tomorrow night is: "Love's Four Stone Walls," "City of Batoum, Russia" (noted for its oil wells), "The Unwilling Bigamist" (comedy), "Didums and the Xmas Pudding" (comedy).

Feature films from the famous novel of Hugh Conway's "Called Back" will be shown Wednesday and Thursday next.

Coal Creek Notes

(Continued from page 5)

The stork paid a visit to camp last week-end leaving another son to Mr and Mrs. W. Puckey. Mother and son doing well. Keep smiling Willie.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Puckey and family were renewing acquaintances up here last Sunday.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Hall is knocking about again after her accident.

Whilst J. Parry was bringing his horse to the stable from No. 3 mine on Monday afternoon, it kicked him badly about the face. After being attended to by Dr. Workman he was able to proceed home.

Charlie Ward, employed in No. 2 Mine, had the end of his finger taken off last Saturday.

Ned Ralph is the possessor of the winning number for the camera draw of Jack Tyson's. We shall probably hear more of his "undeveloped" ability as a photographer in the near future.

The recent heavy rains have played havoc with some of the gardens up here. Some of them look as if a herd of cattle had tramped through them.

MICHEL NOTES

Now that Mr. A. C. Murray, has been appointed as fire warden we guess it will be necessary for the proper authorities to appoint another coroner in his stead. One woh will be on the scene at all times should any accident occur.

Mr. A Hopwood, of New Michel, has added another line to his present business, that of selling bread. Give it a trial and we are sure you will become a regular customer.

New Michel is being made fresh by the genial Mr. Van Every. Its a wonder the old town does not follow the example set and by some of Bill's points.

John Rogan left Monday night for Cumberland, England, where he intends to stay. His many friends regret his departure and we wish him every success and a safe and pleasant trip.

Mr. MacNeil, of the firm of Eckstein and MacNeil, Fernie, paid a business trip to Michel Saturday last.

The whole country, according to reports, has been in a state of flood. However, we are sorry to say the waves are not Billy Ross' waves of prosperity.

A meeting of the Michel and District Anglers' Association will be held in the hall of the Venezia Hotel, New Michel, next Sunday, the 28th inst, at 7.30 p.m. All members and those interested are requested to be present. Part of the business of the meeting will be to arrang a place for fishing the annual competition.

We learn that Messrs. Wm. Ridley and A. C. Murray have been appointed as deputy fire wardens. William is an addition for the Flathead, whilst Mr Murray's district will be part of the Elk District. Seems funny that the government should be putting extra men on at this time, especially when there has been such a wet season. Wonder if there's an election coming on? (Tut, tut, man; just a wave of "prosperity!")

One of the best paying concerns in the country is a wash-house. We have it in black and white where a man paid thirty-five cents for the use of same for one shift. At that rate it would average about nine dollars and fifty cents per month. If you have any money to invest put it in a wash-house.

The government are erecting a new bridge over the creek here. The structure is to be an improvement on the one now in use.

The Michel Football Team went to Coal Creek Saturday to play for the Mutz Cup. The game ended in a draw. Coal Creek will have to come here now. Better luck next time, Michel.

Mr. James Robertson, for a long time blacksmith for the Coal Company here, left on Monday night's passenger for the land of the Bonny Blooming Heather, where he expects to spend the rest of his days. Scotty leaves a host of friends behind who wish him a safe and pleasant journey.

Mr. Barney Caulfield, the superintendent of Michel Collieries, is quite a football enthusiast, and on Saturday journeyed to Coal Creek with the team.

Mr and Mrs. Robert Oakes are visiting friends and relations in Tabor. We wish them a pleasant time.

GUESSING COMPETITION—Who's the man that stole the keg of beer? .....(insert name here). (And who is the individual who drunk it? Who!)

Mr. Thomas Hampton, bowling alley proprietor, is putting up a prize of $3 for the best bowling score made on the ten pins, also the five pins alleys. Get in and get your feet wet—the water's fine.

Messrs. Davison and Rushton, from all reports, are giving the best of satisfaction to their customers. We are glad to hear of this and wish them all sorts of success.

Mr. Harry Ryan, an old resident of Michel, paid a visit here last week from the Yellowhead Pass, at which place he has been working for some months. He reports conditions to be most favorable in that part of the country. We are glad to see him and wish him all sorts of success.

J. W. Wilkinson, President of the B. C. Federation of Labor, Western Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress, will reach Fernie early in August, when he will deliver several addresses on Labor topics. Exact dates will be given later.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of the Rev. Alexander Dunn, died on Hednesday at 3 o'clock. The deceased lady was a native of Guelph, Ont., and leaves a family of little ones—James, 3 years old, a little girl "Tootsie," and a baby girl of 9 months. The remains were shipped to her native town on Thursday and were accompanied by her sister, Mrs Liphardt, and the bereaved husband.

The Veterans' Brigade will give a concert on August 22nd in the Grand Opera House for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an ambulance for the free use of the city. This is sorely needed in a community like this where, unfortunately, there are so many calls for its use, and it is to be hoped that everybody will aid so praiseworthy a project. Plan on view at McLean's Drug Store.

Today (Saturday) is the last day the public will have the opportunity of seeing that wonderful picture "Christ and the Shadow of Death," now on exhibition in the Liphardt Block, evenings only, 7 to 4.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE — House and Lot; 4 rooms, bath and pantry. Lot 3; Block 52, McPherson Avenue, directly behind Court House. Apply at residence, C. G. Minns. p.49-3

FOR SALE—Bell Piano. In use only six months, cost $500, will sell for $400 cash. Apply B. W., District Ledger.

FOR SALE—Two lots in Burnaby, B. C.; twenty minutes' walk from New Westminster Docks; will sell the $500 cash. Apply, District Ledger.

WANTED—Work by the day or housekeeping. Apply, Miss Shaw, Box 9.

FOR SALE—Furniture in 4 roomed house, good cooking stove and other household utensils. Apply, Mrs Bough, Recreation Grounds. 3-p.

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

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

FOR SALE—Four-roomed House on Dalton Avenue; bath-room and other conveniences. Apply, Joseph Cutshaw.

The Press Convention being held in Nelson Friday and Saturday of this week will be attended by representatives of the Fourth Estate from Alberta and Eastern B. C. Printers' costs and advertising rates, and other subjects of interest to the craft will be thoroughly discussed at this session.

Friday night has been set aside at the Roller Rink for the special benefit of learners and beginners, and all who are interested—and there should be none otherwise—in "rinking" and desirous of becoming proficient in this graceful and healthful exercise should not neglect the opportunity. The rink is a great attraction these cool evenings, and the management have got the floor down to perfection.

FOR RENT

On Easy Terms
In the rising town of Elko

RESTAURANT WITH BAKERY

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

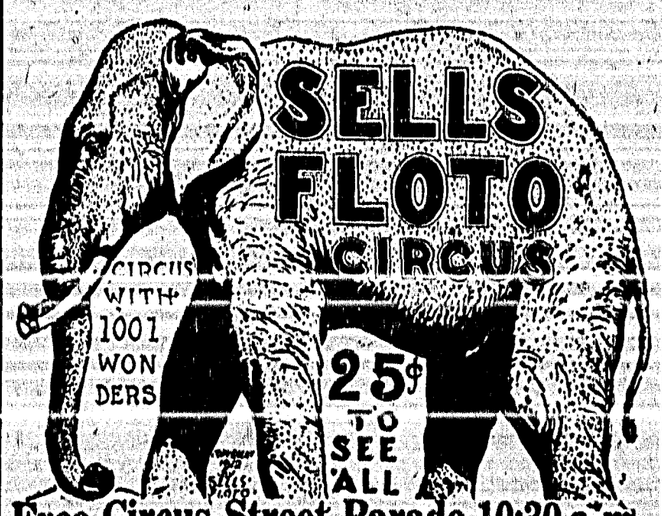
Mrs. E. B. Holkrook
P.O. ELKO

Meet Me at the Roller Rink

PELLAT AVE.

This is what you see there every evening

You Must Not Fail to See



Free Circus Street Parade 10:30 a.m.

9 bands, 250 horses, open dens of wild animals, elephants, camels—400 people of all climes in native costumes will be shown in parade. Two shows daily—afternoon at 2, night at 8, doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Waterproof tents. Admission 25 cents to see it all.

FERNIE, FRIDAY AUG. 2