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NANAIMO COAL MINES OPERATING CONTRARY TO B. C. MINES ACT

MINERS THEMSELVES ARE PARTIES TO THE VERY DANGEROUS CONDITIONS AND LACK ORGANIZATION

NANAIMO, V. I., Oct. 22.—Being in Nanaimo recently, I made it my business to visit what is known as the Jingle Pot mine. It is situated three miles from Nanaimo and derives its name from the pitch of the slope or declivity by which the mine is entered. The pitch of this slope is 70 degrees, and one only retains his footing by exercising great care whilst walking down it. The task of coming up is somewhat different. For that purpose a couple of cars are sent down the mine for the accommodation of the pit-bosses and fire-bosses who are thus enabled to ride up. Attached to the back of these cars is a long hempen rope and the miners are permitted to grasp this rope and thus be dragged out of the pit. Many of the men carry short pieces of rope or leather with which they tie their bodies to the rope and thus save the strain of grasping it, and as I stood and watched I wondered what would happen to those men if the engineer made a mistake or the rope were to break.

The men in the mines of Nanaimo are working under conditions which could not be much worse. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is being wilfully violated by the owners for the purpose of reducing their working expenses, and in at least one of the mines fires are burning all the time the men are at work.

Yet in spite of those conditions the miners of Nanaimo have declined to come out on strike along with the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith for the purpose of forcing the owners to apply the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER ISLAND OWNERS FAIL TO STARVE COAL MINERS INTO SUBMISSION

International Will Render Financial Assistance and Locked-out Unionists Will Win.

From a correspondent in Cumberland comes a touching story of the frantic efforts being made by the "pit bosses" to get the mines started again. For the benefit of the lay mind it may be explained that a "pit boss" is not a very alarming quantity. He is a kind of "superior" person who gets about $3.75½ per day for knowing just enough of mining to make his limited intelligence useful to the mine owner for the purpose of slave-driving. In return for this, nine out of ten "pit bosses" are prepared to lick the boots of a mine manager.

Four of these purblind perishers recently called a "mass meeting" at Cumberland. The chairman said in his opening remarks that he had been requested by two "respectable citizens," meaning thereby two of the four "pit bosses," to call a meeting. That only left one of the four little nigger boys, so he got up and made a motion that they appoint a committee to go to Mr Lockhart, the superintendent, to ask him to find them some work.

For the purpose of ensuring complete harmony during the meeting the door was guarded by four legitimate constables and a number of company thugs and detectives. Their chief work was to prevent the organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, the recording secretary of the local union, and a checkweighman from one of the mines from entering the meeting. However, the miners who were already inside refused to allow the meeting to proceed until these were admitted, so they came in, then all was calm and bright.

The company is using all the usual tactics of their kind, and have served writs on 15 active members of the union to appear in the supreme court at Victoria.

The owners as yet have failed utterly to get the mines going. In addition the engineers are standing with the miners, and have refused to work any machinery which the owners may want to use for the purpose of taking non-unionists into the mines.—B. C. Federationist.

LABOR UNREST PREVALENT IN ITALIAN CITIES

Rise in Price of Foodstuffs May Cause General Strike Against the War

MILAN, October 22.—The continuance of the war in Tripoli, with the consequent rise in prices of foodstuffs and decrease in wages, is accentuating the labor unrest throughout Italy.

Especially is this noticeable in the printing trade, the organized printers of several of the larger cities having demanded an upward revision of the present wage scale. A national strike in this industry is predicted in some quarters. So serious has the agitation become that the master printers recently held a conference in Turin to discuss ways and means of combatting a strike.

In the meantime the labor council of Milan has proposed a general national strike as a protest against the war and the prosecution of Italian Socialists in connection therewith.

Word comes from Rome that the scavengers' strike there is still in progress and that the stench from accumulated refuse in certain sections of the city has become intolerable.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WILL BE FOUGHT OUT

Coming Municipal Elections in London Will Centre Around Question of Public Control of Utilities.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A bitter municipal fight is being waged between the various parties preparing for the approaching council elections in London. They usually attract little attention, but the issue between the Moderates who now control most of the boroughs and the Progressives has become so sharp that the campaign is as exciting as a parliamentary contest. Each borough has its own particular pet problem, but running through all of them is the feeling that the Moderates represent the privately controlled interests while the Progressives stand for the public control of utilities.

MAN WITH LOW WAGES IS BETTER OFF IN THE OLD COUNTRY

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—"With all that can be said and rightly said with regard to the evils of the workers' conditions in Great Britain I am satisfied from my observations in the United States that any man who earns a lass wage than three dollars a day in that country would be better off in Great Britain."

Thus spoke Keir Hardie, the veteran labor member of the British parliament in an interview here today. As the cost of living in Canada is admittedly as high as, if not higher than the cost of living in any city in the eastern states, Keir Hardie is probably correct in his surmise so far as Toronto at any rate is concerned.

ENGLAND HAS HALF MILLION UNEMPLOYED

Colonel Lamb Says 20,000 Could Be Sent to the Colonies Now

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Under the presidency of Hon. George E. Foster, the Oversea Dominion Royal commission is still hearing evidence regarding immigration. Colonel Lamb, of the Salvation Army, said England had a standing army of half a million partially unemployed people. Of these 20,000 could advantageously be sent as emigrants to the dominions right away. Replying to the suggestion that British industries might suffer if a permanent surplus of labor were not available, Lamb declared that it says little for the organizing and brain power of the community it tells of thousands have to be kept in a state of under-employment for the sake of the country's industries.

Questioned why the Salvation Army practically confined its immigration work to Canada, the witness said that they had no preference for Canada against Australia or South Africa. They sent their people where they could get the best returns. Emigration to South Africa could be carried out successfully only as part of a land settlement scheme.

LIEUT. BECKER GUILTY IN FIRST DEGREE

WILL APPEAL VERDICT OF JURY—WIFE SWOONED IN COURT ROOM

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Police-Lieut. Charles Becker was found guilty tonight of murder in the first degree by the jury which has been trying him for instigating the death of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. The verdict was 'Murder in the First Degree," and was pronounced exactly at midnight. Becker was remanded for sentence to the tombs by Justice Goff until October 30. Becker did not flinch when he heard the verdict pronounced by Harold B. Skinner, foreman of the jury. Mrs. Becker, sitting outside the door of the court room fell in a swoon when the verdict was announced.

John F. McIntyre, Becker's chief counsel, announced that he would take an immediate appeal, but added beyond this he had nothing to say.

"The American Employer," a new anti-Socialist monthly publication of Cleveland, Ohio, is significant of the changing times. When anti-Socialits magazines appear in the field it shows that the masters find they have to adopt more strenuous efforts to oppose our progress.

THE ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL

(Special to the District Ledger.)

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 24.—Through an Italian detective the government introduced evidence against both Ettor and Giovannitti at the trial today in the Superior court at Salem speeches were introduced purported to have been made by both defendants, one implying compliment on the success of the attack on the street cars on the morning of the day when Annie Lopezzi was murdered and the other urging the crowd to come out under cover of darkness like wild animals to break the heads of the scabs. An Italian circular bearing the signatures of two of defendants was put in as an exhibit and women were asked to leave the court room, while a statement attributed to Giovannitti was told to the jury. In attacking this testimony the defendants declined to rely upon the official court interpreter and summoned one of their own. Yesterday there was rioting in Salem and street car windows were broken.

STRIKERS THREATEN TO AVENGE COMRADES SHOT BY THE GUARDS

McGILL, Nev., Oct. 22.—The first bloodshed in the strike of the copper miners and smeltermen occurred today when two Greek strikers were shot and killed by company guards.

Immediately followed the riot, Governor Oddie declared martial law and telegraphed Captain Donnelley of the state police to rush his force of the state police to rush his force to the district.

The situation in the entire district is grave. Threats of vengeance are heard on every side and several clashes occurred between the Greeks and company guards.

MAY READ THE BIBLE, BUT NOT INTERPRET IT.

"Church and the Bible"—Is Topic of Father Donnelly at Lecture

"he Church and the Bible" was the topic chosen by the Rev. Father Donnelly, O. M. I., of London, England, when he addressed a large audience in St. Mary's Church, Calgary, recently.

"May people," he said, "have the idea that the children of the Catholic Church are not allowed to read the Bible. That is not the truth. They are allowed, even urged to read it, and every Catholic family should have a Bible in the home. But they are not allowed to interpret it. The hand of authority points and says, 'This is what it means and this is what you must believe.' They may not have the Bible which so many Protestants have, but they have a copy of the first Bible translated into English. The Catholic Church reverences and respects it as a pillar of truth, but does not consider it the sole foundation. People have been told that Luther founded the Bible. Luther was born in 1483. At an exhibition in London, England, in 1837, there could be seen seventeen different kinds of printed Bibles in German and Italian which were anterior to the birth of Luther, and which were issued by the Catholic Church. Many interpret the Scriptures to their own destruction. In the Protestant faith there are many different sects, each claiming to be right, but each different to the other. The truth of two thousand years standing is adopted by the Catholic Church, and is good enough for us. A church that would go astray from that truth is not worthy of God. In Catholicism reason must bow down to truth, and the children of the church must accept the truth as shown them by the authorities of the church."

DRIVEN BY HUNGER TO CANNIBALISM

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Conditions of extreme poverty and privation in Venezuela are described in a letter written from Caracas by a correspondent of the Tribune. In the State of Trujillo more than 600 persons have starved to death during the last season, it is said. The letter continues:

"One almost incredible consequence of the pangs of hunger was the killing of a baby by his two older brothers, who then roasted the body and ate it."

COBALT MINERS STRIKE! MINE CLOSED DOWN

COBALT, Oct. 22.—One hundred and twenty men, representing the total strength of the Cobalt Townsite mine, went on strike yesterday and the mine is closed down. The men appealed for a nine-hour day.

HAILEBURY, Oct 25.—Five instantly killed and one fatally injured was the toll of an explosion which destroyed the Energetic Explosives factory shortly before noon today, while the property damage will reach thousands of dollars.

EUGENE V. DEBS ADDRESSES 11,000

NEW YORK CITY, October 21.—After 11,000 men and women had crowded into Madison Square Garden to hear Eugene V. Debs, Emil Seidel and other Socialists, the police closed the doors, and there were as many in the streets outside as were inside the big amphitheatre. The police said that no such crowd had been seen there since Bryan made his first speech in 1896. The meeting was held to ratify the nomination of Mr. Debs and Mr. Seidel as candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency.

INDICT 8 SOCIALISTS FOR ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 22.—Eight Socialists were today indicted by the County Grand Jury on the charge that they issued a circular attacking Theodore Roosevelt and Congressman Nicholas Longworth during Roosevelt's visit here.

The circular, which was distributed broadcast when Roosevelt was here, referred to him as the executive who "attempted to murder Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." It also recited that Longworth is interested in property in which dens of vice are located.

SAID ROOSEVELT DESERVED DEATH AND IS KILLED

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—Because he declared in the presence of a crowd that Roosevelt deserved the bullet he got, James W. Colback, drygoods merchant was slain by two unknown men. Colback entered a cafe Thursday and heard a group of men discussing the shooting of Roosevelt.

"He deserved what he got," said Colback, "it's too bad that the bullet didn't finish him."

Colback got a blow in the face that floored him. He arose and rushed at the man who struck him. Another man plunged a long knife into Colback and killed him.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—John Schrank, the fanatic who attempted the life of Col. Theodore Roosevelt here last week, was arraigned in district court the other day, pleaded guilty and was bound over on $5,000 bail to the next term of the municipal court, which convenes December 10.

WHOLE POLICE FORCE RESIGNS

LETHBRIDGE IN PREDICAMENT ON EVE OF CONGRESS—DEMAND APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL INSPECTOR

LETHBRIDGE, Oct. 21.—The police force of Lethbridge has resigned on the eve of congress week. The members of the force protested against the appointment of Constable Skeleton of Toronto as inspector in preference to a local man and threatened resignation unless the appointment was rescinded. The mayor refused, declaring that the council would not be dictated to.

Chief Alone Left

Referring to the deadlock tonight, Chief of Police Davis declared he anticipated no difficulty in adequately protecting the city and keeping order during the rush of the Dry Farming Congress. He had already secured 11 men for patrol duty and as the nominal force is about 10 men, the city will not be unguarded. The disgruntled men quit at six o'clock on Sunday evening, leaving the chief the only man on duty.

A lady charged with kidnapping a little boy has been held innocent of any criminal intent and discharged. She probably would have been saved the trouble of appearing before Judge McInnes had she told her story at the police court, but she elected to go to the county court and explain matters in "a more refined place." Judge McInnes appreciated the compliment, but the man in the street will wonder what is the nature of the "refinement" that hangs around the county court, and think the lady is rather like Mrs. Smith in the "Bab Ballads," who, shipwrecked on an island, suffered all sorts of inconvenience rather than hold intercourse with Jones, the only other survivor, to whom she had "not been introduced." The lady's preference for a refined atmosphere not only caused her some inconvenience, but cost the community some money.—Vancouver World.

REVISED VERSION

The prodigal had returned.

"Father,' he said, "are you going to killed the fatted calf?"

"No," responded the old man, looking the youth over carefully. "No; I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of that fat off you."—Columbus Dispatch.

Politicians beg from the workingmen one day in the year, and workingmen beg from politicians the other 364.

PETTIPIECE GIVES UP SECRETARYSHIP

Resigns from Position With Trades and Labor Council Because of Federationist Duties — J. W. Wilkinson Appointed in Place.

Mr. R. P. Pettipiece's resignation as secretary of the Trades and Labor council was accepted last week at the regular meeting of that body and Mr. J. W. Wilkinson installed in his place. Mr. Pettipiece in tending his resignation to the executive and reiterating his reasons to the meeting, stated that he could no longer devote his time to the secretary's work since the work in connection with the Fedeartionist demanded his whole time.

The executive recommended that Mr. Wilkinson be appointed to the place with a salary of $20 a week for part of his time The rest of it was to be given to the Federationist for reporting civic committee and council meetings and such like, in accordance with the decision of the trades body to follow more closely the occurrences at civic meetings.

The recommendation was primarily found to be ultra vires in naming Mr. Wilkinson and the idea of appointing an official to give part of his time stirred up a discussion lasting for an hour and a half.

The matter was ended by the election of Mr. Wilkinson over Delegates Jones and Burgess. Mr. Wilkinson has recently returned from a three months' trip through Canada

NON-UNION TROUBLES IN SCOTLAND

With the consent of the Executive of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union, 1,000 miners employed in the three Summerlee pits, Bellshill, have struck work as a protest against the employment of non-union labor. The trouble has arisen owing to a section of the miners having refused to rejoin the Union since the general strike. At a meeting of the strikers, Mr. John Robertson, president of the Scottish Miners' Federation, expressed the determination of the Executive to insist upon the men rejoining. The officials say that unless a settlement is effected the trouble will spread to other collieries in the county, and over 5,000 men will be affected.

PIT SURFACE WORKERS

Though the passing of the Minimum Wage Act appears to have brought peace into the coal mining world a difficulty has recently arisen with surface workers. In Lancashire they have submited a wages scale to the employers providing for boys starting at the age of thirteen to receive 1s. 9d. per day, rising by half-yearly advances to 4s. 6d. at twenty-one years of age, and for first and second pit bro wmen to have 4s. 9d. and 5s. a day. This was considered by the Lancashire Coal Owners' Association at their ordinary monthly meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, and though no statement was issued to the press, it is understood that no decision was arrived at.

OUR RISING DISCONTENT

When have strikes and political upheavals been so numerous as in these boasted years of prosperity? Never! Why do workers strike?—because they have not produced enough? No. The fight is over the things that have been produced. The workers realize that the markets have been stocked with their surplus product; that their impaired economic condition is the result of having produced too much. Paradoxical, but true.

"Well," you say, "that explains why they strike. What has that to do with political upheavals?"

This. Man is by training a peaceful individual. He is endeavoring to find a peaceful solution for his economic problem. Strikes cannot be avoided. But he understands that no relief comes through capitalist made laws. When he goes on strike the political powers are beating him on the head. He then reasons thus: "That policeman that beats me on the head was appointed by the mayor I voted for. I'll never vote for him again."

In the next strike the judge whom he supported with his vote issues an injunction against him; or the governor has sent the militia that breaks his strike. Again he resolves to change his ballot. He realizes, slowly but surely, that this is a class government; that what the Socialists say about voting and striking with his class will help his economic condition. He may not know the solution, but here is where his knowledge begins.

America's discontent is the agitator, the Socialist literature is the educator and the Socialist movement is the organizer, whose activity will not cease until the economic and political powers rest with the producers of the world's wealth.

"How much are these puppies, little boy?"

"All a quarter 'cept that one, and he's thirty-five cents—he swallowed a dime yesterday."—Puck.

Ends Martial Law in West Virginia

Militia Aided Coal Company to Evict Tenants from Shacks-- U. M. W. Provide Tents.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Governor William E. Glasscock today issued a proclamation restoring Fayette, Raleigh and Kanawha counties to the civil authorities, and ending the rule of martial law which he declared in parts of the three counties when armed detectives, in the employ of the mine companies, attacked and shot striking miners who refused to return to the collieries.

When the military authorities took over control of the districts under martial law, thousands of rifles, revolvers and rounds of ammunition were confiscated from the collieries, as were several Colt rapid-firing machine guns. When the miners were assured that they would be protected from the attacks of the company thugs, they willingly surrendered the arms which they had taken up to protect their lives.

Many hundreds of miners and their families are still without homes. The coal companies dispossessed them because of their refusal to return to the collieries under the terms offered by the operators. The homeless families are being taken care of by friends, but as the latters' store is at the best meagre, the suffering is intense.

Ten companies of State troops will be kept in the field to assist the civil authorities and to prevent, if necessary, a revival of the shooting of the striking miners.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—In spite of assurances from Governor Glasscock that the State troops would not be allowed to take any active part to injure the miners' cause, the soldiers were used to help evict families on Cabin Creek, without any legal process.

International Organizer Ed. Church left for Cincinnatti, where he will procure tents to shelter the dispossessed families. Trusting to the promise of the chief executive of the State of West Virginia, no provisions had been made for possible evictions. The result was that men, women and children had to sleep under the stars until the tents arrived.

They were told that they might remain in the shacks, called houses by courtesy and save their families from exposure to the elements if they would agree to go to work at the operators' terms. But, knowing what those terms meant, not a single one of the strikers consented. Better the possibility of sickness, or even death for themselves and families, than the degradation the companies demand as a condition of employment.

The strikers are bitterly disappointed by the action of the militia, which they welcomed so gladly, hoping that they represented a restoration of the rights of citizens of a free state, so long denied them. The soldiers, especially the men in the ranks, are still in full sympathy with the striking miners. But some influence has been at work, possibly that "unseen government" we hear so much about these campaign times; and apparently, the orders from above are, "Make them go to work or suffer."

FIVE THOUSAND DUKHOBORS

VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—William Blakemore, who was appointed a special commissioner for the British Columbia government to investigate the Doukhobors has found that more than 5,000 of them are now living in this province. Less than 3,000 of them are now living in Saskatchewan. During the past five years 1,000 Doukhobors have left the community to become independent farmers and these are now doing very well in Saskatchewan.

FORTY-FIVE MINERS PERISH

Tasmanian Mine Catches Fire—Imprisoned for Days Without Food and Water

HOBART, Tasmania, Oct. 22.—It is now believed that 45 miners perished in the north Mount Lyell Mine, near here which caught fire last Saturday. Rescuers are still trying to reach the lower levels, but as the men imprisoned there have been without food, water and fresh air for several days, little hope for their safety is entertained. The 51 workers imprisoned in the 1,000 foot level have been rescued. Mining men state that the Mount Lyell fire is the first disaster in Australian mining history.

MINES PAY NEARLY MILLION DOLLARS

Kootenay and Boundary Companies to Date This Year Have Distributed Large Sums to Stockholders

To this date this year five mining and smelting, and mining companies in the Kootenay and Boundary district have paid dividends aggregating $932,000.

The Le Roi No. 2 Mine at Rossland has paid $30,000 in dividends this year, making a total distribution of profits by the company of $1,524,420.

The Nickle Plate of Hedley has paid $150,000 this year, and a total of $638,520. The last dividend, of 50 cents, was paid on September 30 last.

The Standard mine at Sliverton paid $325,000 since April last.

To date this year the British Columbia Copper company at Greenwood has paid $177,000 to its stockholders.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Trail has paid $220,000 this year.

PREMIER IN TOWN

Interviewed by Miners' Representatives

Sir Richard McBride paid a flying visit to Fernie on Saturday morning and A. J. Carter and Thos. Uphill took the opportunity of interviewing him on the question of gas committees in general, a matter which has caused a suspension of work in the mines on Vancouver Island. The matter was thoroughly gone into, the delegation laying particular stress on the necessity of protecting the men who accept such positions from discrimination. Sir Richard gave his assurance, that wherever it can be proven to the department that men had been discriminated against on account of going on gas committees he would take immediate steps to deal with the responsible officials of any such companies in an exemplary manner. He further stated that he would instruct the mines inspectors to keep a close lookout and to report such companies who may be guilty of indulging in such practices.

FERNIE MAN FOUND IN MIMICO ASYLUM

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—A dramatic incident is reported from Mimico asylum for the insane. At a religious service held on Sunday morning one of the patients, Alexander Hills, aged 35, suddenly pointed at another patient and said: "That is my brother."

No attention was paid to him at first, but he persisted in his statement. Investigation proved that the other patient was Harry Hills, aged 30, who went to Fernie, B. C., many years ago and was thought to have perished July 31, 1908, as his relatives had heard nothing of him since that. His mind had become affected and he crossed to the western states, where the authorities deported him on learning that he originally belonged to Toronto.

MINERS AND SCABS CLASH AT ELY, UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 23.—When the management of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, at Ely, attempted to smuggle scabs into the works today, trouble broke out. The striking miners were picketing about the company property when the scabs arrived. The strikers tried to induce scabs to leave their pernicious occupation and were attacked by the company thugs and scabs.

Many small fights resulted, but no one was hurt.

The clash today has given the authorities an excuse to call in the State police. Governor Spry, who has refused to support the company by sending the State troops, promises to personally visit the properties before taking any action in the matter.

Advices from the Utah Copper company, at Bingham, state that everything is quiet. A feeble attempt is being made to mine ore, but only three steam shovels are in operation. The company is trying to get additional scabs, but is meeting with small success. At the Garfield smelter the thirty mechanics are still out.

Vice-President Jackling, has personal charge of the works, and is working day and night in an effort to make some sort of a showing in the production of ore, with the incapable force of scabs.

SOCIALISM AND ETHICS

By Jacob Axelrad

Karl Marx, when he set himself the task of collecting and collating the facts of history, disintegrating and analyzing them, deducing from and prophesying with them, undertook a work of ethics. He sought a basis for ethics, and he promulgated rules of ethics.

Men standing at the head of religious, social, reform and political movements interpose one supreme objection to Socialism. They do not see the ethicizing of society, but claim for it that it only aims at the material, physical enhancement of society. They cannot identify themselves with a movement that preaches the gospel of class-consciousness, that lays down principles which, if need be, must be realized by revolution, in all its grim and ghastly and terrifying aspects. They cannot set their stamp of approval upon a movement which bears upon its escutcheon the flaming colors of equality, fraternity, liberty; the emblem of the arm and the torch—for the reason that that very torch must not only shed new light, and more light, upon, and discover to weak eyes, the noxious and nauseous conditions of our present system, but must also, if need be, set fire to that reeking and filthy heap, that dung-heap of inequality, non-fraternity, and pseudo-liberty of our present-day civilization.

This is the unethical (so-called) side of Socialism. Therein lies the cause of the distrust inherent in so-called esthetes, and upon such reasons the clergy rear their ramparts from which they hurl their vituperative sermons and illogical invective.

If our standard of ethics is to be the present day standard, I am afraid that Socialists will find themselves somewhat handicapped—not much, but nevertheless somewhat—in that a Socialist will have to conform to standards set by non-Socialists and by precisely those who find that Socialism is unethical.

Obviously, it is hardly fair to say that which is ethical this side of the fence is also so on the other. A standard of ethics set up by the ruling class (since all rules of conduct—social, industrial and political—are dictated by those uppermost in society, industry and politics) cannot be a permanent standard. As all other sets of rules—other than those of positive science—change and continually assume new forms and interpretation, the same species of metamorphoses must apply to ethics. Thus, although it was perfectly ethical in the South during our pre-Civil War period to buy, sell and exchange human beings, it is today inconceivable that such conduct sould ever have been considered right and ethical.

The quickened conscience of the people tore to shreds the pseudo-ethical garments of a rotten system, and threw over the shoulders of the country a cloak which, though ethical theoretically was after all not so literally. It was only a cloak, nothing more. The system had not been changed, but the conventional form merely.

Our vices have taken loftier turns—our code of ethics has materially changed from theirs. The law, which to a great and greater extent governs and controls the current ethical standards, not so very long ago deemed it perfectly proper—aye, ethical—to inflict capital punishment for approximately fifty different crimes. Today the law has so changed that in no country is death imposed for more than the one supreme offense—murder in cold blood and with malice aforethought—and the pulse-politic is beating with ever increasing intensity at the punishment which admits of no reform at the murder which is thought (alas) to explate murder.

The clergy from time immemorial have believed — either sincerely or otherwise—in its divine right to direct the destinies of men. By degrees it has accumulated vast wealth and brought under religious and moral sway peers and princes. Unrelentingly it has exacted tribute (Peter's pence) for its support and maintenance. The chosen of God and the elect of men (noble so-called) began to lay hands on everything that was at all worth while. It is significant that the feudal system flourished and knight errantry prospered, side by side. Crusades were begun for mutual benefits. By degrees it became possible for the literal prime minister of the Almighty to immolate himself in a stronghold as mighty as that of the bravest (most wicked) of the barons. The Pope today, although shorn of much of his ancestral power and glory, is still a powerful and glorious monarch. He still owns immeasurable tracts, and directs the forces of innumerable hosts.

It was undoubtedly considered unethical in those fascinating days of the lists to even think of the utter unrighteousness of a system which thrived on the toil of the servant and the villian, which exacted tithes for taxes. One might almost discover—if one were but perspicacious—a certain humor in the whole ghastliness of the utter thievery of that era. To think of your slave fighting in order to keep himself a slave has in it a touch of humor, albeit tinged with a rending pathos, which must appeal to the student of history, to the economic interpreter of history.

And yet times changed. Unethical people demanded a Magna Chata. Forsooth, they got it. What then? Less and less there appeared the verniform appendix of an unhealthy system, less and less there appeared the diminutive "Bart" after the name of milord this and milord that. These gentlemen—the cream of society—of ethics then current. Who will gainsay that? These gentlemen—the whipped cream of society—eventually learned of a new code of ethics. Eventually they were taught a new code of ethics.

It may have been the artistic instinct which prompted Nero to burn Rome, and then, aflame with the inspiration of perishing multitudes, to write poetry and sing lyrics transcendant in their splendour. But it was hardly—hardly ethical. That is clear. But supposing there was a Lincoln setting fire to towns, permitting the slaying of multitudes, encouraging the devastation of acres, and over this ruin and misery tuning the lyre to the sweetest strains of liberty, the divinest music of fraternity, the heavenly melody of equality, and you have a picture that is not artistic, but that is ethical—mark you well—ethical.

With this introduction we may perhaps with impunity proceed upon our way. Socialism stands for certain definite principles. In order to be able to properly say whether or not Socialism is ethical we must first scan the principles which fundamentally go toward the making of that fabric Socialism—and see whether or not they are ethical. If they are, then Socialism is also. If they are not, Socialism is not ethical, and a Socialist—the unmentionable.

First, then, what are the tenets of this new religion, this overwhelmingly logical religion of man. Socialism is that creed (I shall not attempt to deal with the subject scientifically, since all science is ethical) which teaches that all men should own the socially used means or tools of production, and that each man should get all that he produces. Let us see. It is simple of comprehension that our bodily, physical needs are the ones which occupy the most of our attention, and that these needs are the primary ones. We spend (today) the greater part of our waking hours in earning that which will enable us for a fraction of those waking hours to enjoy some of the good things of life. To do this there must first be life; and to provide for this, the working hours of our waking hours, it is necessary that we eat, drink, clothe and rest. Obviously, when so much of our lives is spent in providing for our bodies there cannot be much time left in which to cultivate the intellect. Although mentality is at par and above only when the physique also is at par or above, yet, say some, it is perfectly possible and probable that our mentality may be and in isolated instances has been, serene and lofty, notwithstanding the fact that the body was crippled either through dismemberment, or starvation, or poverty, or other reason. True, very true. But only in isolated cases have we had men such as that. Only in isolated cases have men risen above their conditions, and it is truly marvelous that they have. Of what avail to humanity as a whole that there are some who meekly can bear the cross and unmurmuringly march to Calvary.

As it is today, we strive to meet and overcome that specter in the form of a nine or ten hour day. It is for the waking working hours that we strive. We work ten hours today for the supreme privilege of doing the same tomorrow. The prime instinct is the impelling force, and human associations the controlling one.

Since we are engaged so actively, so strenuously, so killingly, in the task, of keeping body and soul together, it is not unnatural to place great emphasis upon that task, to seek to define it and endeavor to explain and alleviate it.

And it is explained. It is defined and made clear. Students of economics need no other suggestion than the word "Profits," and they understand in a moment the reason of and for this intensity of exertion, this madness of resolution, "Profits." That is the watchword of a civilization that is as goading and as barassing, as any we have read of—as any we have or can imagine. It is a grim specter, gaunt, merciless, conscienceless, pitiless. The merest babes are whipped with its flail-like lash. The tenderest women are stripped by its horney and calloused fingers. The bravest, best, god-like men, are shorn of their honor, their manhood, and their humanity. It is the scythe that is blindly sweeping across the flowing golden grain of human souls. It is the fiery hell of shame that engulfs the weak and helpless and unguarded. It is the whirlwind, and sand storm, the deluge. It is Death!

Picture-to-yourself-an-ulcer—a rancorous ulcer—at first but small, but gradually growing, growing, growing threatening to poison the very vitals—spreading with ominous speed in every direction—gnawing its way to the very heart. See imminent death impending. See the system of today with its profits and its greed. And then behold the vaccine that shall enter and kill off the vermine and germs; that shall permeate through and cleanse and purify the blood; that shall cause the throwing off of the spurious filth, and the accumulation of new blood, new life. Behold a new man, a strong heart, an intrepid soul. Behold Socialism!

Socialism alone sees the reason of the hard, uncompensated toil. Socialism understands the significance of profits. Socialism cries out in clarion tones against the iniquity of gain at another's loss. Socialism points the way, politically, scientifically, ethically, to the obliteration of these iniquities, to the resurrection of the kingdom of heaven on earth—a kingdom which once has been, though history has failed to record it—and which once again shall be.

What men are working so tremendously for, they must have, and should have. They are working—more than for anything else—for the means of subsistence, of existence. This they should have. This they should have without so much effort, for it is immoral, it is cryingly unethical to provide profits. It is a degrading proposition alike for the master and the servant. It is robbery, legal thievery, may it please you, to take what another produces, even if he is stupid enough to give it up without question or protest. But it is cruel, wantonly wicked, to do so when there is a protest, a vain, futile protest, for there you are dealing with the moral man, and with one whom you shall label unethical should he sek to make his protest effective. The hungry eye, the pale lips, the withered frame, are the mute protests of the mass. The form bending over the machine it has created, in humble adoration and worship, is a mute protest against the world. The slanted brow, the loose jaw, the vacant stare of the hoeman is a mute protest against the centuries of tyranny and oppression. History interpreted economically is the defining of the forces that have entered into the building up of a system that gives rise to such protests, whether they be mute or whether they be overt.

Socialism preaches and Socialists practice the gospel of honesty. It lays down fundamentally the self-evident truth that what a man earns should be his to dispose of as he lists. It enunciates the doctrine that you cannot make a profit without causing another a loss. It says first and last that you shall not dare to take what is not yours; that you shall not have the opportunity to take what is not yours; that you shall have no motive for taking what is not yours.

And now as to the second of the primary principles first started with. The people should own the socially used means or tools of production. The tools should be his who uses and needs them. Think a while, brother, the tools shall be his who needs them. Instead of the operation of industries (tools in mammoth proportions) for the benefit of the individual, who at best can but use an infintesimal part of the produce, the Socialist desires the operation of these industries for the benefit of all. Instead of production for its own sake—as a basis for profits in the shape of dividends, interest, rent, etc.—the Socialist demands production for consumption only. Instead of filling storehouses and granaries with surplus products, i. e., products for which, according to economists, there is no demand, men and women and children should be well filled and plentifully supplied with the fruits of the earth and their toil.

There is no need for this overwhelming production of commodities, except the need of profits. There is no necessity for the periodical comatose condition of industry brought on and superinduced by a senseless overproduction ad under-consumption. Crises, but not in the narrow sense whereof they speak. Crises, indeed, when the rich grain lies fallow in the granary instead of snugly in the tissues and muscles of those that have planted the seed, nurtured the fields and cut the fruit. Wearing apparel moldering to dust away, while the masses shiver in their nakedness.

Thus Socialism proposes to use the social tools of production collectively and for the benefit of everybody. Each individual owning the tools he needs (in the collective co-operative body) and each receiving exactly what he earns or produces, with no profits to another. In simple terms this is the task that the Socialist has undertaken to accomplish.

There is nothing unethical in this. Admitted. But what is there ethical in it? is asked. You are dealing with the material, physical man—are you not absolutely ignoring the ethical and moral?

The answer is yes and no. Yes, we are ignoring the ethical needs of man, because we take it as a self-evident and incontrovertible truth that it is unnecessary to preach morals to a man, so long as you but take away all motive for being otherwise. Yes, because given the opportunity and leisure, a man will cultivate the inherent potentialities of his spiritual nature, of his soul, if you please. Relieve him from the oppression of physical need and you release him from the shackles of material aspirations, sordid ambitions and unmanly endeavors. Take from off his back—the burden of subsistence and you will place on his mind the glory and enchantment of existence. Make it not only possible but positive that the tomorrow shall not bear in its hand a Gorgon's head and you will insure a heart that will not turn to stone. Take away the motive for unethical and immoral conduct and you may reasonably suppose there shall be none. Man is deserving of such faith.

Socialists understand that man is human and they love him for that reason. Socialists take it for granted that human beings are incapable of divine conduct (whatever that may be), and for that reason they seek not to obtain the impossible from them. They know that a man may be ethical, notwithstanding the fact that he is otherwise treated. But they desire and strive for it—that men shall be treated humanly and righteously, and thus insure beyond peradventure ethical conduct on their part.

Socialism recognizes that as a rule the physical man is greater than the spiritual, since the physical is continuous and persevering in his demands. It therefore enunciates the doctrine that you must assure the physical man of future comfort if you expect to permanently and increasingly stir his ethical and moral sensibilities. It knows, finally, that this latent quality, this ethical quality of the man, struggles to achieve proportions and to assert itself; that it meets with rebuffs and discouragements, and that as soon as these disconcerting factors are removed the spiritual splendor of man will bloom and grow, shedding joy around it, perfuming the atmosphere of life with the sweetest and finest of deeds. Service shall be the passion, not selfishness.

How, then, can it be said that Socialism and ethics are divergent, or that ethics begins where Socialism leaves off, that they are not one and inseparable. Is it because of the manner in which it seeks to accomplish its end? And what then is that manner or method by which Socialism seeks to bring about the desired result.

As has somewhere already been said, they have taken up the torch for a twofold purpose. Nothing is so well settled as the fact that Socialists wish only to use that torch to enlighten the minds of men, to cast a brilliant luster upon the evils of the day, to focus through it the public eye upon the absolutely impossible unjustness and inhumanity of man toward his brother because of the eternal struggle for existence. The torch must act as the beacon light which shall brighten the shadows of the highway of life and prevent disaster. It is the symbol we prefer for the peaceful evolution which shall eventually terminate in the equitable distribution of the blessings of the earth.

But if that is impossible; if it is a fruitless task to expose the dung heap and uncover the muck; if it proves of no avail to obliterate the rankling evils by exposing them—then that torch will, whether we will it or not, ignite, set aflame the sweltering, filthy mass; it will enkindle the rubbish and clear the earth of the evils which infest it; in short, that very torch will, as it must, symbolize the revolution that will eventually, should the other not be responsive, supersede the evolution.

That is clearly unethical and immoral, our opponents say. They are horrified by the mere word revolution. They forget the American and the Civil revolutions. They forget that the last straw that breaks the camel's back is, after all, heaped on by the merciles driver, completely out of sympathy with the driven. They stoutly maintain that to confiscate property—to shed blood, to injure—is unethical. And we are the last to deny that. But what is urged here and now is this: that under certain circumstances the most unethical conduct might be the only proper and ethical. If to oppress is unethical, then to oppress (which is to repress) oppression is ethical. If to steal is unethical, then to recover that which was stolen is ethical. If to kill is unethical, to forcibly protect one's self is ethical. If to enslave is unethical, to obtain freedom, in any way and at all hazards, is ethical.

The Socialist is earnest, but he is gentle; he is firm, but he is tender. He stands for complete emancipation, not merely external and perfunctory freedom. He stands for the emancipation of the white and black, and believer and unbeliever, the rich and the poor.

He aims high and will not compromise nor cease his struggles for the highest until there is no longer need. He knows that the texture of humanity is blood and tears, and seeks to strengthen the fabric with joy and love. He knows that what a man is "worth" is no criterion as to his value, and that he is only valuable as he is free—free in everything. Mammon is the devil for him, and he knows that today mammon is worshiped. He is trying to show men that there is a greater god than mammon—man. He knows that there are classes today, and that they are antagonistic of the highest morality—of brotherhood. He seeks to displace these classes, and merge them into one mass, one commonwealth, one union—the brotherhood of man. He sees and he knows. All history for him is a battle for freedom. The ages yet reverberate with the clashing and din of arms, and he understands their meaning and their import. He abhors war and murder, even though it be legal.

Man is an infant god, says he, and his day is yet to come, his sun is yet to rise. The future for him shall be an apotheosis of magnificent proportions. Men and women shall love truly, deeply, soulfully. Children shall be young and youth blushing. Men shall be joined heart to heart; the hand clasp shall be vise-like, strengthened with the impulse of unadulterated friendship. There shall be no more wealth, no more poverty. The air shall be a-thrill with the vibrant tunes of health and pleasure; the hearts of the children of the earth shall be aglow with the fire of service and duty. Ineffable peace shall abound over all and the souls of men shall be as the untroubled water of a placid pond. The petty meannesses shall cease to exist, having become needless, and the great ills shall be no more, having become useless.

Socialism has drawn the indictment of the present system. The jury is impaneled and the trial is on. The prosecution is merciless in its scathing and intense endeavors, for its cause is a righteous one. Ethics is adhered to—and what is adhered to is ethical. The verdict is no longer in doubt.

I heard a prayer some time ago, and it went thus: "Oh, may the time be not far distant when error shall be no more, when corruption and evil shall give way to purity and goodness." I hear a command now, and it is the command of Socialism. "We earnestly say that the time is not far distant when error shall be no more, when corruption and evil shall give way to purity and goodness."

The voice of Socialism rises tumultuous above the harangue, the invective, the criticism, the effrontery of today. In majesty it speaks. Thunderous are its accents. In righteousness it demands. Eloquent are its pleadings. In justice it shall attain, for it seause is just.—New York Call.

The earliest use of the word "strike" in the sense of stopping work occurs in the London Chronicle for September, 1765, in connection with a coal strike. This publication reports a great suspension of labor in the Northumberland coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for a higher bounty before entering into their usual yearly "bond." The time-honored illustration of profitless labor, "carrying coals to Newcastle," appeared to have received its first slap in the face during this strike. The Chronicle reports that "several pokes of coal were brought from Durham to Newcastle by one of the common carriers and sold on the sandhill for 9d. a poke, by which he cleared 6d. a poke."

The A. F. of L. executive council has begun in earnest a campaign of organization among the iron and steel industry employes. Later a circular will be issued setting a given date upon which such workers, in both Canada and the United States, will be asked to hold organization meetings; this is to prevent discrimination by the trust coupon-clippers.

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Organizers Report on Northern Field

To the Officials and Members of the Executive Board of District 18, U.M. W. of A.

Gentlemen,—

Acting under instructions of the District Executive Board of District 18, we proceeded into the Northern Field.

With regards to investigating conditions and the advisability of organizing that section of the country we respectfully submit for your consideration the result of our mission in the above named field.

Mines in and Around Edmonton

Clover Bar Mine.—20 men employed. Shipping by railway. Contract rates 27½ cents per car of 1000 lbs. Pillar work, 25 cents per car of 1000 lbs. Timbermen, $2.50 per day. Tracklayers, $2.50 per day. Drivers, $2.50 per day.

Humberston's Drift—6 men employ- employed shipping by wagon.

Bush Mine.—4 men employed repair work.

Humbaston's Drife—6 men employed. Shipping by wagon.

Daly's Mine.—3 men employed; repair work.

Standard Mine.—Not opened.

Star Mine—Not opened.

Frank Mine.—5 men employed; shipping by wagon.

City Mines—Not opened.

Black Diamond Collieries.—12 men employed shipping by wagon.

The Great West Coal Co.—4 men employed; repair work.

The Western Coal Company, Ltd.—14 men employed; shipping by wagon.

The Dawson Coal Co. Mine.—3 men employed; sinking a new shaft.

And a number of small mines situated on each side of the Saskatchewan River, employing from 12 to 20 men in the winter months.

Twin City Coal Company, Ltd.—50 men employed; working regular throughout the year. Contract rates: Entries, $3.50 per yard, 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. high. Rooms: 60 cents per ton of 2240 lbs., over a 2 inch screen. Timbermen: $3.00 per day. Drivers: $2.80 per day. Pushers, $2.50 per day. Outside labor, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. House Coal, $4.50 per ton of 2000 lbs. Powder, $1.50 per box of 16 sticks. Board, $26 per month.

Alberta Coal Company, Ltd.—70 men employed; working steady. Contract rates: Pick mine coal, 90 cents. per ton of 2240 lbs., over a 2 inch screen. This also includes timbering. Yardage, $1.00 per yard on entries. Drivers: $3.00 per day. Powder: $5.60 per keg of 24 lbs. House coal: $2.50 per load. Board: $5.50 per week. Bunk house conditions—in a filthy state.

Cardiff Mines.—50 men employed; working steady. Contract rates: Machine men and helpers, $1.25 per place, average width 12 ft. Loaders: contract, 50 cents per car of 3½ tons. Loaders: Company work, $2.80 per day. Timbermen: 30 cents per set. Helpers: 20 cents per set. Drivers: $3.00 per day. Powder: $5.60 per keg of 24 lbs. House coal, $2.50 per load. Board: $5.50 per week; company boarding house.

Jarvis Coal Company Ltd.—30 men employed; working steady. Contract rates: Entries, 35 cents per car of 1120 lbs. Rooms: 32½ cents per car of 1120 lbs. Timbermen, $2.75 per day. Tracklayers: $2.80 per day. Drivers: $3.00 per day. Pumpman: $2.50 per day. Powder: $4.00 per keg of 24 lbs. House coal, $2.50 per load. load. Board: $5.50 per week; bunk house in a filthy condition.

Jasper Park Collieries—125 men employed, working steady throughout the year.

Contract rates: Entries, $10.00 per yard, 10 ft. wide 8 ft. high. Rooms: 55 cents. per ton of 2240 lbs. Pillar work: 45 cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

Company work $3.00 per day. Outside labor, $2.50 to $2.75 per day. Powder, 35 cents per lb. Caps 7 cents each. House coal, $4.13 per load. House Rent, $12, 24 x 24, without light or water. Provisions: Flour, per 100 lbs., $4.75. Potatoes, per 100 lb., $5.00. Butter, 50 cents per lb. Eggs, 40 cents per dozen. Meat, 22½ to 25 cents per lb. Company store, company boarding house, and company bunk house.

The Drinnan Mine.—5 miles east of Jasper Park Collieries; 12 men employed prospecting.

Yellowhead Pass Coal Company, Ltd.—70 men employed; all working on company work. Miners, $3.50 per day; $4.00 wet places. Backhands, $3.00 per day; $3.50 wet places. Board, $26.00 per month. Shipping about 2 cars a day.

Mountain Park Coal Company.—50 men employed company work. Wages $3.00 per day (wet or dry). Board, $1.00 per day. This mine is situated 40 miles south of the Yellowhead Pass Collieries, and will not be shipping coal until next fall, 1913.

Pacific Pass Coal Company, Ltd.—These mines are situated 22 miles south-east of Yellowhead. 50 men employed. Nine miles of steel to be laid before they commence shipping.

Contract rates: Slopes, $12.00 per yard, 12 ft. wide, 7 ft. high; timbers, $1.50 per set. Back slope, $9.00 per yard, 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high. Timbers 75 cents per set. Entries, $8.00 per yard; 9 ft. wide, 7 ft. 9 inches high. Timbers 75 cents per set.

Powder, 35 cents per lb. Caps, 6 cents each. Drivers, $3.00 per day and board. Outside Labor, $2.00 per day and board. Board, $27.00 per month.

Brazeau Mines.—15 men employed prospecting. Situated 20 miles south of Pacific Pass.

McLeod Colliery.—19 men employed; shipping.

Contract rates: Slopes, $18.00 per yard, 8 ft. wide 7 ft. high. Entries: $10.00 per yard, 8 ft. wide 7 ft. high. Dips: $6.00 per yard, 5 ft. wide, 7 ft. high.

CAMROSE DISTRICT

Battle River Coal Company.—This mine is situated 13 miles east of Camrose on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. 30 men employed; shipping.

Contract Rates.—$2.00 per yard per place; dimensions 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. high. Machine men, $3.50 per day. Timbermen, 50c. to $1.00 per set.

Outside labor, $2.40 per day. Powder, $1.25 per box. Board, $5.50 per week.

Bawlf Colliery.—Closed down; refusing to pay wages due to the employees. Situated 9 miles east of Camrose on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Galican Mines—Not opened up as yet.

Round Hill Colliery.—This mine is situated 17 miles north of Camrose on Canadian Pacific Railway; 25 men employed (mostly farmers).

Contract rates—$1.00, per ton of 2240 lbs. of screen coal over 2 inch screen. Company, $2.50 to $3.00 per day. Board, $5.50 per week. Shipping, about 2 cars a day.

Stony Creek Coal Company.—This mine is situated 2 miles south of Camrose; shipping by wagons; 5 men employed.

Contract rates—20 cents per car of 800 lbs, Company work, $3.00 per day. Board, $5.50 per week.

Saskatoon Coal Company.—This mine is situated 8 miles east of Camrose on the Canadian Northern Railway 12 men employed. All working on repair work.

The above are the chief mines in operation in this district. After a careful and thorough investigation we find that the majority of the men we interviewed are in favor of our organization and are willing to become members of the United Mine Workers of America. But seemingly they are bitterly opposed to becoming part of District 18. Because they claim that they were sadly neglected and could not have a representative of District 18 to attend to their grievances when requested by the local unions. Also, the men believe that the rate of wages paid in District 18 will be the basis in the Northern field.

We believe that an organization of the United Mine Workers of America can be established in this field, but not without considerable opposition on the part of the operators and part of the men. In our opinion in some camps it will cause a strike. However, knowing that it will be a long tedious job to organize this field, we would recommend forming a sub-district of this field attached to District 18. We also recommend that a representative be placed in this field. The mine workers are in favor of an International representative to look after and attend to their interests and to the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. G. HARRIES,
International Board Member
J. W. LACKEY,
International Organizer.

P. S.—Having carefully considered our report on the Edmonton field, and having thoroughly discussed the matter with the Executive Board of District 18, we would further explain and qualify our report by saying that at this time we do not believe that the District and International Union would be justified in accepting the responsibility that would be attendant upon the Organization in that field. Our recommendation as to the method to be adopted is naturaly dependent upon the District and International to organize that field. We would suggest, however, that such action be deferred until such time as further development would facilitate the work of organization.

(Signed) THOS. G. HARRIES
JOHN W. LACKEY.

LONGEST ENGLISH WORD

What is the longest word in the English language? The query has been suggested to a correspondent by the present discussion as to disestablishment. Our reader has found disestablismentarian in his dictionary, and presumes there is no objection to adding the prefix anti, and so obtaining a word of twenty-five letters. A goodly number and one which ought to carry conviction by sheer weight.—London Chronicle.

AMENDMENTS TO COMPENSATION ACT

Rossland Miners Suggest That Compensation Be In Form of Insurance

ROSSLAND, B.C., Oct. 21.—The following report has been submitted to the officers and members of Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners. "We, your committee appointed to draft up a resolution to amend the Compensation Act, the same to be sent to the various locals of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and the provincial government, also to Lorne A. Campbell, the government representative of Rossland, B.C., have the following appended for your consideration:

"Whereas, under the present system of the Workmen's Compensation Act we find that only those relatives depending on the deceased are eligible to receive the compensation allowed, and

"Whereas, we find that under this system it is to the advantage of all companies employing labor to give a preference to those whom they may know would not come under the act, in order to avoid paying the same, consequently discriminating against the men with families, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we the members of Rossland Miners' Union in regular meeting assembled, petition the provincial government to amend the act so that it would come in the form of an insurance, the same to be left to the next of kin, or whomsoever he may see fit."

Price of Goods

Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, have passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, when the wages of mine employees were raised in 1907, the merchants of Rossland advanced the prices of commodities to such an extent that the miners were robbed of the benefits of the increased wages, and

"Whereas, when wages were reduced the said merchants maintained the same excessive price although they promised to reduce them in proportion to the reduction in wages, and

"Whereas, the crops this season are so abundant that an advance in the price of commodities at this time would be unwarranted. Therefore be it

"Resolved, that if prices are raised we will use every means in our power to combat the same by sending elsewhere for our supplies if necessary, And that this resolution be published and a copy forwarded to each storekeeper in Rossland."

COAL MINE MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE CANCELLED

Recently an enquiry was held at Merritt, Nicola Valley, by Mr. John Stewart of Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, who was appointed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act at the instance of the hon. the minister of mines, concerning the conduct of Mr. Benjamin Browitt, as manager of the Diamond Vale Colliery at Merritt, and holder of a first-class certificate of competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The charges against Mr. Browitt were, briefly, that he on March 7, 1912, and other days previously, employed to act as fire boss Henry J. Grimes, who was not the holder of a certificate of competency as required by the act all fire bosses shall hold; that he delegates to that unqualified man his own powers as fire boss; that by reason of his negligence the Diamond Vale Mine was not examined as required by the act before the men were admitted thereto; that on March 7 an explosion occurred in the mine whereby seven men lost their lives; that he had been convicted of an offence against the act; and that by reason of the foregoing he is unfit to be holder of a first-class certificate of competency under the act.

Prior to the issue of notice to hold the enquiry, Mr. Browitt had been prosecuted and fined in a court for the offence against the act referred to above. The commissioner who held the enquiry decided that the represen- in this connection had been proved, in this connection had been proved, by the evidence taken before him, to have been fully sustained, so he cancelled Mr. Browitt's first-class certificate of competency.

The commissioner also heard a charge made by Mr. Thos. Graham, chief inspector of mines, against Andrew Pilkenen for saying made up dummy tamping charges, these having clay at each end and coal dust in the middle, in violation of the act, with the object of deceiving the shot lighter. The act provides that clay only shall be used for tamping purposes, so the defendant's certificate of competency as a miner was suspended, the charge made against him having been proved.

GIVE FARMS TO THE NEWLYWEDS

Uncle Sam to Encourage Marriage of 3,000,000 Couples

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 21.—Farms for three million married couples are sought in a bill which the Society for the Abolition of White Slavery announced here today it will ask United States Senator John D. Works, of Los Angeles to introduce at the next session of Congress.

Under the bill as devised by officers of the society, almost any one can get married, so far as financial considerations are concerned. Three million couples to be exact, are to be provided for.

The government, under provisions of the bill, would subdivide some 300,000,000 acres of its 738,000,000 acres of unclaimed land, build houses, barns and fences, supply tools, horses and seed and install on these farms newly wedded couples.

Children as Assets

"There's nothing quixotic about such a proposition," said Secretary John G. Lawlor, of the Society tonight. "Much the same thing is done in New Zealand and Australia now."

Long term payments for the property would be granted, the bill contemplates, with the proviso that for each child to reach the age of 14 years, 33 per cent of the mortgage be charged off. Thus, three children would absolve the happy parents from all indebtedness to the government.

"The bill," said Mr. Lawlor, "would reduce immensely the number of young women who go wrong, because it would increase the number of marriages. It also, would increase the birth rate, reduce the cost of living and stop migration to the cities.

Need Population

"It is not generally known that 30 counties in Missouri and seven in California lost population instead of gaining in the last ten years.

"For the instruction of the city farmer," Mr. Lawlor said, "the winter course in agricultural schools and travelling instructors would serve."

The society, it became known recently, has appealed to President Taft to compel local immigration authorities to expel dissolute women of foreign parentage, and to number 30,000 now resident in this city, and to drive out their hangers-on.

In conection with the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held at Washington, the American Federation of Sex Hygiene has made a striking exhibit of the annual waste and loss from the substance of the people due to indulgence in vice and luxury. An estimate of the money cost of the social evil is put at the appalling sum of $3,000,000,000 a year. But the waste of human flesh is still more appalling.

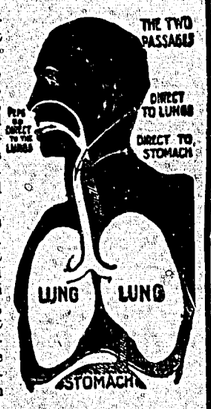
Listen!

Have you heard about Peps? Peps is a new scientific preparation put up into tabloid or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.

There is no connection between the lungs and the stomach.

Suppose something were wrong with your stomach—say indigestion, or ulceration—would you think of taking some medicine which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs? Certainly not!

Why then, when your lungs and chest are affected, should you dose your stomach—an absolutely separate organ—with medicine? Is it not far better to treat the ailing organ direct?

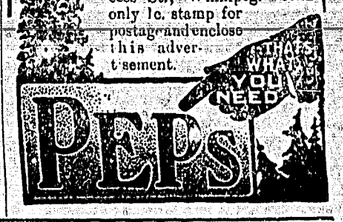


Peps provide a direct treatment for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung, chest and throat troubles. Peps contain highly medicinal essences and pine extracts condensed into tablet form. You put a Pep on your tongue, and as it slowly dissolves, these volatile essences turn into vapor. You BREATHE the remedy to your sore ailing lungs direct—not swallow it to your stomach, which is not ailing. (See diagram.) The healing fumes, thus breathed down, bathe the delicate, inflamed membranes of your breathing-tubes and pass right on to the tiny passages of the lungs—a course no liquid or solid medicine could possibly take.

Peps fumes are healing and antiseptic. They heal sore tissue and kill disease germs. Peps bring pine-forest fumes to your home, instead of you going to the pine forest!

For that cold, that night cough, that touch of bronchitis, don't dose your stomach! The trouble lies in your lungs. Peps go to the lungs direct and will cure you.

All druggists and stores 50c. box. Write for free sample to Peps Co., Toronto, or 52 Princess St., Winnipeg. Send only 1c. stamp for postage and enclose this advertisement.



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Are selling Agents for an
ESTEVAN (Sask.)
SUBDIVISION
Further details will be given later

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with the exact equivalent in the moneys of the principal countries stated on the face of each cheque. They are economical, absolutely safe self-identifying and easily negotiated. 8.3
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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

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THANKSGIVING DAY

ON Monday next, the 28th, is the day that has been designated by the Governor-General of Canada as Thanksgiving Day. This day is set apart for demonstrating the gratitude of the inhabitants of this Dominion for the bounteous crops produced during the past season.

Before discussing the merits or demerits of this particular holiday, we think it proper to give a few details relative to its origin. So far as we have been able to ascertain this holiday is usually subject to the appointment of the President of the United States and generally the day of observance is the last Thursday in the month of November. Canada, however, follows the example thus set, but sets the day about a month earlier than is the custom in the republic to the south of us. The festival is in its essence a harvest thanksgiving and perhaps owes its origin to the Pilgrim Fathers, as Governor Bradford first set apart a day in the United States for that purpose at Plymouth in 1621. It was at this place that a party of English Separatists established themselves in Massachusetts, taking the name of the place from the famous seaport on the Hoe. So much for the historical part.

As evidence that the sentimentalism attached to this particular event has given place to a more practical, commonsense view of matters, harvest festivals in Great Britain, which are in principle the same as Thanksgiving Day have been abandoned this year by the members of the churches because of the realization that to give thanks for benefits received is, especially in the agricultural counties of England, more or less an absurdity. As a result of the continued wet weather crops to the value of many millions of pounds have been destroyed, and owing to their financial losses no less than seven farmers in one county committed suicide in a month. When one stops to make even a superficial analysis of these idealogical notions and uses just an ordinary amount of everyday logic the absurdity of the situation is self evident.

Nature pursues her relentless course regardless of thanksgivings, harvest festivals or even denunciations. It is quite true that Canada has had a bounteous crop, but why the whole nation should be constrained to give thanks therefor is somewhat of an anomaly when we look over the vast territory of mother earth, and find that there are millions who are constantly on the verge of starvation, larders empty and the merest threads of rags upon their backs. And why is this? Because the masters of bread hold the key to the situation by their private owenrship in the means of production and distribution. No doubt these self-same masters should congratulate themselves upon the lack of intelligence displayed by the great mass in allowing them to retain possession. However, there is as much sense in the working class as a whole returning thanks as there is for a hungry mortal to stand over a grating from which exudes the steam of savory smells from a cookhouse and then fall upon his hands and knees and give thanks for the excellent repast he had enjoyed.

The future might indeed be one of pessimism were it not that everywhere are noticeable signs of enlightened discontent, and though many do not really grasp the basic cause of their ills they are, thanks to the education both by voice and pen, coming to realize the fact that to enjoy they must possess, and are therefore studying the course essential to be followed in order to obtain access to the means of life.

These are horrid concrete facts, and no amount of verbalism upon the part of those whose interests are best subserved by the continuance of ignorance among the people can consistently refute. The student of sociology can say with Longfellow—

"Let us be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait."

A TRAGEDY

"Mrs. Julia Bokowski and her two children, aged three and five years respectively, were found lying in pools of their own blood on the floor of their home, 26 miles north of Carlstadt, late on Wednesday evening. . . . The gruesome discovery was made by neighbors of the Bokowski family, and it is believed that in a fit of despondency the woman killed her two children with a knife, which was lying beside her, and then stabbed herself in the heart with the same weapon. . . . It is said that for some time past the woman has apparently been deranged, and since the death of her husband two years ago has been very despondent. Still living on the homestead, doing the work of a farmer in order that she might gain possession of the 160 acres on which she and her husband had settled, the woman bore up bravely until two months ago, when the boy, aged five, and the girl, aged three, were taken ill with diphtheria."—News item.

The above brief outline of a terrible tragedy must give one food for serious reflection. Here in this blessed Canada a country flowing with milk and honey, and for whose bounteous harvest we are to give thanks on Monday next, the economic struggle for existence is so strenuous as to drive a woman to insanity. Who is to blame for this tragedy? We are all to blame. We are to blame for voting men into parliament who have neither the knowledge of such conditions or are heartless enough to allow it to go unremedied. This poor woman, left in what is to her a strange land, with the necessity of providing food [illegible] shelter for her own flesh and blood. She did what she could—hard manual work. To her it was a necessary work—her very bread and butter—she did more than her share to bring about this bounteous harvest for which we are giving thanks on Monday. She bore all the risks, all the burdens to bring up her young children. Were we humane, even civilized in our laws our benevolent government, who one day in three or four years—election day—is the friend of the workingman would have given this poor widow, not only her title deeds to her little plot, but would have rendered her sufficient assistance to at least keep the wolf from the door. It would put its great shoulder under the heavy burden which has been passed on to the mother in her time of need, and to her children in their sickness.

LOADING UP THE PRESS

EVERYONE to his own profession, trade or calling," and the government of this Canada of ours has found room for a new department, the members of which will no doubt be known as "Press Loaders." From the office of the Chief Government Whip at Ottawa, upon letter paper bearing the royal arms, and marked "Personal and Important," there was addressed a circular letter to the "Editor, District Ledger, Fernie, B.C." That the matters was wrongly addressed there can be no doubt for the circular was only intended for Conservative editors, and even our most venomous enemies would hardly place us in that category. It is interesting to know how political news is obtained nowadays. The letter says:

"Attached here you will find several galleys of news matter of a political character. This is the beginning of a free service for the purpose of giving wider publicity to AUTHENTIC GOVERNMENT NEWS and other political information of a timely character. Your paper has been recommended to be placed on the list in the belief that you will be willing to make use of the service. This service will be weekly and entirely without cost to the papers receiving it. All that is required in return is that a copy of your paper be sent to the undersigned in order that a check may be kept on the matter published.

"You will notice the articles are varied in character and tone so as to suit particular requirements. I would be pleased to hear from you as to the quality of the matter which would suit you best in order that I may know what to send you from week to week if you take advantage of the service.

"This service will not be furnished the large city papers and overlapping will be avoided as far as possible if you will let me know what other papers have a circulation in your territory.

"The news matter will be ABSOLUTELY AUTHENTIC and the requirements of particular localities will be considered. You may use the matter dated from here as a 'Special' or as editorial comment just as you choose.

"The news matter will be up-to-date and written by a staff thoroughly in touch with their subjects.

"Kindly let me hear from you by return mail as to the amount you can make use of and the particular kind of matter you require."

The caps are not ours, and is draw attention to the fact that there is a jester in government circles in Ottawa. Only a man with a pronounced sense of humor could have played this trick on the Chief Government Whip.

Among the things that were sent out on this week's service were big headlines such as "How L. P. Pelletier Gets Cheaper Cables—Succeeds Where Others Failed"; "British Consular Service to Work for Canada"; "Cattle Industry to be Revived—Government Take Action"; "Paragraphs"; Every inch of reading matter was one big blow of the Conservative trumpet, and the belittling of the work of their predecessors. Especially is it hard on the ex-Liberal ministers, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in particular. This department will cost the people of Canada hundreds of thousands of dollars and the man from whose hide it is taken out is that of the working plug. It is to dope the country press and in many instances it will be greedily snatched up. The average country editor could do with some assistance and the crafty politicians knowing this has graciously come to his relief. But at what a price to the public conscience! There is a difference between ready made "news" and ready made "views." Many papers cannot afford to maintain correspondents at the capital and had we a government for, by and through the people, such a move on the part of the government would be commendable, but since under the present system no government could do so with any degree of fair-mindedness, and in the interest of the public, it is far better left alone. From ready-made views to political opinions, for the insertion of which advertising rates are secretly paid, is but a short step, and, in fact, at election time this is practically done in the open. It would seem that in their insane desire to keep in power capitalist politicians will stop at nothing, but this latest move of theirs is about the most despicable yet.

Citizens of B. C. are once more reminded that the 31st of this month is the last day for being put on the municipal voters' roll. As these elections come round every January all those who have paid their road tax should make an appearance at the City Hall at once and make the formal application.

SOCIALIST PARTY

All members of the Socialist Local are requested to meet in the Library Room of the Miners' Hall on Sunday next at 7.30 o'clock in the evening. Matters of general interest to the party will be discussed, and the question of dues should not be overlooked as the Secretary will be on hand to receive same.

REMEMBER—Sunday, October 27, at the Miners' Hall, at 7.30 p.m.

SCARPINO INQUEST

The jury in the case of Mike Scarpino, who came to his death on Friday last, brought in a verdict of death caused by accident incident to coal mining.

The funeral took place at four o'clock on Sunday from the Catholic Church, when a large number of his friends and relatives formed the cortege which was headed by the Fernie City Band, the Rev. Father Michels officiating and Thompson and Morrison supervised the funeral arrangements.

BIG AND VARIED PROGRAM AT THE GRAND THEATRE

The pictures which are being shown at this theatre are of exceedingly good quality and deserving of patronage. The projection is good, and the subjects interesting and varied. The programme for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, is: Friday—"Grandpa," "The Maid and the Man," "The Chaperon" (a rip-roaring comedy), "The Vitagraph Monthly" (introducing all the latest current events), Saturday—"Her Honor of Triumph (a gripping drama), "The Long Arm of the Law," "His Girlie" (a scream comedy), "She Never Knew" (a Vitagraph drama), Sunday—"The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare's Masterpiece), "Neighbors" (a Biograph comedy), "A Trip on the Nile" (Egypt), "Tweedlum in a Girls' School" (one big roar).

The gruesomeness and inhumanity of capital punishment does not force itself upon one so emphatically as when a legal murder is to be committed at our very door. The appeal of Fritz Eberts for a retrial has been refused by the Superior Court of Canada at Ottawa, and unless a reprieve comes along he will be hanged at Macleod on November 2. The jury, who brought in a verdict of guilty, made a strong recommendation for mercy, and it is yet hoped that their wishes will be acceded to by the authorities.

ECONOMIES AND BABIES

"Minimum wage" is a term that is just coming to have a clear meaning in the minds of the average man and woman; and yet even those who are using the term seldom recognize the vital importance it is coming to have in modern society.

When an eminent physician and statistician recently informed the public that the 17 per cent of deaths of babies under one year of age, from so-called congenital effects, one-third of these deaths occurred during the first week of life, no one thought the minimum wage was involved.

But the new president of the American Medical Association, the famous Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York, declares that these deaths are caused in large part by the overwork and underfeeding of the mother before the birth of the child. He declares that while ignorant and deceased parentage is in a large measure responsible, the basic cause is economic.

His address to the association upon the question was a caustic, almost savage analysis of the causes of infant mortality. Most of all did he criticise the so-called philanthropists who want to put mothers "to rest" by feeding babies on artificial food. And he leaves no doubt that he puts the responsibility of the well-being of infants upon the society which mistreats the mother.

"What the world wants," he says, "is healthy babies. What the baby wants is full health and weight; that means a competent mother, sufficient food to have a quiet night, free from excessive labor through the day, exempt from a local curable disease that may interfere with the development of the child or undermine her well-being and general health.

"What the mother wants is what she has a right to expect, as the reward for the service she renders to mankind in the shape of a healthy child; a place as healthy as the best hospital without disrupting the family. Modern society is built up on the family. No woman will consent to be taken to a hospital unless desperate need compels her to leave her home.

"Society is beginning to appreciate that it owes human being a human dwelling place, with enough air to breathe in. If you build houses unfit to breathe in you steal air which is common property. What society wants are men and women citizens. But in order to be able to rely on their co-operative functions it must see to it that in its book of ethics the term charity is supplanted by responsibility."—Calgary News-Telegram.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RULES FOR SUCCESS

Do not work hard. Take warning from the horrible example of the toiling millions. The harder they work the less they get.

Do not save your money. This is fatal. The world is full of people who are contriving to get hold of money that has been saved. Spend your money on things that you need. In that way you develop a big, healthy appetite for ways of enjoying yourself. With appetite comes the means of satisfying it. All this comes from spending money freely.

Be very devout and religious only if you are a banker or in some other fiduciary calling where popular confidence is requisite; also if you are a doctor or a lawyer or in some other profession which does not permit of advertising in the ordinary way. For most business, however, you may quite safely forget the next world and devote yourself exclusively to this one.

Be pessimistic when you are investing your money and optimistic when you are getting other people to invest their money. Either pessimism or optimism is a bad working rule for all occasions.

Do not be loyal to anybody or anything except yourself. If necessary to pretend a loyalty in order to help yourself, very well, but do not let the loyalty become the important thing Loyalty is merely a name for an invisible chain.

Do not follow the Golden Rule. Associate, if possible, with those who do follow the Golden Rule, but be the exception. This is hard to do these days, but it means sure success, if you can work it.

After you have succeeded and are asked by a newspaper to give the secrets of your success, do not tell the truth about it. Say you got ahead by working hard, saving money, following the Golden Rule, being temperate in all things, optimistic at all times and unswervingly loyal to interests of your employer and every one else who expected loyalty.

FINE FOR TWO

"Did you ever tell that young man that late hours were bad for one?" asked the father at breakfast table.

"Well, father," replied the wise daughter, "late hours may be bad for one, but they're all right for two."—Yonkers Statesman.

GREAT DISCOVERY

I tell you we live in an age of progress.

How now?

Now some sharp has discovered that you can shake fleas off a dog with a vacuum cleaner.—Kansas City Journal.

Canadian Pacific

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OCTOBER 28th, 1912

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

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Between all Stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver, including branches.

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SPECIAL RAIL FARES
In connection with
TRANS-ATLANTIC TICKETS

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to Montreal - $62.15
to St. John - $70.15

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Return limit 5 months from date of issue.

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Comedian

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Kerndon Sisters

Singing and Musical Act

Lew Harris

Hebrew Comedian

IT IS PINING ON THE STEM, TOO

The report comes that the Montreal Melon crop is a failure. What about the one the Canadian Pacific railway proposes to cut and which grew in Montreal?—From the Ridgetown Dominion.

79,000 Persons in Australia draw state pensions.

Maple Leaf

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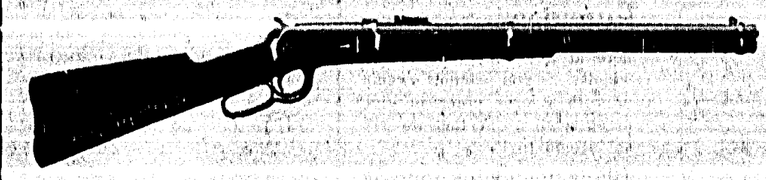

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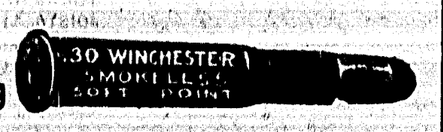

J. D. QUAIL, Hardware, Furniture

News of The District Camps

TABER NOTES

Everything is going pretty well in Taber at present, the mines working every day. There don't seem to be any trouble about cars, as so far (this month) the supply has equaled the demand.

Saturday was pay day at the big mine. Some of the men did fairly well, but others again had a very small pay coming. A miner in this camp generally has his coal mined by a machine, and when anything goes wrong, and delays the machine runner, it throws the loader short of coal and causes him to lose time, hence the small pay. Taking the average it was fairly satisfactory from the men's point of view. The output of coal was not as large as the management would like, as they have a lot of orders on hand. The output at present is about half the capacity of the mine.

Dick Morgan, who worked at the Eureka, the last two years, started on Monday at the big mine.

The long expected timber has arrived. The delay was owing to shortage of cars at the mills in the Pass.

There is a lot of new faces at the big mine now. There seems to be a new crowd every week. Quite a number from up the Pass have been here since the mine opened up, but most of them have quit again. By the way, boys, when you come this way bring your transfer with you and save a lot of trouble.

Walter Coombs, who was top boss at the Canada West for the last five years, has resigned his position and gone to California. Before leaving he was presented with a gold watch by the surface men, with whom he was popular. He leaves a large number of friends behind him, who wish him success in his new vocation. It is understood that Mr. Coombs will engage in the real estate business. His place at the mine is filled by R. Huntrozd, who was in the mine as pit boss. J. Saville steps into his place in the mine, and a new man, William Jordan, goes on as fire boss. Teddy Brown is fire boss on the afternoon shift.

Alex Bode is off work, kicked by a horse on Monday.

The Canada West Co. have on exhibition at the Dry Farming Congress a large lump of coal. It was taken out of the mine on Sunday and loaded on a wagon, and taken to Lethbridge. It took a day and a half to make the trip. A guessing contest will be put on and the one guessing the nearest to the weight will be given a prize.

A pantry and apron sale, in aid of the R. C. Church, was held in the store lately vacated by the Boston Clothiers, on Saturday, and was well attended.

The new Presbyterian Church was opened on Sunday. It has yet to be bricked on the outside and will be a nice building when completed.

Frank Rielly is getting his hotel brick-veneered.

The Taber Hotel has changed hands, some parties from Calgary being the purchasers.

A valuable horse, the property of the town, was killed the other day. The town teamster was plowing a ditch near the gas well, and the team took fright and ran away. The plow hit one horse and broke his leg, and he had to be shot.

The Tabor Fire Brigade has resigned. Not a large force, just the afore mentioned teamster. He was the whole cheese, and because he could not get to a fire with the equipment and put it out, before someone else did, they thought he was unfit for the job, particularly after the horse was killed.

Harding Bros. have moved into their new store.

The Bank of Commerce is having a new building erected on the corner of Hough Street and Douglas Avenue.

Drilling at the gas well has been at a standstill for a week, owing to a broken casing.

Organizers Theodorovitch and Lackoy were visitors to Tabor last week.

Another Scotch lassie has arrived in town, on Monday morning, at the home of Mr and Mrs. John Sarrio. Everybody gives the newcomer a hearty welcome.

FRANK NOTES

The subject for the address to be given in the Methodist Church next Sunday night is to be "Is Nature God?"

Mr. E. Acheson left on Saturday for Lethbridge, where he witnessed the opening of the Dry Farming Congress and returned to town on Tuesday.

Misses L. Blais and M. Simpson left on Monday for the Congress City to have a week's holiday.

Mr. Palmer, who has the contract for moving the town to its new site, has moved his furniture here. He has rented the green house near the Coal Company's office. His men and horses are at work getting ready to move things.

Mr. Scott has made good progress with his contract, only ten more houses to move. Two rows of houses are in their new location, and a good many more fited up for occupation, just as quick as they are ready the people are moving into them. Alex. Schmidt's house was moved, furniture and all, but his furniture is the worse of the trip, as it got badly battered up. Mr. Bryo, who lives in the company's old office, has also been moved, while the house was in motion his children were having a ride, and during a jerk one of the little girls fell off, and hurt her head badly, but after a few days at the hospital she was able to return home again.

Miss Maggie Burrows is helping Mrs Pattison with housework now.

Rudolph Kosar is building a new house on the lot next to the hospital.

Mr. A. Turner, of Hillcrest, moved his family to town last Saturday, and has started work with the coal company.

Pete Iconas, who was working in Maple Leaf Mine has got work here, and is living in a shack near the river.

The wives and families of Anton Schmdle and Frank Corner arrived on the noon train Saturday from Germany. Their husbands have been working here for some time, and Houses No. 5 and 6 are now their homes.

Peter Hutchinson, an old timer here, has returned from his wanderings in Blairmore. He is staying with Mr. J. Reed.

Mr. Christie, of Bellevue, who has been carpenter here for some time, has quit.

The people of Frank are very well pleased with the location chosen by the Keystone Cement Co. for their plant. It is just outside the Frank boundary to such extent that it may be called Blairmore, but it is not more than a stone throw from the place where the business section of Frank is to be moved.

Charlie Zachar is getting ready to move into one of the company's houses in the newer Frank.

A big smoker was given in the Union Hall on Saturday. A large crowd was present, and the Bohemian Band was in attendance and supplied the music.

On Monday evening two young men tried to have a good time, but in doing so became a general nuisance by lying on the C. P. R. station floor, etc., and not being able to rise, so the police assisted them to the barracks where they cooled off before morning.

Mrs. W. J. McGowan has been absent in Calgary for the past week.

No mails or trains arrived in Frank on Wednesday owing to the wreck of a freight train near Burmis which help up traffic all day. Reports say that fifteen cars were ditched and that it happened in the early morning while the train was climbing a steep grad between Burmis and Lundbreck.

On Tuesday afternoon some of the arternoon shift returned home on account of the lack of timber. It would have been better if this had happened six or seven months ago and it would have been straightened before this.

COLEMAN NOTES

Saturday was pay day at the mines here, and the merchants and other business were kept pretty busy handling the goods and cash also.

Mrs. Edgar Ash, accompanied by her family, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John Snow, at Shareacre, B.C., for the summer months, have returned to their home in Coleman.

The Paul Gilmore Company which played here on Saturday night, gave an excellent production of the play entitled "Havoc." Although it was stormy and disagreeable, a very good crowd turned out, and everybody seemed well satisfied with their evening's amusement.

Mr. Peter Patterson, of Blairmore, was a visitor in town for the week-end.

Mr. J. Grafton, of Fernie, was a visitor in town for the week-end.

Some of our sportsmen went on a fishing trip on Friday last. They report fishing poor, but by all accounts there was a big grizzley which looked a lot bigger than all the fish in Alberta. (Eh, Jim?) Take a gun with you next time and capture the beast. There were special services held in St. Alban's Church on Sunday by the Rev. Cannon, of Calgary.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna Gregory to Mr. John Nash, and also Miss Nellie Gregory to Mr. Alex. Easton. The double wedding will take place on October 31st, and the ceremony will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Murry, at the Institutional Church, Coleman. The reception will be held in the Eagles' Hall.

It looks as if we were going to have a good old fashioned winter, and that pretty soon. About fifteen inches of snow fell on Saturday night. Talk about growing bananas in Alberta—Ico will grow better.

C. Stubbs, President of District 18, and W. H. McNeil, of the Coal Operators' Association, were in town on the first of the week in connection with some dispute with the International Coal Company and Coleman Local Union.

There will be a dance in the Opera House on October 28th under the auspices of the Building Committee of St. Alban's Church, the proceeds to go towards putting up the reading room. Everyone who wishes a pleasant evening come; don't forget the date.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston on Saturday the 19th and left a bouncing big boy. Mother and baby doing fine.

Mr. Jack Maddison, of Hillcrest, was a visitor to Coleman for the week-end.

Wedding Bells

A very pretty wedding was celebrated here on October 23rd at the Institutional Church, Coleman, when Miss Florance Carr was united in wedlock to Mr. John Denney, of Newfoundland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. M. Murry, in the presence of a large number of friends. After the ceremony a large number of invited friends repaired to the home of the bride's father, where the reception was held, which after satisfying the inner man the company repaired to the Coleman Opera House, where a dance was held. Their many friends wish them many years of happiness and prosperity.

DIAMOND CITY

Since the change of management at Diamond City Coal Mines, it is now booming ahead, working a double shift. Very few brick houses empty now. A good feeling of contentment prevails among the workmen, any local grievance being promptly attended to. The officials of District 18, U. M. W. of A., are treated here with courtesy. Mr. Mutt, the Goodman representative, has completed the rack rail, and will have the rack rail motor running this week, when John Bamling, pit boss, will then be able to employ a large number of workmen. He expects to increase the output considerably with the introduction of this rack rail motor. Mr. Mutt has been very anxious to complete this rack rail business so that the Diamond Coal Co. could employ more men. Lieut. Governor Bulyea, of Alberta, was a visitor to the Diamond Coal Co. Mine, and seemed very well pleased with the results attained. In company with John Bamling, pit boss, he made an inspection of the rack rail motor and the outside plane.

CORBIN NOTES

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. McLean is recovering from her illness.

Mike can often be heard singing these days; the tune is, "Go to sleep my little bit of honey."

Our fire bosses are all after higher positions these days. We hear that R. Garbutt and J. Sharp are going to Fernie on Monday to sit for second class certificates. We wish them good luck.

Mackie is the happiest man in Corbin. He got married on Saturday and brought his young bride here, where they are making their home for the future.

What's the matter with Dick these days; I guess he is looking after his rabbit.

It is said that R. Garbutt has the best rabbits in Corbin.

Bob Steward is going timbering on the night shift.

Albert Allen and Billy Warren pulled out this week to pastures new.

We are informed that J. Ireson is going to sit for fire boss papers on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ed. Roberts has left her home in Corbin and gone to Spokane to stay for the winter. Ed. is following shortly.

We hear that Geo. Spencer is taking over the Post Office.

Our friend Barlass has gone to Hosmer to take up the position of coal inspector.

The new railway is nearly finished. They are building the last bridge, which will be completed by the end of the week.

We have got a foot of snow in Corbin and it's not stopped yet.

Mrs. Thomas Biggs is a visitor to Mrs. Macdonald's this week.

Two Italians were laid off for a couple of days for not keeping their contro posts close to the face.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Miss Gene Shearer went through an operation at the Bellevue Hospital on Monday last for tonsilitis and other throat troubles. Doctor Mckenzie performed the operation, and the little girl is progressing very favorably.

Master Richard Shone celebrated the anniversity of his tenth birthday on Tuesday last. Quite a few of his young friends foregathered and had a good time.

The baker from Blairmore had quite a lot of trouble on Thursday morning. While he was away at the Italian shacks delivering bread his wagon was upset, and his bread was knocked all over the place. Some good friends helped him to fi up and he was able to go home to Blairmore.

The wind and rain storm on Thursday morning done quite a lot of damage in Bellevue. It broke down the electric wires that runs the fan for No. 1 Mine, but it was fixed up in time for the afternoon shift. It also broke one of the windows at the 41 Market Co.

Bennie Reece, the Burmis butcher, had quite a smash up on Thursday. His horses became frightened and dashed away, breaking up the wagon. Bennie has taken the wagon to the wheelwright, Mr. Knowles, of Bellevue.

Mr. E. W. Christie has now got his new dwelling finished, and is moving his furniture to his new house, which he intends occupying in the future.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue Mine and things are brisk around town

Mr. Luther Goodwin went to Lethbridge on Saturday to take in the Dry Farming Congress. He will be returning in a few days.

Mrs. McKay and daughter were visiting in Blairmore on Saturday, returning at night.

There was a very valuable calf killed by the Flyer on Thursday. It belonged to some Italians.

Wallace Rainer left camp this week to spend a few days with his brother in Cranbrook, before he starts to work again

The committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the Bellevue Local met on Sunday last and drew up a program for the memorial service which is to be held on December 8 at 2.30 p.m., and the committee wish to see a large crowd in attendance. The members of the organization are especially invited to attend.

Mrs James Callan, of Red Deer, was a visitor in town on Sunday last, the guest of Mrs. Boylea.

Mr. D. H. Hyslop, of Coleman, occupied the pulpit of the Bellevue Methodist Church on Sunday last in the absence of the Rev. Irwin.

Mr. E. W. Christie occupied the pulpit of the Blairmore Baptist Church on Sunday last in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Hunter.

William Stanford left Sunday night on a trip as far as Medicine Hat. He will be returning on Monday.

Mrs. and Miss Lillie Aulsop left camp on Sunday night on a trip to their home in Nottingham, England. A big crowd of friends saw them away.

Mr. Malcom Campbell was in town on Friday and took in the dance in the Socialist Hall.

Mr. Jack Macdonald was in town visiting some friends the latter part of the week.

William Maddison, who has been in camp for some time past has quit and leaves for the Jasper Park district on Tuesday night.

Jack McIntyre leaves camp on Tuesday night for Pocahontus, where he has secured a position.

Mr. Samuel Turner leaves the camp on Tuesday night for the north country.

Mr. Charlie Harvey, who has been in camp for some time past, leaves on Tuesday night for Jasper Park district.

MISS STUBBS' DEPARTURE

Bellevue has lost one of its most popular young ladies in the person of Miss Annie Stubbs, who left for the old country on Sunday night. Rumor has it that she is to get married there, and if this is the case there are many wishes that Miss Stubbs will return, if not to sojourn permanently amongst us, at least on her wedding tour. On Friday night a ball was given in her honor by the Bachelor's Club, many young people from the surrounding towns participating. On Sunday night the station presented a lively appearance, Bellevue turning out in force to see her off and wish her bon voyage. She takes with her the best wishes for a happy, bright and prosperous future.

COAL CREEK

In spite of the miserable weather prevailing on pay day quite a large number of Crookites journeyed to Fernie in the evening to partake of the pleasures the city offers.

Billy Hesketh had a fright on Saturday morning last. While walking to Fernie, about 6.45 a.m. he saw what he took to be a bunch of dogs on the track, but as he got nearer he found them to be animals of a different nature. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, he beat a hasty retreat back to civilization. No more walking to town, says Billy.

Miss Agnes Wright, just out from Wishaw, Scotland, is table maid for Mrs. Crabbe, Coyote Street. We bid ye welcome, lassie.

Miss B. Cockrane, of Calgary, has returned back to that city, after spending a few months up here, the guest of Mr and Mrs. Chris Wright.

Ernie Niedig, tipple boss, left on the Flyer, Sunady night, to visit his people who reside at Lethbridge.

About 40 members were enrolled at the formation of a Band of Hope in connection with the Presbyterian Sunday School, on Friday the 18th.

Mrs. Marguerite Langham, of Nanaimo, President of the Rebekahs, was visiting friends and acquaintances up here, in company with Mrs. Duthie, on Saturday last.

Deaconess Sutherland was up here on business on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs. H. Murray were visiting up here on Sunday.

Paddy Egan and Dennis McGuire have left camp for fields and pastures new, but will return in the sweet subsequent.

D. Beck and W. Harold have taken a trip down the line. We will surely miss you, boys.

An epidemic of small pox seems to have struck the south side of the camp. Four houses on Riverside Ave being quarantined in consequence. Special policemen are stationed night and day in the infested district.

The schools were closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday owing to small pox; they re-opened on Thursday morning.

Sleigh-riding is the rage just now. A boon to shoemakers.

Voting on the question of a sick and accident society, in connection with Gladstone Local, took place up here on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Sheppherd, Miss Marjory Little and Miss Snow of the hospital nursing staff, were visiting friends up here on Wednesday afternoon. We are pleased to see Miss Snow recovered from her recent serious illness.

A successful basket social was held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening. Dick Scutt sold the baskets in his own inimitable style. The following people contributed to the program: Songs Miss Watson, Mrs Percy, Miss Bella Finch; reading, Rev C. J. Hannan (of the Methodist Church), dramatic recital, Mr. G. Finlayson; accompanists, Messrs Percy and Hutchinson. Refreshments were served during the evening. About $30 was raised by the social for the church funds.

Too bad, boys, you missed the train. Why did they walk home at 3 a.m.? Nuff sed.—By Lynx-eye.

Charlie O'Brien, fire boss, No. 1 North, twisted his knee on Wednesday evening. After attention from Dr. Workman he was removed home, where he is reported to be doing as well as can be expected.

Jack Caufield is back at his duties as fire boss in No. 1 East.

President Stubbs will address a mass meeting of the members of Gladstone Local on Sunday afternoon in the Grand Theatre, Fernie.

EARLY MINIMUM WAGE LAWS

The first recorded attempt to regulate wages by law was made in the reign of Richard II. of England. It was a statute framed for the employer, as runs the preamble: "Servants and laborers will not, nor by a long season would service and labor without outrageous and excessive hire, and much more hath been given to such servants and laborers than in any time past, so that for scarcity of the said laborers the husbandmen and tenants may not pay their rents, to the great damage and loss as well of their lords as of all the commons; also the hires of the said servants in husbandry have not been put in certainty before this time."

The act then defined the "hires," and promised punishment to all masters who paid higher rates than those laid down. The principle stood for several reigns, the rates only being revised. The statute of Henry VII., for instance, was a minimum wage bill, with safeguards; for sanction was given for deductions to be made for the "slacking" of the worker. The rates were fixed with an eye to the wages current in the districts, and then the worker was kept well up to the mark. He was paid less at holiday times, for instance, and should he chance to move slowly in the mornings, or linger over his meals, his money could be clipped at his master's discretion.

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Dust Explosions

At the Liverpool (England) section of the Society of Chemical Industry meeting on February 14, Dr. J. Harger read a paper on "Dust Explosions and Their Prevention," which exploited a new theory for the prevention of such explosions, worked out in the chemical laboratory of the Liverpool University. Briefly stated Doctor Harger's theory is to prevent the ignition of coal dust, and, in a measure, the ignition of firedamp, by reducing the amount of oxygen in the air-currents flowing through the mine. He stated that while a lamp would not burn in air in which oxygen had been reduced to 17 per cent., a man could do continuous hard work in such an atmosphere and not notice that it differed from ordinary air containing 21 per cent oxygen. He stated that a man would not notice or feel any bad effect until the oxygen was reduced to below 14 per cent. At 12 per cent. the shortage was noticeable, and a danger point was reached when the percentage or oxygen in the air was reduced to 7½ per cent. He drew attention to some work of Professor Haldane, F.R.S., Dr. Leonard Hill and Prof. Benjamin Moore, F. R. S., all great English authorities on respiration, who agreed that air containing from 17 to 18 per cent oxygen with a moderate amount of carban dioxide, up to 1 per cent., was perfectly suitable for human requirements, and was in fact as good as ordinary air. Dr. Leonard Hill had made this the subject of special research for 15 years, and his opinion therefore was worthy of credence.

He quoted from Doctor Hill as follows:

"A reduction of oxygen to 17 or 18 per cent of an atmosphere would have no influence on the work done. Mining operations are conducted, railways, etc., are built and big towns exist, at altitudes where the partial pressure of oxygen are much less than this. An increased percentage of carbon dioxide, say up to 1 per cent., will slightly increase the breathing; otherwise it will have no effect."

Doctor Harger stated as the result of his own experiments and the researches and experiments of others, that the reduction of oxygen necessary in the mine air varied with different coals, and with the method of working. In most mines a reduction of 1 per cent in the oxygen and the addition of ½ per cent of carbon dioxide is sufficient. With others a reduction of nearly 2 per cent in the oxygen and an addition of ¾ per cent of carbon dioxide, is necessary to render them safe. This diminution in the oxygen in the mine air is recommended in addition to the amount absorbed by the coal dust, loose coal, and coal faces and ribs. He further stated that abso'ute safety is secured if the reduction in oxygen is made to 17½ per cent. with ½ to 1 per cent of carbon dioxide, not only from coal dust explosions, but from firedamp explosions, also from fires of wood or coal in the roads, and from gob fires. For respiration such an atmosphere is as good as ordinary air, and for people predisposed to consumption it is better. This he stated has been proved by many investigators.

Doctor Harger suggested, as a means to reduce the oxygen in the air, that flue gases, purified from harmful gases and smoke, be mixed with the fresh air entering the mine —1 part to 30 of fresh air, or 1 part to 15 for the more dangerous mines. This he states can be done with very simple appliances.

The plan suggested does not appear feasible. In the first place lights do not burn brightly in air from hydraulic compressors carrying 18 per cent. oxygen. Flue gases even if purified from harmful gases will contain some feature that is not beneficial to the miner; besides, a small quantity additional of CO_2 due to lights absorbing the lessened quantity of oxygen will create an atmosphere that will extinguish safety lamp. For instance, in the Burrill experiments (see Vol. 32, Mines and Minerals, page 650) at the Pittsburg Testing Stations a candle went out when carbon dioxide reached 2.95 per cent. and oxygen 16.24 per cent.

As the United States Bureau of Mines is equipped for such air investigation, there is no reason why Doctor Harger's plan should not be proved either practical or impractical. If practical, even though modification, Doctor Harger will have been proved a benefactor to coal mine owners and workers. If impractical, the absolute knowledge that it is so will be of value.

HOW MORGAN TAKES BLOOD OF WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 22.—What it means to "Morganize" an industry is well illustrated by what has recently happened to the Baldwin locomotive works of this city.

This concern builds more locomotives than any similar concern in the country and is one of the industries in which Pennsylvania has for years taken pride. It employs between 14,000 and 19,000 people at its works in Philadelphia and Eddystone, and for years was the property of Philadelphia's "best citizens." It was a paying concern. Being a close corporation nobody knew exactly how much it did pay, but those who held the stock were satisfied. In the old days the employes were pretty well satisfied, too. The concern was run on the principle of the open shop, but the unions flourished to a considerable extent.

About a year ago, Mr. Edward T. Stotebury of Drexel and Co., Philadelphia's representative of J. P. Morgan and Co., observed that it was about time to exploit this prosperous manufacturing concern. Its capital had been increased several times but was still below $20,000,000. On the basis earning and possible future earnings, the principles of "high finance" demanded that there be an issue of new securities. So Morgan acquired a controlling interest in the Baldwin works.

Soon after the passing of the control of the Baldwin works, wages were decreased. This strike, which was started about a year ago, became the occasion for bitter warfare on union labor in the Baldwin works. The police were used freely and their treatment of the strikers was brutal in the extreme. The result of the strike was complete defeat for the employes, and the absolute crushing of the unions.

Under new management the work was put under what is known as the "sub-contract" system; a system by which employes take contracts to work their fellow employes with similar results to those seen in the "sweating" process in other industries. The company refused the demands of the men for shorter hours; the general response to such demands being that the company could not afford to grant these demands. As a result of the strike, the men who went back to work suffered a cut in wages amounting in different branches of the industry to 20 and 30 per cent.

This new issue of stock, therefore, represents a technical legal right on the part of its holders to take from the workers an increased share of their product without a just return.

Incidentally, it is interesting to know that records carefully kept show that from 12 to 20 persons are injured or killed in these works daily. The burden of these accidents, under the present laws, falls entirely on the workers and their families.—Gibson Gardner.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor does not necessarily acquiesce in the views expressed by correspondents, and does not hold himself responsible for same.

A PLEA FOR MUNICIPALITY IN CRESTON

To the Editor of the Ledger.

Dear Sir,—At the present time there appears to be a unanimity both in the town and among the ranchers that we should get together and form a municipality at once. In fact, it is impossible to get along successfully without one, as the constitution of our country is of such a character that the laws are so framed so as to meet the needs of man in the particular locality in which he lives to the very best advantage.

The word Municipality means freedom, and that is why we need a municipality. There is not much freedom in having to travel to Nelson, a distance of 68 miles to inspect the assessment roll. There is not much freedom in paying $2,000 per year more for your water supply and insurance premiums than is necessary. There is not much freedom in allowing a company to beat us out of one of the best hydro electric powers in the world. Nor is there much freedom for the rancher who is making the country what it is, to pay three times in taxes what he would were he in a well organized municipality. The present conditions are, however, ideal for the grafter. What is a grafter? A grafter is a fallen degenerate who has lost the vital principles of truth and uprightness and is a snare to any community and a curse to any nation. No community will ever develop with these stumbling blocks in the way, therefore get rid of them at once. But you say tell us how grafting works in figures. Well it is said that there are 9,000 acres in this valley that has not paid any taxes to the provincial treasury. It is said that over 10,000 acres in this valley is paying only about one-fifth of what it ought to pay. A gentleman said to me a short time ago that he saw a piece of work done on the road and according to his figures the work should have been done for $600, but $2,000 was paid for the work. If we had a municipality it would control our own water-power and there would be no chance of graft with public moneys. The people did well to send in the Municipal Petition, because the Company, who I understand had a charter, has allowed it to be cancelled by default, and now there is a municipality pending, therefore, the company are naturally out of it, as the priority of right in the Goat River Canyon becomes the property of a municipality, inasmuch as the company failed to develop it. I understand that the assessment roll will be inspected and many appeals will be made to the Court of Revision, and it is altogether likely that the whole question of the wild land in this district will find its way to the Supreme Court from which the assessment must stand for at least two years. The last official report I have of the amount of taxes collected in this district showed about $17,000.00 taxes collected, when we know when the appeal goes before the judge at least $60,000 will be collected. If then seventeen thousand dollars is all we require, why not equalize this amount and no one will be burdened and the government does not need the money.

I understand a big municipal meeting is to be held shortly and if we all get together we can get a municipality far enough on the way so as to dispense with the need of all those legal proceedings, but we have no time for delay. The matter can then be taken up in a business-like way, and an active committe appointed and the whole business done with dispatch.

Thanking you for space,

T. M. EDMONDSON

Creston, B.C., Oct. 26.

Appeal for Financial Assistance

Indianapolis, Ind. Oct 19, 1912

To the Districts, Sub-Districts and Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of America.

Greeting:

As a result of a depleted treasury during the years 1911 and 1912, and the many strikes in progress at the time this administration took charge, and desiring to minimize as far as possible, consistent with the rights of our membership, the financial burdens imposed on our organization, we take this method of appealing for finances to successfully prosecute the strikes in which the organization is involved.

There is at the present time a strike in West Virginia involving several thousand men and their families, 600 men and their dependents in Colorado, 1,000 men and families in Vancouver; to this number must be added a local strike in District No. 8 and No. 19, all of which is being financed by the International Organization.

Realizing that the winter is approaching and large numbers of our people having been evicted from their homes, making it necessary to provide shelter for them, necessitating large expenditures of funds, and fully conscious of the fact that our present income with the amount on hand in our treasury is inadequate to meet all anticipated demands until the strikes are over, it becomes necessary to provide additional income.

Those of our members who have clothing, shoes or other supplies which could be used by these poor unfortunate people, would confer a favor by forwarding the same to James Cantwell, Bradford Buildings, Charleston, W. Va., and he will see that they are properly distributed where most needed.

Believing that our members are fully aware how vital it is to the organization that the strikes mentioned should be won, we appeal to our members for voluntary contributions in such amounts as the local unions, sub-districts and districts are willing and able to donate, and urge that a prompt and liberal response be made. In the event that it becomes necessary later on to levy an assessment, all amounts so donated will be credited to the different branches according to the amount received.

Your officers have done all in their power to bring about a successful settlement of the many strikes now in progress, and will continue to do so in the future, but no settlement will be made, however, unless it is an honorable settlement and in harmony with the principles of the organization. We are very reluctant to resort to the levying of an assessment and believe that if our membership can fully appreciate the importance of prosecuting these strikes until victory is achieved that they will respond to such an extent that sufficient revenue can be obtained without having to levy an assessment.

Upon receipt of this circular, districts, sub-districts, and local unions are advised to call a special meeting and act immediately; all amounts voted to be forwarded to Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., who will receipt for same.

Expressing the hope that we may receive substantial donations from the several branches of the organization and that the strikes may be terminated successfully at an early date, we are,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN P. WHITE, President,

FRANK J. HAYES, Vice-President,

EDWIN PERRY, Secretary-Treasurer.

By order of the International Executive Board.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

This is for the Man Who Hasn't the Money

Investments camp on the path of the man who has the coin. He has his choice of anything on the market, but the man whose capital consists mostly of inclination and little available money finds but few available opportunities. IT IS TO SUCH MEN THAT ATHABASCA LANDING OFFERS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

We have consistently and conservatively advertised ATHABASCA LANDING, not to capitalists but to the man who wants to become a capitalist.

We invite you to consult us, and want to satisfy you that ATHABASCA LANDING is the Best Investment To-Day for the following reasons:

Read What the Big Capitalists are doing in Athabasca Landing:

THE GREAT OIL FIELDS ARE NOW OPENED UP AT ATHABASCA LANDING AND THE BIG RUSH IS ON

Two More Oil Drilling Outfits Shipped Out

Athabasca Landing News:

"Contractor A. E. Kelsey loaded two stationary steam boilers this week with their complements of drill tools and piping, and will leave immediately with them for the oil fields down the river.

"One drilling outfit is for the Great North Oil and Asphalt Company whose operations are at the mouth of the House River, and the other is for the Steep Bank Oil Company twenty miles below McMurray. Before navigation closes five or six different companies will be drilling the Athabasca Oil basin, as oil has already been found, the date of the grand rush appears to be coming pleasantly near."

Mr. J. K. Cornwall, the energetic member of Provincial Parliament for the Peace River district, and champion of the North said:

"Geologists claim, within a few miles the largest deposit of tar sands and asphalt in the world. This is a natural paving material and lies there unused awaiting the coming of the railroads. These great asphalt deposits often reach a depth of 100 feet and are found for miles along the banks of the Athabasca River. Dominion Government geologists estimate that there are nearly five billion tons of asphalt here." He also claims there are the greatest oil products in the world in the North. An outfit drilling at Athabasca Landing struck a gusher which is flowing one hundred barrels; that from a 135 foot hole.

STOP AND CONSIDER WHAT A GREAT RESOURCE THIS IS.

A large PULP and PAPER MILL has been started, and the only Paper Mill West of the Soo in Canada. They have enough pulp wood in the Athabasca District to supply all of Western Canada, which means a great resource, this mill being run with Natural Gas.

Athabasca Landing the Manufacturing and Wholesale Distributing Point for the Grand Prairie and Peace River Country

A large Brick manufacturing concern have installed their plant to turn out 50,000 bricks daily, along with several other manufacturing concerns which have gone into Athabasca Landing during the last month, and all commencing on their plants.

Where Rail and Sail Connect

Athabasca Landing is surrounded by the best agricultural land in Western Canada, its wheat winning the first prize in competition with the world. This is owing to its low altitude being 1470 feet. Never known to have a hailstorm in this district.

Gas Galore

Flow bigger than Pelican. Town will be lighted right away.

Athabasca Landing News, October 12th, 1912.

"As we go to press we learn that a tremendous flow of gas was encountered this morning in the drilling operations at the edge of town. The flow is declared to be much heavier than the famous well at Pelican Rapids, and the deafening noise of the escape is so great that one cannot stand close to it. H. A. Bonnar, president of the company, wires that arrangements will be made to light up the town right away.

Athabasca Landing the Great Northern Terminal

Canadian Northern Railway from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing; Canadian Pacific Railway from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing; Canadian Pacific Railway from Wilkie.

The Trans-Pacific, McKenzie Basin and Hudson's Bay railroads have a charter to Athabasca Landing and the Provincial Government have guaranteed the bonds for a road from here to Fort McMurray, and one to Peace River Crossing and one to Lac La Biche. The Canadian Pacific Railroad to Peace River Crossing; Canadian Northern railroad from Battleford; Grand Trunk Pacific from Prince Albert; Canadian Northern Railroad from Prince Albert.

Stop and realize with these Railroads Going to Athabasca Landing What a Big City this will be.

When these large concerns are investing their millions why cannot the small investor reap the same percentage of the great profits? Realize with these railroads going to Athabasca Landing what a great city it will be.

Now is the time to invest when prices are right. Do not wait until the big boom and pay boom prices, and when investing do it with a reliable firm and buy direct from the owners and you are not paying two profits.

We have the best property in Athabasca Landing with a good guarantee, and at the right prices and terms. For further particulars and Athabasca Landing Board of Trade Literature see the Largest Real Estate operators in Western Canada.

McCutcheon Bros., Liphardt Block, Fernie, B.C.

OPEN EVENINGS. HEAD OFFICE: Calgary. Branches: Toronto, Regina, MooseJaw, Edmonton, Ottawa, Victoria, B. C., Brantford. Montreal; London, England; Glasgow, Scotland.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

and

CARRIAGE BUILDING

Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

Professional Mid-Wife

When in Spokane see Dr. Mary Swartz, Specialist in Female Troubles. Expert confinement cases; good home for patients.

Dr. Mary Swartz

Galena Blk., Room 5, Post and Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.

Lethbridge, Alta.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON

Agent Fernie Branch

Pellatt Ave. North

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.

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
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek......	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue..........	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis............	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale........	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman...........	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	W. Dalling, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City.....	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank..............	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George D amborough, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge........	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, 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.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge. Alta.
1959	Taber..............	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber..............	Wm. Forsyth, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

Italian

COME SI AMMAZZA

E' stata fatta una statistica sulla delinquenza di vari stati. Vediamo infatti come vengono finiti i condannati a morte dai vari paesi che tengono in vigore la pena capitale.

La Spagna li strangola mediante la "garrote," la Serbia li fucila; l'Inghilterra, la Russia, la Turchia, la Persia, l'Austria, Ungheria, li impiccano; il Portogallo li strozza, al par della Spagna, colla garrote, genere di supplizio molto antico presso le genti iberiche.

La Francia, la Grecia, la Germania, il principato di Monaco, il Lussemburgo, la Svizzera, la Cina, ecc. ecc usano invece mozzare il capo ai condannati a morte. Fino al 1870 questo supplizio fu in grande onore anche negli Stati della Chiesa.

In Germania sussiste l'antica decapitazione mediante la scure.

In Isvizzera, i cantoni che hanno conservato la pena di morte quella loro legislazione penale—e sono quelli di Friburgo, Lucerna, Uri, Zug—in caso di esecuzione si servono della ghigliottina di proprieta del Cantone di Schiaffusa che e stato l'ultimo a riattivare—nel 1894—la pena capitale.

Nell'Annam, nel Tonchino, ecc., la testa dei malfattori, viene tagliata con una grossa sciabola.

LE SPERANZE DELL'UNIONE

Il movimento operaio Americano ha sdegnosamente disapprovato e rimbrottato l'atteggiamento assunto dal Governo verso i milioni di lavoratori. Questo movimento tende a fare dei buoni cittadini, dei bravi operai, degli onesti ed esemplari padri di famiglia. Esso sviluppa l'istinto sociale del lavoratore; apre sempre piu il cerchio delle simpatie; allarga l'orizzonte intellettuale, ponendole in grado di potere studiare e risolvere prima i gravi problemi che lo riguardano direttamente, e poscia quelli che riguardano il lavoro in generale, sino ad interessarsi poi di quelli che coinvolgono gli interessi dell'intiera comunita. Esso stimola ed inculca il rispetto per se stesso e mira a conquistare lo spirito d'indipendenza.

Il movimento operaio e il potentissimo mezzo di difesa contro la schiavitu industriale e per conseguenza e una delle piu potenti garanzie per raggiungere la liberta.

BELLA COSA L'EREDITA!

Orazio Nelson, l'ammiraglio inglese vincitore di Trafalgar, aveva un fratello, che aveva un nipote, che aveva un figlio il quale porta oggi il titolo di Lord Nelson.

Questo illustre personaggio riceve dallo Stato una pensione annua di $25,-00. . . . . Egli la percepisce da 67 anni.

Perche?

Perche aveva un padre, che aveva uno zio, che aveva un fratello che si chiamava Orazio Nelson.

Il nobile lord ha votato contro il progetto di legge che istituiva le pensioni di Stato pei vecchi indigenti.

Polish

SOCYALISCI W PORTUGALII

(ZNaprzodu krakows.)

Za czasow rzadow monarchistycz-anych wszystkie zywioly niezadowolone laczyly sie pod sztandarem republikanow i pod ich haslem prowadzily z rzadem walke zacieta.

O ruchu czysto socyalistycznym nie bylo mowy, jak i syndykalistycznym, ktory obecnie stal sie pewnego rodzaju teoretycznym anarchizmem. Polaczenie sie tych trzech grup republikanow, socyalistow i syndykalistow bylo tem latwiej zrozumiale, ze przywodcy republikanow mowili o zasadzie "socyalnej republiki," jako o czems zupelnie naturalnem i nie uwazali jej utopie, jak sie to u nas dzieje. Takze po obaleniu monarchi zwiazek tych 3-ch grup trwal dalej.

Rzad tymczasowy staral sie o ile moznosci uczynic zadose ich zadaniom. Niebawem jednak obraz zmienil sie.

Kapitalisci wycofali sie z dzialalnosci, nie chcac ryzkowac majatkow, zanim stosunki nie uregu luja sie; ruch budowlany zamarl, rzad nie mial czasu rozpoczac dzialalnosci w tym kierunku a naturalnem nastepstwen tego bylo ogonle przesilenie robotnicze.

Republikanie przekonali sie, ze teorye socyalisayczne sa wrogie burzuazyi, a socyalisci spostrzegli, ze takze "republika" nie jest radykanlym srodkiem w odwiecznej walce kapitalu z praca.

Socyalisci utworzyli odrebna partye, ktora wprawdzie zewnetrznie, to jest pod wzgledem zapatrywan na forme rzadu zgadza sie z republikanami, wewnetrznie jednak od nich zupelnie rozna.

Republikanizm portugalski skla nia sie silnie do absolutyzmu. Wedlug niego wszyscy inaczej myslacy musza byc zniszczeni, i moze tam tstniec tylko jedyny "zbawczy" kosciol republikanski z Alfonsem Costa jako papiezem i Antonim Aimeida i Comacka jako apostolami.

Pod wplywem tej nietolerancyi wiele najzdolniejszych zywiolow odsunelo sie od republikanow, a przylaczylo sie do socyalistow tak, ze niebawem z partya ta, jako najsilniejsza, trzeba sie bedzie liczyc.

Wobec terazniejszych warunkow egzystencyi przy wzrastajacej z kazdym dniem drozyznie produktow zywnosci, zastoju w przemysle i wskutek tego braku pracy, socyalizm robi szybkie postepy.

We note that the New York Chapter of the Catholic Knights of Columbus have: "Resolved that Socialism in its fundamental principles and doctrines is a religious, not a political question."

This puts the Socialist party in a difficult predicament and removes it from the field of consideration in this campaign unless it can overcome this resolution.

We don't know what to suggest unless, by way of reply, it resolves that the Knights of Columbus, in their fundamental principles and doctrines, are a political, not a religious, organization.—Ellis O. Jones in Life.

COMPENSATION ACT IS PROVING EFFECTIVE IN WASHINGTON

Money that Went for Fighting the Clams Now Pays for All the Injuries.—Previously Only One Injured Workman in Every 110 Ever Recovered Damages.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 22.—Not one cent need be levied on employers in classes 30 and 45 under the workmen's compensation law covering asphalt manufacturing and theatre stage employees, respectively, according to statistics compiled by the industrial insurance commission of Washington, which show that of the amounts heretofore collected for the funds of those two classes nothing has been expended.

These statistics show that with the number of accidents to be compensated which have occurred in the first year of the operation of the law, the present rates of levy in all classes can be cut to much less than half, except in the two classes covering railroad construction and lumbering, shingle mill and logging operations.

Spent Small Portion

In but these two latter cases did the commission assess employers premiums of more than half that allowed by the law, and in all other cases it was necessary to spend but a small portion on the average of the amount assessed. For instance, in the grain elevator class the law allowed the commission to collect $2 on each $100 of each employer's pay roll. It collected, however, but 50 cents on each $100, and in the end expended but 29 cents of each 50 cents collected. The balance remains in the state treasury to the credit of the fund of that industry's class.

In the laundry class the commission was allowed under the law to collect from the employers $2 on each $100 pay roll, while only 50 cents on every $100 was collected, and of the money collected it was necessary to expend but 17 cents of each 50 cents.

Can Meet Pensions

The total collections from the employers in all classes amounted to $980,445.75, and the balance on hand aggregated $290,933.29, while $243,-984.95 has ben set aside to meet pensions. A total of $445,537.51 went directely to the payment of claims.

Statistics compiled by the commission which Governor Hay appointed to prepare the workmen's compensation law showed that considerably over $600,000 was collected annually from employers in the state in casualty company premiums. These statistics also showed that but $100,000 of this great sum was expended for the compensation of injured workmen. The remainder went to defeat their claims and pay dividends to Eastern casualty company stockholders.

While the collections thus far from employers under the workmen's compensation law aggregate more than the casualty premiums in the former days, the total expended and set aside runs only about the same. And of that which has been expended, every cent, has bone to compensate injured workmen.

Every Case Compensated

The commission appointed by Governor Hay to draft the law also gathered figures showing that in an average of only about one case in every 110 did an injured workman ever secure any compensation by personal injury litigation in the courts. Under the present law every case has been compensated. Instead of but about nine men being compensated out of the thousand or so injured each month, every one has been compensated.

It was found by the commission which drafted the law that practically half the time of the courts in this state was consumed in the trial of personal injury cases. It is claimed that the saving by the removal of these cases from such long-drawn-out litigation will more than off-set the cost of administration of the workmen's compensation law, appropriation for which was made from the general fund.

SEXES EQUAL IN MATTER OF DIVORCE

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Times understands that both the minority and majority reports of the divorce commission recommend that the sexes be equal before the law in the matter of divorce.

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY

By an agreement entered into between the officials of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, and the officials of the Louisville Coal and Land Company (a newly incorporated company), operating a new mine at Firestone, Colo., the Mine Workers scored another victory.

As a result of this agreement a large number of union miners will be put to work. District President Williams entered into negotiations with the above company several weeks ago, and recently, at a meeting held in the Lake View Hotel, at Firestone, Colo., the contract was signed by both parties to the agreement. The agreement reached is the same as that which the American Fuel Company signed last March, which agreement includes the uniform scale, based on what is known in District No. 15, U. M. W. of A., as the Louisville scale.

TO RAISE AGE FOR STARTING WORK

New South Wales Government Advised to Make Fifteen Age for Leaving School

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 17.—The trend of Australian industrial legislation is to retard the age at which a boy may start working for a livelihood in order that he may get the fullest advantage of the Australian system of compulsory and free state education. In the annual report of the New South Wales state department of labor and industry the New South Wales government has been advised by its departmental officers to raise the age at which children of either sex may commence work in factories to 15 years. A provision is proposed in regard to boys only that where the minister of labor is satisfied that the boy is physically strong, is fairly well educated and that his earnings would be a very material aid to the upkeep of the home, special permission to work in a factory might be granted at the age of 14 years. Any such action should, however, be preceded by the raising of the age at which they might leave school as well as extra vigilance on the part of the truant inspectors, as parents at the present time frequently complain of the great difficulty they have in getting their children to regularly attend school after they have passed the age of 13 years. The report recommends that no boy under 16 or any girl under 18 should be permitted to work overtime in a factory.

CHRISTIANS CALLOUS TO WOES OF MASSES SAYS NOTED DIVINE

LONDON, Oct. 16.—That posterity would be truly amazed at the callous complacency of modern Christians towards penury and squalid misery, was the opinion voiced by Professor W. F. Adeney, lecturer of history of doctrine and dean of faculty of theology at the Manchester University, who in his presidential address to the Congregational assembly today, made a strong appeal for the church's support in an endeavor to better the condition of the working man.

Dr. Adeney declared that the more prosperous churches should help to secure equable conditions for the community of England. The great economic requirements of the United Kingdom at the present time, continued the doctor, was a living wage, and the furnishing of habitable cottages to agricultural laborers instead of the picturesque ruins which are called homes by the landlords of the present day.

WANTS GYM. OPEN FOR WORKING GIRLS

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 22.—Members of the Spokane Board of Education are unanimously in favor of opening the gymnasiums of the two high schools in the city for use of shop girls for night classes in physical training. A number of petitions have been received by the board, requesting use of the gymnasiums for such classes under private instructors, but the board chose rather to investigate to determine the advisability of the school district's taking charge of the work. All members of the board favor extending their social center program of allowing public meetings in the schools, to include athletic training for employed girls.

BANK OF COMMERCE TAKES FIRST PLACE

In Total Deposits and Assets for the Month—Loans Increase

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The monthly bank statement showing the condition of the Canadian chartered banks on September 30, issued recently contains two unusual features. The Bank of Montreal drops from first place as regards total deposits and total assets and the Canadian Bank of Commerce takes first place in these particulars.

Total assets of the Bank of Montreal, $269,134,429; of the Bank of Commerce, $211,025,397.

SOUTH WALES MINERS

A ballot has been taken in South Wales for the election of representatives on the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Messrs. W. Brace, president, T. Richards, secretary, and A. Onions, treasurer, will probably be reinstated in the positions from which they were displaced at the last election by Messrs. Stanton, Hartshorn and Barker.

The United Mine Workers of America, ending September 30th, 1912, showed a membership of 538,980, the largest membership in the history of the organization.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES!

ZAM-BUK HAS CURED THESE!

Friction on the hemorrhoid veins that are swollen, inflamed and gorged with blood, is what causes the terrible pain and stinging and smarting of piles. Zam-Buk applied at night will be found to give ease before morning. Thousands of persons have proved this. Why not be guided by the experience of others?

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from Zam-Buk. Last summer I suffered greatly from piles. I started to use Zam-Buk and found it gave me relief, so I continued it, and after using three or four boxes I am pleased to say it has effected a complete cure."

Mr. G. A. Dufresne, 183-185 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., writes: "I can highly recommend Zam-Buk to everyone who suffers from piles."

Magistrate Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S., says: "I suffered long from itching piles, but Zam-Buk has now cured me."

Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S., says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. I tried various ointments, but everything I tried failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying various remedies, when I heard of Zam-Buk, and thought as a last resource I would give this balm a trial. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for skin injuries and diseases, eczema, ulcers, varicose veins, cuts, burns, bruises, chaps, cold sores, etc. 50c. box from all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

Try Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

Why Pay Rent?

When you can own your own home?

We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices. We can suit your income. Call and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.

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Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 6,460,000
Reserve Fund ...... 6,460,000 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

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

SHORT TIME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

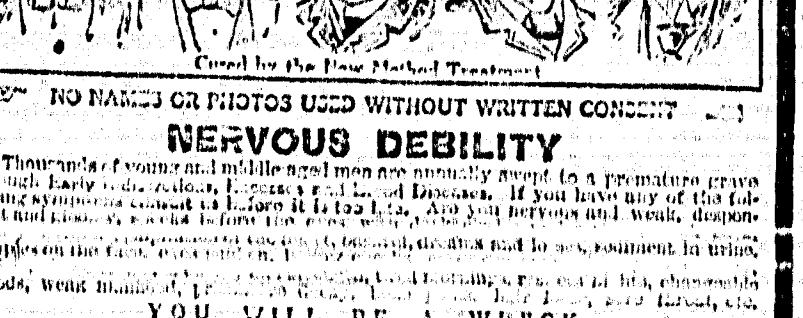
Many Savings Accounts are opened with the Banks by persons who are setting aside small amounts, from time to time, to make provision for the payment of a life insurance premium; discharge a mortgage or meet some similar obligation. These short time Savings Accounts are readily acceptable to the Home Bank, and full compound interest is paid during the round period that the money remains on deposit.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. T. Macdonald, Manager, Fernie.

YOU PAY WHEN CURED

Drs. K. & K. TAKE ALL RISKS



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NO NAMES OR PHOTOS USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Thousands of young and middle aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through Early Indiscretions, Excesses and Blood Diseases. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes ... pimples on the face ... sediment in urine, ... moods, weak manhood ... hair loose, sore throat, etc.

YOU WILL BE A WRECK

Our New Method Treatment ... Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified ... disappear, the nerves become strong ... nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear ... returns to the body and the moral, physical and vital ... quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

EVERYTHING PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT SENT ON REQUEST

Drs. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

The Store of Satisfaction

Ladies' Wear

IMPORTED KIMONOS

Beautiful imported Silk Kimonos, heavily padded, plain and embroidered collars.

$8.50 and $11.00

LADIES' PETTICOATS

Ladies' Mercerized and Regal Silk Underskirts, **$1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $3.00.**

LADIES' FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES

.90, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50 $1.60 and $1.75

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES AND SLEEPERS

.65, .75, .85, .90 and $1.00

CHILDREN'S HEAVY FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR

.40, .50, .55, .60, .65 and 70 each

TURKISH TOWELS

Regular value 50c. per pair; Special at **35c. per pair.**

Turkish Toweling per yard—Regular 20c. value at **15c. per yard.**

FURS

Collars, Muff and Neck Scarfs, beautiful selections of following:

Natural Canadian Muskrat Alaska Sable, American Sable, Mink, Electric Seal, Fox Marmot.

WHITE BEARSKIN CLOTH

Just the thing for children's Coats, 52 inches wide, **$2.00 and $2.25 per yard.**

EIDERDOWN

Blue, Pink, Grey and White, 50 inches wide, at **$1.00 per yard.**

CURTAIN MATERIAL

Cretonnes, all shades, pretty designs, new arrival at **40c. per yard.**

NETTING—New arrival, 46 inches wide, **30c. and 40c. per yard;** 36 inches wide, at **20c. per yard.**

SWISS CURTAIN MUSLIN—38 inches wide, at **17½c. per yard.**

LADIES' PURSES

We have received a large shipment of Ladies' Purses and Hand Bags of all kinds. Prices from **$1.00 to $15.00.**

Be sure to notice our display of Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Collars.

BLANKETS

Heavy Gry Wool. Prices from **$2.25 to $5.50**

Men's Wear

MEN'S OVERCOATS

Finely made Men's Overcoats, plain and convertible collars; Ulster cloth, double faced or heavy tweed. These coats are made in popular colors and styles, giving everyone an opportunity of securing that which is best suited to them. Fine black Beaver and Melton Overcoats with velvet collars, from **$7.50 to $35.**

Our Boys' Department is now complete, offering wide selection for either dress or play. Overcoats and Reefers of fine, serviceable material at very reasonable prices.

SWEATERS

Boys' Sweaters, ...**75c. to $2.50**
Boys' Coat Sweaters **$1.25 to 2.25**
Men's Sweaters $1.25 to $4.50
Men's Coat Sweaters $2.25 to $10
Men's heavy Tweed Pants, absolutely untearable, **$3.00 and $3.50** pair.
Men's very heavy weight Tweed Pants at **$2.00 and $2.25.**
Mackinaw Pants, short and long, **$3.75 and $4.00.** The celebrated Carss' make.
Men's Worsted and Tweed Suits, well made, special at **$15.00**

MEN'S SHIRTS

Blue, Brown and Grey Flannel, **$1.00 to $2.25.**

Made to Measure Clothing

Suits and Overcoats made to measure by special order overcome all difficulties of ready made garments and fit perfectly. We guarantee Fit, Quality and Workmanship. The cost is not high; better consult us.

Footwear

Men's two-buckle Rubbers. Just the thing for those who work in wet places. **Special at $2.50.**

Men's Heavy Gum Rubbers, Solid Heel and Rolled Edge, 3 lace holes, sizes 6 to 11. **Special at $2.65.**

Men's Gum Rubbers, solid heel, rolled edges, 4 lace holes, sizes 6 to 11. Specially good value at **$3.50.**

Men's Leather Top Rubber Boots, 9 inch Gum, solid heel, all sizes at **$3.75.**

Men's Leather Top Rubber, 8 lace holes, solid heel rolled edge; all sizes. **The Leader at $4.00.**

LIGHT RUBBERS

Our stock of Rubers for street wear include goods for every member of the family. It's good insurance against cold.

JUST-WRIGHT MEN'S SHOES

Box Calf, Velour Calf and Vici Kid Shoes in this well known make. Regular $5.50 and $6.00. **Special $4.50.**

Empress Ladies' Shoes. High top, button, made of box calf and heavy Russian leather, **$5.50 per pair.**

Women's high top button and lace Shoes; just the thing for fall wear, **$5.50 per pair.**

Women's Extra high top Shoes, Russian Calf, Blucher cut, Shoes; just arrived at **$6.50 per pair.**

GROCERY

THANKSGIVING SPECIALS

FRESH KILLED CHICKEN	per lb.	.30
FRESH KILLED DUCKS	per lb.	.30
FRESH KILLED GEESE	per lb.	.30
FRESH KILLED TURKEYS	per lb.	.35
Cranberries	per lb.	.15
Parsnips	8 lbs.	.25
Fancy California Grapes	per lb.	15
Fancy Jonathan Apples	4 lbs.	.25
Fancy Spy Apples	per box	$2.50
Fancy Paragon Apples	per box	$2.00
Heinz Sweet Gerkins, 18 oz.	each	.50
Heinz Sweet Midgets, 12 oz.	each	.45
Heinz Pork and Beans, med. size	2 for	.35
Heinz Tomato Soup, small,	2 for	.25
Heinz Tomato Catsup,	pts.	.25
Heinz Indian Relish		.35
Heinz Chili Sauce		.35
Dill Pickles	per doz.	.25
Mincemeat, in crocks		75
Crosse and Blackwell's Chutney	qts.	.65
Crosse and Blackwell's Gooseberries in syrup		.30
Crosse and Blackwell's Honey in Glass		.45
Crosse and Blackwell's Preserved Ginger in jars		.60
Crosse and Blackwell's Plum Pudding	1's	.40
Crosse and Blackwell's Plum Pudding	2's	.75
Tetley's No. 8 Bulk Tea, 3 lbs. for		$1.00
Tetley's Special Blend Tea, 1 lb. Pkg.		.40
Gold Standard Salad Dressing	pts.	.60
Government Creamery Butter	per lb.	.35
Mooney's Superba Chocolates	per lb.	.40
Cowan's Cocoa,	½ lb. tins	.25
Lowney's Cocoa		.40
Sherriff's Grape Juice	qts.	.50
Shield Ham	per lb.	.23
Mixed Nuts	per lb.	.20
Cluster Raisins	per lb.	.20
Onions	10 lbs.	.25

Tea Contest Award

The correct weight of the Bulk Tea in our window last week was **12 lbs. 3½ oz., the correct guess being made by E. RHODES,** who was awarded the Silver Set. Ralph Stevens guessed $12 lbs. 3 oz. and was awarded the Bulk Tea. The next nearest correst guesses were: 12 lbs. 4 oz. by Jas. White, jr.; 12 lbs. 4 oz. by Archie Dunlap, and 12 lbs. 3 oz. by Beatrice Martin. We asked the editors of the local papers to weigh the tea and made the award. They found many guesses as near as the above, but as stated previously, the awards were made in the order of names as written in the book.

Everything for the Home and for Everyone in it

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

C. P. Hill spent a few days in town during the week.

Pete Paterson spent a few days in town, a guest at the Fernie.

Constable Gorman, of Elko, is in town.

Joe Grafton was a Fernie visitor during the week.

Ernest J. Reynolds, representing Tetley's Tea Co., was in town attending to the tea contest.

Chief Minty was down in Nelson on Sunday taking down Fred Burrows, of Michel, who was sentenced to two months for assault.

A prominent citizen of Fernie is out on $6,000 bail on a charge of attempted rape.

Owing to a wreck of a freight train near Burmis the passenger arrived ten hours late on Wednesday.

There is a slight epidemic of a mild form of small pox at Coal Creek, four cases being so far reported.

Thos E. Powell, who is charged with diamond robbery elected before Judge Thompson on Thursday for speedy trial and will in all probability come up about Nov. 4.

W. J. Lawrence, a former resident of Fernie, but now one of Moose Jaw's prominent citizens, was in town this week chatting with old friends.

A. A. Gammon, of Standard Securities Ltd., Winnipeg, was in town Tuesday and has appointed Grafton and Bennett as selling agents for Bellevue, Estevan, Sask.

A meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday night, those present being Ald. Morrison, Robichaud, Brown and Graham. The meeting only lasted fifteen minutes, there being no business of any importance.

The Civil Assizes are now on and Fernie, as a consequence, has a big quota of legal talent from the coast and elsewhere, in its midst. Some important cases are being argued, one of which is in connection with the C. P. R. fire close to Morrissey some two years ago when a large quantity of timber, belonging to private concerns was destroyed.

Mayor Bleasdell is in Moose Jaw.

E. S. Hall, representing the Selig Polyscope Co., was in town making arrangements for a month's exhibition of the pictures sometime around next June. The opportunity will also be taken to take some pictures, and make plays with local coloring.

SICK AND ACCIDENT BENEFITS FOR GLADSTONE LOCAL

On Wednesday last the above Local had a referendum as to whether the organization should branch out and have a sick and accident benefit. A direct "Yes" or "No" was asked and resulted as follows:

Yes	449
No	130
Spoilt ballots	3
Total	582
Majority in favor	319

TETLEY'S TEA CONTEST

Some four hundred Fernieites participated in the contest, many of the finishes being pretty close, whilst others were not in the running. The correct weight was 12 lbs. 3½ oz. E. Rhodes, of Victoria Avenue, being the only one to have gussed it exactly, and the silver plated tea service, therefore, becomes his property. The other prize winners of a quantity of tea were, Ralph Stevens, Jas. White, jr., Archie Dunlop and Beatrice Martin. Needless to say the judges were disinterested parties, not being connected with either Trites-Wood, Ltd., or the Tetley Tea Co.

Judge M. W. Pinckney at a recent banquet recalled an incident to show that there is some humor associated with such things as the law. In Dawson City a colored man, Sam Jones by name, was on trial for a felony. The judge asked Sam if he desired the appointment of a lawyer to defend him. "No, sah," said Sam, "I'se gwine to throw myself on the ignorance of the cote."—San Francisco Argonaut.

"Workers, no one can break your chains but yourselves. I cannot lead you out of bondage, and I would not if I could, for if I could, someone would come along and lead you back again. Liberty is not handed down from above. They who would be free themselves must strike the blow."—Eugene V. Debs.

District 18, United Mine Workers of America

Important Notice

To the United Mine Workers of Fernie and Michel

President Stubbs will address a meeting at Fernie, at 2.30 Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27th, in Miners' Hall. He will also address a meeting in Michel at 7.30 the same evening.

Notice to Mine Workers

This is the last month which you will have the privilege of joining the United Mine Workers of America at a reduced initiation fee. If you are not already a member, pay $2.50 and join at once. Do not wait until next month and then have to pay $10 to become a member.

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE

Miss Davis in Town

Miss Dorothy Davis, representing the above organization, or otherwise known as "Women's Suffrage League," who, owing to unforeseen circumstances was unable to get here on Wednesday, as previously arranged, arrived on Thursday evening and has arranged a meeting to be held in Atello's Hall on Saturday night at 8.30 o'clock. This is a free meeting and all those interested in political equality of the sexes are cordially invited to attend. Miss Davis is staying at the King Edward Hotel and will be pleased to meet any lady interested. She will remain in Fernie until Sunday morning.

News has been received that Vice-President Jones' youngest brother, 25 years old, was killed in the mine at Mnestog, South Wales, on the 4th of this month, and was taken home to Tonypaudy, Rhondda, to be buried. The latter place is where the strike and riots occurred recently, and the deceased as a consequence went to Mnestog, where he found work. Mrs Jones, sr., who is a widow, is prostrated with grief and much sympathy is felt for her and Mr. J. O. Jones in their sad bereavement.

THE 1818

This theatre still proves a popular resort, maintaining a good service of films supported by pleasing music and vaudeville turns.

This evening, Friday, a special three reel film, featuring Mme. Rejan in a Napoleonic Comedy, "Sans-Gene," will be shown. The vaudeville attractions for Friday and Saturday are Melstrom and Myrhe, Swedish American character singers and dancers, and Master Max Shaull, Juvenile Character Impersonator, singing and clog dancing.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next Edand Theresa Young will present comedy singing and talking, also dancing and change act. The other vaudeville turn will be Chas. McK, comedian.

A singing and musical act by the Herndon Sisters, and Lew Harris, Hebrew comedian, will be the attraction for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

A banquet and dance in connection with the students of the International Correspondence Schools, and their friends, will be held at the Waldorf Hotel on Wednesday evening, Oct. 30.

Misleading and malicious reports have been sent out regarding I. E. P. Stock. Take notice of this attempt to get a hold of this below value. Further information given by applying at the office of the local representatives, Eckstein Block, opposite the Post Office.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

WANTED—Capable Girl or Woman as general; no washing. Apply, Mrs. J. Craig, McPherson Avenue.

FURNITURE FOR SALE, also China, Cut Glass and Silverware; bar-China, Cut Glass and Silverware; bargains is sold at once. Apply, Mrs. T. Fawcett, McPherson Avenue.

WANTED—Twenty miners at once; no trouble; apply on job. Princeton Coal and Land Co., Princeton, B. C.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; low rent. Apply, Mrs. Radland, Second-hand Store, Victoria Avenue, N. 9-2tp

FOR SALE—FURNITURE of 8 roomed house; going cheap owing to party leaving town. Apply, Fawcett, corner Hanson and McPherson Avenues. 9-3t

FOR SALE.—Choice Alfalfa Hay in carload lots at $13.00 per ton f.o.b. Coaldale, or $16.10 per ton f.o.b. Fernie. Every bale guaranteed. Farm Products, Limited, 103 Sherlock Building, Lethbridge 8-4t

FOR SALE or to Rent, 6½ acres, house and barn; one mile from city. Good bargain. Apply, by letter, C. Ferguson, Fernie, B. C. 7-4t

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE or To Let.—Stands on Main Street in Bellevue; the best mining camp in the Pass. Apply to Mrs. R. Michell, Bellevue, Alta.

LOST—One sorrel Pony; weight about 800 lbs.; white face and one hind foot; mane trimmed; branded on left shoulder ⅄. $20 Reward. F. Hutchinson, Michel, B. C. 8-6t