The District Ledger

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Rossland Miners' Celebration Success

Mayor Turner Dilates on Benefits of Unionism--Expresses Contempt for Scabs--City in Festive Attire

ROSSLAND, B.C., July 16—In king's weather and with the streets a blaze of color the first day of the miners' union celebration opened with a full dress parade of the miners who led by their own band marched from Miners' Union Hall along Columbia Avenue to St. Paul's Street and from thence along Second Avenue to Washington Street, and from there to the bandstand where the speechmaking takes place. Nothing could look better than the procession as it marched down Washington Street preceded by Marshal J. R. Binney on horseback and a carriage containing His Worship Mayor Tanner, J. W Bennett from Fernie and Col. Egan. Then came the band and half way down the procession came the pipers. At the end came the deputy marshal. Dickie Hutchens and Dr. J. W. Coffin.

Chief of Police Long assisted by J Cocking and F. Edinger were responsible for the street decorations and they certainly did a good job and are entitled to praise. Chief Raymer of the fire department had his fire hall nicely decorated as also had Messrs. Betts and Oddy their store and everyone was doing their best to make the town look gay.

President Stevens introduced Mayor Tanner as the first speaker.

Dr. Tanner's Speech

Dr. Tanner mentioned that this was the 17th annual celebration and the members of the union can truthfully say that every one held had been a success, because all those within and without the membership of the union were heartily in sympathy with the noble ends and high ideals of those who are active, true and tried members of organized labor. It had been often said that in union there was strength and this was notably shown in the progress that organized labor has made and in the splendid record that it had created for itself in the uplifting of humanity and the betterling of the condition of the toiler. The way upward had been steep and the struggle long but what a difference there is between the condition of the toiler today to what it was over 300 years ago when the first trades unions were organized. A tariff of wages drawn up in 1725 by the Manchester justices, declared that any workman conspiring to obtain more than the rate thereby fixed should, for the third offence, stand in the pillory and lose an ear. Dr. Tanner held that organizations like the Miners' Union were necessary, as it was impossible for a single individual to stand up alone for "a fair day's wages for a day's work" nearly as well as when he made the demand with 100 or 100,000 members of the same craft standing shoulder to shoulder with him in an endeavor to obtain what they all believe is justly due. A man standing alone

(Continued on page 8)

FLYER KILLS DEAF MAN

Lumberjack Killed to-day Near Hosmer.

Chief of Police Hall recognizes the man lying at Thompson and Morrison's undertaking parlor as Dennis Campbell. Campbell, who was deaf, was walking along the railway track on Friday, July 19, when, three-quarters of a mile east of Hosmer he was struck by the westbound flyer, travelling 55 miles an hour. He was taken to Hosmer, where he expired shortly afterwards, and his body was then brought into Fernie. For a while his identity was unknown, until Chief Hall appeared. The deceased was a lumberjack and looked about forty years of age.

CHINESE WALK OUT IN SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

VICTORIA, July 16.—Following the appeal circulated in Chinese to the Celestials engaged in the woodworking trades of this city, a number of the Chinese have walked out of the mills in sympathy with their white fellow-workmen on strike for shorter hours and better pay.

"RED RUBBER" HORRORS HARDLY BELIEVABLE

Hundreds of Women and Children are Beheaded

LONDON, July 16.—The London daily papers continue to print harrowing details of the Peruvian "Red Rubber" horrors and insist upon British responsibility even though indirect, for the act committed by the Amazon companies against the plantations.

The following is an extract from the evidence quoted in Sir Roger Casement's report:

"During eighteen months his sole employment was hunting Indians to work in the rubber groves. Many Indians were caught, men, women and children. They were tied up and brought into the station.

"Any that refused to come were killed. He had seen so many killed there that he cannot remember all of them. He has seen men, women and children killed for no reason except that they would not work rubber.

"Some were shot, some beheaded. He has seen women and children beheaded and babies taken from their mothers and thrown away alive.

Asked to explain this phase, he answered that sometimes when the mother was killed they threw the baby away to die, other times they would smash their heads against the trees or throw them into the rivers. These crimes were committed generally by the Indian boys acting under orders from the chief. "We used to make expeditions to hunt Indians like hunting wild beasts," said another witness. "One expedition set out from Mordea and at the first Indian house they reached in the forest they caught eight Indians, five men and three women. They were all tied up with ropes, their hands tied behind their backs and marched on. At the next house they reached they caught five Indians two men and three women.

"Vasquez, who was in charge, ordered one of the boys to cut the woman's head off. He ordered this for no apparent reason—simply because he was in command and could do what he liked. The boy cut the woman's head off. He hold her by the hair of her head and, flinging her down hacked her head off with a machete.

CASE OF LEONARD OLSSON HAS BEEN APPEALED TO HIGHER COURT

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—With the facts in the Leonard Olsson disfranchisement case agreed to by the opposing parties, Judge Hanford yesterday signed the order permitting the case to go up to the circuit court of appeals.

George McKay, attorney for Olsson, expects to have the case ready for argument when the appellate court convenes in Seattle in September. Seven errors are alleged upon which the high court is asked to reverse Judge Hanford's decision which cancelled Olsson's naturalization papers because of his Socialistic beliefs.

WOLGAST AND RIVERS MEET AGAIN LABOR DAY

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Ad. Wolgast and Joe Rivers will meet again at Vernon on Labor Day, with Charley Eyton as referee. If plans launched by Promoter Tom McCarey materialize, McCarey has offered to match the boys. His one condition is that Eyton, who is the official referee of McCarey's Pacific Athletic Club, be the third man in the ring.

On behalf of Rivers, Manager Joe Levy immediately gave an unconditional acceptance. Wolgast and his manager, Tom Jones, are considering the proposition, and according to McCarey, they probably will accept formally within the next 48 hours.

The only thing that appears now to stand in the way of a second match is McCarey's probable disposition of the championship belt he offered for the fight July 4. Wolgast contends that the belt should be given to him by virtue of his victory. McCarey is withholding his decision pending further deliberations.

LATER.—Wolgast has accepted. He will get a guarantee of $15,000 and Rivers who received $7,500 for his last battle will receive $8,000, win, lose or draw. The referee will be selected later. It is pretty sure he will be a Los Angeles man.

CONVENTION CALL TO LABOR UNIONS

Trades and Labor Congress Will Convene in Guelph, Ont., Sept. 9

The 1912 convention call of the trades and labor congress of Canada, has been issued. The convention this year will be held at Guelph, Ont., September 9. Following is the call:

To the officers and members of provincial federations of labor, trades and labor councils, national trades unions, federal labor unions and international local trades unions in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers:

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada will convene in the Armouries building, Huskisson St., city of Guelph, province of Ontario, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, Sept. 9, 1912, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The delegates assembled at Calgary last year chose Guelph as the next meeting place and it will be a striking tribute to the enthusiasm and enduring ability of the organized wage-workers of the "Royal", and progressive city and surrounding industrial centres in the heart of the province of Ontario to have a large representation of delegates from all over Canada in attendance. The bill of fare to be provided is one that will require the very best intelligence of the delegates to grapple with.

The past year has been replete with matters of vital interest to the workers, and the opponents of organized labor are very active, as will appear from the systematic and persistent endeavor being made in Canada and Great Britain to weaken regulations that were imposed for the protection of the working classes. Each year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the intricacy and difficulty of the problems to be dealt with by the congress, and the Guelph convention will be no exception in this respect. Among other matters calling for immediate attention are the following:

1. Dominion and provincial legislation affecting labor interests.
2. The alien labor act and its utter uselessness to protect the working classes in its present cumbersome administration.
3. The immigration laws.
4. The eight-hour bill.
5. The workingmen's compensation acts in the various provinces—administration of by provincial governments and their interpretation by the courts.
6. Amendments to the industrial disputes and investigation act.
7. Clear definition of our position as wage-workers on the projected old age pension measure now before a special committee of the Dominion House of Commons.
8. Proposed amendments to the Dominion elections act, to make election day a public holiday and to abolish the $200 deposit now exacted.
9. Payment of wages on railways, fortnightly, and many other features.

Never more than now has there been greater necessity for vigilance in safe-guarding the rights of labor. Organized bodies on every hand are contesting for their own protection, and in this regard labor no longer has the field to itself. If labor is to receive its portion it will have to keep watchful every hour of every day.

Send your best, most experienced and faithful men to the convention, and elect them NOW. If you neglect to do so, don't complain that your particular interests have been overlooked or neglected. This is the time of prosperity and labor must be prepared to do battle at every available opportunity if it is to keep up with the procession.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES C. WATTERS, President.
FRED BANCROFT, Vice-President.
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.
Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

SHIPYARD WORKERS WILL BE NEXT TO STRIKE

LONDON, July 14.—The next big labor trouble in Great Britain is expected from the shipyard workers. The Federation of Shipyard Employers has recently refused the demands of the men for an eight hour day and increased wages and the unions have replied by calling for a ballot of the employees as to whether they shall order a strike. A decision in favor of a strike would immediately affect 500,000 men and as the strike progressed another 500,000.

For months past the men in the various unions have been preparing for a fight with the employers on the hours question, and the boilermakers have been pressing their demand for higher wages and permission to organize apprentices. The result of the ballot is considered a foregone conclusion and a long and bitter fight is anticipated.

STORMS AND ACCIDENTS CAUSE DEATH

Cloudburst, Explosion, Trainwreck, Take the Lives of Thousands

MEXICO CITY, July 14.—Details of cloudbursts and floods which again destroyed several thriving cities and exacted a toll of hundreds of lives in the state of Guamajado were received in this city last night. The advices declare that the cities of Salamanca and Celaya have been wiped off the map. The number of victims cannot be foretold, until the angry waters have subsided.

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—Several hundred men, women and children are homeless. A number of deaths are rumored and a million and a half dollars of property is in ruins here today as a result of a cloud burst which resulted in the overflow of the shallow bed of Cherry Creek, through this city, from 10 o'clock until midnight last night.

VALPARAISO, Chili, July 13.—A tremendous dynamite explosion in El Teniente Mines belonging to the Braden Copper Company, killed 50 Chilians and dreadfully wounded many others. According to semi-official reports the catastrophe is the third occurring there within a short period.

Some newspapers attack Americans in general because of the accident, saying they have still much to learn of civilized people adding that there are scores of German and British mills in Chili, all of them treating their laborers as human beings.

The Braden Copper Company is an American concern.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Thirteen persons were killed and 15 to 20 were injured in a wreck on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy railway at Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago, at 6.30 o'clock this morning. Coming through a fog with supposedly a clear track ahead No. 8, a fast mail, ran at full speed into the rear of train No. 2, known as the Overland Express, from Denver, which was standing still on the track, telescoping two of the Overland Pullman cars. Railroad officials refused to fix the blame until after the wreck has been investigated thoroughly.

The British Insurance Bill

Provision to Keep Worker and Family from Workhouse

LONDON, July 17.—Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George gave to the united press recently his first interview concerning the Workmen's Insurance Act which became effective on Monday last throughout the British Isles. Unquestionably the law is the most radical piece of sociological legislation ever placed upon the statute books of the nation, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer says it is no more than "another step in the great forward development," initiated by the English Liberals when they came into control of the government seven years ago. In his interview to the united press, not only his first concerning the new law, but almost the first he has given out on any subject in his entire public career, Chancellor Lloyd George tells in some detail, what he expects workmen's insurance to do for England.

LONDON, July 16.—The first day of the National Insurance Act has been inauspicious. One thousand dock laborers in Liverpool and 20,000 at Birkenhead have gone on strike, refusing to have the tax deducted from their pay.

Shipping at the two ports is virtually at a standstill, and indications are that the deadlock will continue until the scheme—by which the men deposit their cards at the clearing house and the contributions payable under the insurance act by the firms employing them are duly apportioned there, the men receiving their wages minus the deduction at the clearing house—is suspended.

The large employers are unanimously in favor of the clearing house scheme and threaten a general lockout unless the men comply therewith.

In London, too, the act is meeting with great opposition. A copy was burned in oil yesterday amid the acclamations of thousands, at a protest meeting in Finsbury Circus in the heart of London's business district.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 stamps were licked in London yesterday, and that by tonight 4,000,000 will have been licked.

Lloyd George in Court

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, was a witness in the Lambeth Police Court yesterday against Charles Gray, the man who attacked Lloyd George at the meeting at Kennington Theatre on Saturday.

The chancellor testified that Gray had a bag of flour in his hands when he rushed behind the scenes to call a constable. Gray caught the witness by the coat and threw him to the floor. Mr. Lloyd George said he intervened to prevent spectators from manhandling Gray.

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labor.

Strike Settled

LONDON, July 18—The strike which started at Liverpool on Monday arose from the fact that the dockers misunderstood the pooling plan proposed and yesterday the difficulty was settled.

FRANK READY TO MOVE

Site Fixed-Lots Being Distributed

A step in advance has been taken this week by the town of Frank with regard to the moving of the houses. Last Friday the man appointed by the Government to look after the work then arrived, and we were glad to see that Mr. J. Stirling, mine inspector, was the man chosen. He and the council held a meeting during the afternoon and decided to call for tenders for the moving of the town to its new site, which they have done since that time.

On Monday night a meeting of the citizens was called and held in the School Hall, the object of which was the distribution of lots in the business section to the men who held lots in the old town. A large number of those interested were present. W. J. McGowan occupied the chair. A lively discussion took place about the best method of handling the distribution of the lots, finally it was decided to leave it to a committee of three, those appointed were L. W. Kribbs, J. H. Farmer and A. Bonamico. The business section of the town is to be along the main road to Blairmore at the east of the Sanatorium. The committee met on Tuesday morning and were disposing of the lots in a favorable manner when they got word that the Coal Company had reserved six lots next the Sanatorium. The committee thought that what was left was too small so have postponed their work till other arrangements are made.

Another public meeting was held on Tuesday evening to arrange for the exchange of lots in the residential section. After considerable discussion it was decied to appoint a committee of six, two representing each nationality, the different nationalities to draw for a block where the people of their language might locate. Those appointed were as follows: To represent the Bohemian people, Frank Wijr and Casper Holub; to represent the English speaking people, G. W. Grosham and D. Dunlap; to represent the French and Italian people, W. Carpenter and J. Ferneau. This committee to have power to give each man his lot and to act at once. At last it seems as if Frank was to be transplanted and the prospects are for a better town than ever. Everything so far in the location work has been ideal, except one thing, and that is the placing of each nationality on separate blocks. What anyone who is interested in Canadian citizenship advocates is the mixing up of all tongues so that from it will merge a strong Canadian citizenship, and the system adopted here is that which keeps people from getting away from their old country customs or getting a hold of the English language. Mix them up is the idea.

SCHOOL BOARD MEET

At the meeting of the School Trustees on Monday last, the new trustees, Messrs McIntyre and McBean made their first appearance.

The city will ask the government to raise the Fernie Superior School to the status of a high school.

The board met on Thursday night again, when Architect Kerr, who was asked to draw up plans and specifications for the new addition to the Central School, submitted the preliminary plans.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the government for an advance of $12,000 on the grant of $25,00, so that work may be started on the addition.

Free Speech Denied in Calgary

Charles O'Brien, M.P.P., Arrested Two Thousand Follow Him to Jail--Case is Dismissed

CALGARY, July 17.—Followed to the doors of the city prison by a crowd of nearly two thousand persons, Chas. M. O'Brien, member of the provincial parliament for the Rocky Mountain constituency, and William G. McCloskey, a laborer, were locked up last night after they had been arrested for haranguing crowds on the street on Socialism. They were released at midnight on $20 bail each.

Obstructing the street probably will be the specific charge the men will answer to when they appear in court today. According to the police, the speakers had collected such a crowd and the congestion had become so great that traffic in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and First Street west was practically at a sandstill. Officer McInosh ordered the speakers to desist and they refused.

Auditors started a clamor when the policeman interfered. Both speakers maintained that they were within the law, and proceeded to continue. McIntosh promptly led both away to jail. Neither O'Brien nor McCloskey gave any resistance as they were led away, followed by a mass of jeering yelling men.

No time was lost in booking the prisoners, and within a few minutes they were both behind the bars. Socialist sympathizers immediately set about raising bail, but it was nearly midnight before Colonel Sanders could be located to fix the amounts. They were in jail nearly four hours.

CALGARY, Alta., July 18.—C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., and Wallace McCloskey, who were arrested for impeding traffic on Eighth Avenue Monday night, while holding a Socialist meeting, were dismissed by Magistrate Sanders yesterday afternoon on account of insufficient evidence.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS IN CONVENTION

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 15.—Fears of a possible attempt to prevent the holding of the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners here, because of bitter feeling following the strike of 1904, proved groundless and the opening session today was marked by the best of feeling.

Mayor Joseph Bitterly extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and presented a gilded key to the city to President Charles H. Moyer, who voiced the miners' appreciation of the kindly reception.

A credentials committee was appointed and the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The annual address of President Moyer is scheduled for tonight. Among matters to be settled by the convention are granting to local unions authority to conclude long term contracts with employers and extending the organization to Mexico.

DARROW CASE RESUMED IN LOS ANGELES

McNamara's Lawyer Faces Critical Time Third Month of Trial

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—The third month of the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow was begun today with a victory for the defense.

Judge Hutton ruled that L. Johnson could testify as to his confidential relations as attorney for Bert H. Franklin on the ground Franklin had forfeited the right to the protection of the law precluding an attorney from disclosing professional secrets, by taking the stand and himself revealing those secrets.

The trial of Franklin on the charge of bribery of Juror George N. Lockwood, the same charge on which Darrow is being tried, was set today in Department No. 12 of the superior court before Judge Cabaniss, the trial was continued indefinitely. It was reported that Franklin had gone to Salt Lake City on business.

LOS ANGELES, July 16. — James Franklin, confessed bribe giver, talked very freely about his offences, according to witnesses for the defence yesterday in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow. The witnesses who were called to attack Franklin's veracity, said that in his talks he was convinced of Darrow's innocence

Mr. Darrow took a leading part in conducting his case and several times accused the district attorney of trickery.

P. J. Pirotte, a postmaster at the suburb of Venice, testified to several conversations with Franklin in which the latter had said that Darrow had never given him the money with which to bribe Juror Lockwood.

The witness said he was told by Franklin that there was money being used that the attorneys for the McNamara defence knew nothing about. Franklin also was said to have told the witness that he had not sent any message to Darrow the morning of his arrest and that if any one called Darrow on the phone to ask him to go to scene of Franklin's arrest, it was Detective Brown of the district attorney's office. Pirotte testified Franklin had told him at another meeting that he was not worried about the outcome of the charges against him.

Were After Darrow

"They don't want me, they are after Darrow," he said.

He said his plea of guilty to the charge of bribing Juror Bain, said Pirotte, "had not cost him anything as the state had paid his fine, but they were holding the Lockwood case over him so he would testify against Darrow."

"He told me that Fredericks was under great political obligations to him," continued the witness, "because once when political enemies were trying to get some documents connected with the trouble Fredericks was in some years ago, Franklin, who was in the United States marshall's office, had secreted them."

A. Dixon Warner, a former attorney and lecturer, testified Franklin had said to him in the progress of the McNamara case:

"I am going to win this lawsuit myself. There is an angle to this that neither Darrow nor anyone else knows anything about."

BELGIUM READY FOR TREMENDOUS UPHEAVEL.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The menace of a national general strike for universal suffrage and the abolition of plural voting is taking definite shape. The labor federation has appointed committees on propaganda, the creation of a central fund, acquisition of vast quantities of food, and arrangement for quartering children of strikers elsewhere during the anticipated trouble.

ATTEMPT ON TAFT

President has "Close Call."--Secretary Burned.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An attempt was made on the life of President Taft yesterday when someone went to the White House with an infernal machine addressed to the chief executive.

Had the machine exploded every one from the secretary to the president would have been killed. As it was Sherman Allen, the assistant secretary, was hurt though but slightly. He received a burn on the hand when he smothered the burning fuse which greeted him when he opened the box containing the machine.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

ST PETERSBURG, July 15—A hunger strike has been going on for the past two weeks among the 200 political prisoners in Pakoff prison.

Experts' Ideas on Coal Mining

DETERMINATION OF FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE OF MINE CARS

Several Practical Methods Are Available and are Explained

By G. W. Hamilton

The importance of having definite information, obtained from actual test, regarding the frictional resistance of mine cars as a basis for determining the weight of locomotive, and the capacity of motor equipment required to meet given conditions of service in working up mine haulage propositions, was forcibly brought out in a recent article on mine locomotives in the Electric Journal, November, 1911.

For many years the builders of electric locomotives assumed this resistance to be from 30 to 40 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds, regardless of the size and weight of the car or the kind of wheels and journals with which it had been equipped. These figures were fairly accurate when mules were generally employed to secure the output and mine cars were made small and light, in order that several per trip might be hauled by each mule, thus serving the greatest number of rooms and entries. With increase in the size of mines, involving larger outputs to be hauled from greater distances by electric locomotives, the capacity of the mine car has not only been increased, but its weight and strength have also been increased to meet the new conditions.

One can readily understand the significance of these changes in the method of haulage and consequent changes in construction, when it is recalled that a mule is used to haul about four cars to a trip, on an average, and that some locomotives today are hauling 80 loaded cars. As the increased length of the train permits coal to be brought from an increasing distance without additional cost for labor the tendency will be to use larger and heavier cars having less frictional resistance.

Several practical methods are available for obtaining the frictional resistance of the cars in use at a mine. Four of these are briefly outlined below.

Approximate Measurements by Observation—Ascertain the grade on which loaded cars are run to the cage in a shaft mine, to the end of the rope in a slope mine, or the grade of the return track on which the empty cars are run at the tipple of a drift mine. With this information at hand, watch the cars from the time the sprags have been withdrawn from the wheels in a shaft or slope mine, and note how they operate from this moment until on the cage or are coupled to the rope. Do the cars have to be pushed to start them, or do they start themselves? Do the cars have to be gently pushed to the cage or the rope, or must they be held back, and to what extent? In the case of the cars on the tipple, note how slowly or how fast they run along the empty track after leaving the dump.

Having watched a considerable number of cars in this service an idea may be formed within a few pounds of the average frictional resistance when it is known that the effect of each one per cent of grade is equivalent to a force of 20 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds. In other words, if the grade is 1.5 per cent—equivalent to 30 pounds per ton—and cars, after being gently started, complete the trip, the resistance due to friction is a little less than the force exerted by the grade, or about 28 pounds. If, when the sprags are withdrawn or the brakes released, the cars start themselves, the frictional resistance will range from 20 to 25 pounds per ton, a good deal depending on how fast each car runs in the distance available. If the cars have to be pushed to the cage or rope the resistance must be more than the force exerted by the grade, and will run from 35 to 40 pounds per ton, or more, depending on the force required to push them.

There are several objections to this method of procuring the frictional resistance of the cars in mines entered by shaft or slope, one being that it is applicable to loaded cars only, whose resistance per ton is generally less than that of empty cars, while it is the resistance of the empty cars that is desired; another that it can be applied successfully if the mine is idle.

By measurement of Minimum Coasting Grade—A Method that may be followed in any mine in which the track has been laid and the cars purchased is to obtain an empty car and push it along the entry or tipple until a stretch of track is found where it will just slowly coast a few yards after having been gently started. Then secure the grade on this stretch of track by using a straight edge and level, such as is used by the mine carpenters, or by the method of using a tape. After testing several cars estimate the resistance of each by using 20 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds for each per cent of grade. For instance, if a five foot straight edge, placed along the top of one rail, has to be raised ¾ inch at one end to make it level, the grade is ¾ ins. in 5 feet, or 15 inches in 100 feet, or 1¼ per cent. The resistance of the cars, due to friction, therefore, is about 24 pounds per ton. It should be remembered that the weight of the car does not enter into the calculation, but simply the percentage of grade.

Using Dynamometer or Spring Balance—If a dynamometer or a small spring balance, with a capacity of about 100 pounds, is at hand, the resistance may be obtained by slowly and steadily pulling several empty cars, one at a time, against a grade of, say one per cent, occurring on a stretch of straight track. It is best to haul the cars against a grade, so that the resistance due to grade will require a constant pull and permit an accurate reading of the scale to be made.

When the record has been taken simply deduct from the total the resistance due to grade; the remainder may be charged to friction.

Auxiliary Track Method — If the mine is idle, and a test cannot be made on the regular track, a close estimate of the resistance may be secured by laying a track, one rail in length, by spiking two rails on top of two long timbers which are supported on several cross sills, the two end ones being about 15 feet apart. Then place an empty car on this improvised track and, having carefully levelled it, raise one end until the car will just slowly coast after being gently started. The grade required to accomplish this can then be measured and the frictional resistance determined. It is an advantage to secure the test of the mine cars under actual working conditions, but, at times this cannot be done. The weight of the empty cars should also be obtained as correctly as possible, as well as a record of the loads in several cars, both figures are usually kept on file in the office or the scale house.

To further illustrate the value of this information some examples are given to show the difference a few pounds of resistance per ton, due to friction, will make in the size and capacity of a locomotive when the grades are against, and also in favor of, the load, the figures being taken from mine records.

Weight of empty cars, 2,400 pounds each.

Weight of load in cars, 8,000 pounds each.

Case 1.—Grade against the loads, 3 per cent for 2,000 feet.

Case 2—Grade with the laods, 3 per cent for 2,000 feet.

The frictional resistance of the cars was not specified by the mining company which had ordered the locomotive, and it was, therefore, assumed to be 30 pounds per ton. The correct resistance was found to be 20 pounds per ton.

Case 1—At 20 pounds frictional resistance per ton, hauling 15 loads against the three per cent grade with a 14-ton locomotive, required a drawbar-pull of 6,240 pounds and a tractive effort of 7,360 pounds. To take care of this load at 250 volts would call for 470 amperes. To haul the same load up the grade with a frictional resistance of 30 pounds per ton the drawbar-pull would be 7,020 pounds, and the tractive effort with a 13 ton locomotive 8,300 pounds. To take care of this load would require 520 amperes at 250 volts, or 50 amperes more than called for by the actual conditions, and enough to operate continuously a 32 horse-power motor.

Case 2—If the 14 ton locomotive was to be used to control a maximum trip of loaded cars down the 3 per cent grade an estimate would place the number at 40, assuming the frictional resistance at 30 pounds per ton; but with the frictional resistance in reality 20 pounds per ton the maximum load would be only 31 cars.

These figures prove that an error amounting to 10 pounds in the resistance, due to friction, calls for an increase of two tons in the weight of the locomotive, when the loads are to be hauled up grade, and reduces by nine cars, or 46.8 tons, the weight of the maximum allowable trip which should be controlled coming down grade.

In the first case the mine owner would have been called upon to purchase a locomotive two tons heavier than required for his service, and in the second an accident might occur if a load 46.8 tons above ratings were handled down grade if, for instance, some obstruction were seen on the track demanding a stop.

That the frictional resistance of up-to-date heavy mine cars is an uncertain quantity is proved by records which have been obtained within the past few months, there being a variation of 26 pounds, per ton, or from 17 to 40 pounds in tests made at 12 properties in Pennsylvania. To those interested in mine work these records should prove the importance of securing all details on the ground when electric haulage is planned, and will serve to show how the cost per ton for haulage may be kept down, or the output increased, if good cars and track are maintained.

TECHNICAL PAPER ON MINE FIRE FIGHTING BY THE BUREAUS OF MINES

"Gas Analysis as an Aid in Fighting Mine Fires" is the subject of Technical paper No. 12, the latest publication of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The authors, George A. Burrell and Frank M. Seibert, give their experience in analyzing gases at a number of mine fires. In the introduction to the technical paper they say:

"The Bureau of Mines is conducting, as an essential of the mine-accidents investigation intrusted to it, an investigation of the factors involved in the origin and spread of mine fires, and of the means by which such fires may be prevented, limited, or extinguished. The authors, in connection with their work on mine gases, have made gas analyses and recorded observations on the condition of the atmosphere in mines. Some conclusions from their work are presented in this paper, in the hope that they will be of service to those who may have to fight fires; for, although analyses of the gases from such fires have been made in the past, the systematic analysis of samples of the atmosphere of a burning mine, or section of a mine, has not received the attention its usefulness warrants.

"In the early stages of a mine fire effort is directed toward fighting it at close range by using water from buckets, hose, or portable extinguishers, or by loading-out the hot coal. Frequently this effort is not successful, and the mine or section is sealed in order to smother the fire. Some fires gain such headway that the entire mine has to be flooded. This expedient, though effective, requires the use or an enormous quantity of water, not always easily obtained, and a subsequent expenditure of much money and time in draining the mine and putting it in working order.

When an entire mine, or a section of it, has been sealed to exclude air the sampling of the atmosphere within the sealed area becomes desirable, in order to determine the effectiveness of the stoppings or dams in excluding air. If the stoppings are tight the fact is shown by a depletion of oxygen in the atmosphere behind them. A period of anxiety always follows sealing, and any aid that tends to allay fears as to whether the fire is spreading, or enables the mine officials to act promptly in case conditions get worse, is worthy of consideration.

"Another reason for the systematic collection and analysis of samples of air from the sealed area is to obtain information regarding the advisability of removing stoppings. Disastrous consequences have sometimes followed the premature re-opening of sealed areas; moreover, fires have burned vigorously after external air was thought to be entirely excluded. Hence stoppings are sometimes left in place for many months, and when they are eventually removed much uncertainty is sometimes felt as to the result.

"The burning of coal and wood in a mine fire differs in some respects from the ordinary combustion of coal or wood in a boiler furnace; yet just as periodic analyses of the excaping gases will indicate combustion conditions in the furnace so periodic analyses of the atmosphere within a burning mine, or section of a mine, will indicate combustion conditions there, although these indications are less clearly understood, and will be until some features of mine fires have been studied more fully."

A PUNSTER'S ESSAY ON COAL

The punster of the Chicago Examiner has evidently had his Baconian brain agitated by purturbations which have directed attention to coal trade matters and here is the result:

Coal was invented so that the miners would have something to strike over. It was also gotten up to help a man unsocket his arm while trying to shake three sixes out of a creaky furnace.

Coal is found in the bins of wealthy people. It is of two colors; black when mined and red—when it's hot.

There are 452,115,387 tons burned in the United States every year, and it seems as if 452,115,00 are consumed by our furnace. Fuel believe that statement.

There is soft and hard coal. The soft coal is hard to get, but if you are able to get hard coal you're in soft.

Hard coal will always be in sight—anthra-cite. In other words, it will always be in (the) range.

School arithmetics tells us that there are 2,00 pounds in a ton. Most of our coal dealers have evidently neglected arithmetic, and while most of them would not pounce upon anyone, yet we have frequently noticed them lying in weight for us.

Cannel coal is not sold in cans, as the name implies; neither is it good for burning in the stove, but for the hearth it's grate.

This is all we can coal-late now.

WHITE PASS ROAD TO TAP COAL AREAS

DAWSON, July 15.—The first freight to arrive here this year arrived Saturday on the Schwaka, which distributed heavy consignments at many points and brought a large to Dawson with 450 tons. President Dickeson of the White Pass Road, has left for Skagway after a visit of ten days. He said the company had a surveyor in the field locating the line for the extension of the railway from White Horse to Yukon Crossing, 120 miles, which will tap the Tantalus coal fields so that it can haul coal to Skagway for ocean liners and serve White Horse, where smelters may be erected to treat the extensive copper and iron deposits now being worked there. Three hundred tons of copper iron is being shipped from White Horse daily to the Tacoma smelter.

Mr. Dickeson says his company has already raised funds for the extension of a competitive river service on the Lower Yukon River and may establish stores at Dawson.

The Minimum Wage

"Coal Age," one of the best known authorities on Coal mining matters in the United States, in its current issue says:

How prone we are to let others think and decide for us. We vote as did our fathers, and we worship as blindly. There are questions before us today that are eating at the heart of all industry. Coal mine officials, of all men, should walk in the forefront of modern-day thought. No other employers are more closely united, or more vitally dependent on that great army of men who work with their hands rather than with their heads.

Let us be honest with this great body of workers, for business, if not for moral reasons. A dam can only be built so high, and the higher it goes the greater the ultimate flood. No wall can forever retard the tide of independent thought that is now rising from the toiling masses. Tis a wise man who knows when he's riding a runaway, and who decides to guide the animal rather than waste needed strength in futile attempts to stop the beast.

One subject that will confront American coal operators is the question of a minimum wage for miners.

Whether we wish it or not, the problem will be put up to us for solution, just as it has been submitted to the people of other nations. Only a few months ago the English failed to handle the question satisfactorily, and no one need doubt that the minimum wage spectre will again loom large on the British horizon ere many months have passed.

If the poor were the idle and the industrious the rich, there would be no need for further discussion, because the poverty of the idle would make them work. It may be that legislation is the only remedy that will right the evil. Already we have passed many laws requiring a minimum of honesty, respectability, health and education. If we build a house, the law compels us to equip it with certain drains and sanitary provisions, yet it need not be a perfectly healthy home. In the matter of educating our children, there must be a certain minimum, although we are not forced to make our youngsters profound scientists.

The same principle is applicable to wages; that much we frankly concede. But it does not appear to us that there is any occasion to agitate or enact a minimum wage in the coal industries before such legislation is applied to the sweated employments, or parasitic trades which are practically subsidized, and constitute a positive drain upon society at large.

Investigations have shown that low rates of wages, as distinguished from inadequate earnings, due to sickness or irregular employment, are responsible for nearly one-half the cases of primary poverty. Labor organizations offer no relief to this state of affairs, for even in Great Britain, where workingmen's unions are most widely developed, only about 25 per cent of the wage-earners are organized.

Opponents of the principle of a minimum wage largely base their belief on the idea that the system encourages indolence, and that the rights of the employer are infringed upon. As the plan has worked out in Australia, these arguments fail to hold. In this latter country the laws provide for the election of joint boards composed of an equal number of employers and employees in all trades, and these special committees have the power to fix minimum wages and maximum hours. In case of a deadlock, the chairman who has been chosen by the representatives decides the dispute.

All awards are enforced by law, but any act, by common consent, can be altered. No employer is compelled to continue his business, or to engage any workman; but if he chooses to do so, he must, as a minimum, comply with the specified conditions, just as he must observe sanitary regulations, or other provisions of factory and industrial acts. No workman is compelled to enter into employment or is forbidden to strike for better terms, but he is prevented from engaging himself for less than the minimum wage.

Coal mining, like many other legitimate vocations, is suffering from the advantage gained by those unscrupulous employers in other trades who engage large numbers of women and children and pay them the lowest wages. These parasitic industries exercise an evil power over the distribution of the nation's labor force, and draw capital into undesirable channels. Minimum wage laws in the United States might bless rather than curse the coal business. Clouds that look black at a distance are invisible when we get to them. Honesty is a for better quality than nervousness.

UNIONS DEFENDED

What the Wageworker Owes to Organized Labor—Fair Employers Protected—Member of the British Parliament Raises His Voice in Behalf of a Much Maligned Movement—Some Wrong Impressions Dispelled.

In an issue of the London Penny Pictorial F. W. Jowett, M.P., has the following to say in defense of trade unions:

I want first to point out that in all industries which are subject to keen competition the trade unions by enforcing so far as possible a minimum wage protect fair employers and encourage them to compete with each other in quality rather than price. At all events, where price does not enter into the strife between rival employers in an industry carried on by well organized workers, such cheapness as is aimed at by the competitors concerned must be obtained by more economical methods of production and not at the expense of the worker's wages.

It is no uncommon thing to hear well intentioned employers complain that there is no effective organization of workers such as they employ because while they would prefer to pay good wages, they are quite unable to do so so long as they are in competition with other employers who are able to undersell them by paying lower wages.

In those industries where trade union organization is effective all competitors for business start from one mark, so far as wages are concerned.

There is no doubt whatever that one of the factors which has enabled the cotton trade of Lancashire to defy competition in the markets of the world is the uniformity of its wages list and the general conditions under which alone the employers have been at liberty to employ labor.

Unable to gain any advatage over each other by paying lower wages than thir neighbors or spending less on safety appliances and sanitation, Lancashire employers have been continually on the lookout for better machinery and more economical methods of working, with the result that there is no industry in the world more efficient for its purpose than the cotton industry of Lancashire.

Is there a reader of this article who would not agree that trade unionism has acted in the public welfare in stopping to some extent that sweating of workers which was common on the part of employers, who found they were forced into competition with traders who were producing cheaply by underpaying their workers?

And now let me refer to another service which trade unionism has performed, not only in the interest of its members, but for the general public welfare. By means of its own subscribed funds it has relieved its members in distress and made it possible for them to avoid almost entirely the best hated institution that this generation has known—the workhouse.

Among the comfortable classes the impression widely prevails that trade unions are only used to promote strikes, pay agitators and promote candidatures for parliament. It would surprise most of them to learn how far this is from being true. Let me mention a few facts. During the years from 1899 to 1908, inclusive, $24,000,000 has been spent by 100 of the principal trade unions in payment to unemployed members for out of work benefits. This amount represents 24.7 per cent of the total expenditure of the unions concerned. On other benefits, principally sick and accident, superannuation and funeral benefits, $41,500,000 has been paid in ten years or 42.7 per cent of the total expenditure for all purposes. On dispute pay $10,500,000 has been expended, which is but 10.8 per cent of the total payments.

It is impossible to conceive the amount of suffering which has been prevented in working class families by the distribution of the immense sums here mentioned.

What is equally important to notice is that in Great Britain, the birthplace of trade unions, the unions are weaker where the people are so hopelessly and degradingly poor that they are moved by no ideal and crave for nothing but the satisfaction of their most immediately pressing material wants. In a word, the trade unionists are on the average the pick of the working class.

I do not think it possible for any institution, unaided by the patronage of the rich, without the assistance of the press, to withstand the opposition, the criticism and let me add, the misrepresentation and persecution to which trade unionism has been exposed at one time and another during the last seventy or eighty years, unless there is in it a real and solid advantage and not merely empty professions.

When a mine manager arrives at the point where he can't learn anything from the experience of his colleagues or subordinates, ti is time to retire him on a pension based on the value of his services up to the time when his brain refused to act.—Ex.

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1847 Rogers' Bros. Dinner Knives, $2.00 per half doz.
Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
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Wine Sap Apples, 3 lb. for	.20
Our Best Flour, per 98 lb. sack	$3.15
Tetley's Tea, 3 lb. can	$1.15
Tetley's Famous Tea, per lb.	.30
Welch's Grape Juice, large bottle	.70
Roses' Lime Juice, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Roses' Lime Juice Cordial, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Steel Hollow-ware Preserving Kettles	$1.25
A fine Stock of B. C. Potatoes on hand, per sack	$2.50

SOCIALISM UP-TO-DATE

The Aim of Socialism

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

(This is the first of a series of six articles appearing in the Metropolitan describing Socialism in plain, understandable terms. Mr. Hillquit is a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America and is generally regarded as the leading exponent of Socialism in the United States. The present article is introductory. In succeeding issues will be published "The Causes That Make for Socialism," "The Methods of Socialism," "The Political Program of Socialism" and "The Growth and Future of Socialism.")

Charles the Fifth once said that the sun never set on his empire. We Socialists may apply these words to our movement, and say that the sun never sets on the countries in which the red banner floats."

With these words the eloquent Belgian deputy, Emile Vandervelde, opened the International Socialist Congress, held in Stuttgart in 1907. It was not an empty boast. The Socialist movement is as wide as the world. In Europe its power is felt alike in the highly civilized central and northern countries, in autocratic Russia, in apathetic Spain and in the backward Balkan principalities and kingdoms. Even benighted Turkey has Socialist representatives in its new Parliament The "red specter" has invaded the Celestial Empire, Persia and Japan; Transvaal and the Australian colonies; the South American Republics and the Dominion of Canada. The United States is fast becoming a stronghold of the new doctrine.

The gospel of Socialism is preached in more than sixty tongues. Its creed is accepted by thirty million persons. A movement of such magnitude and universality could not spring up without a cause, or continue without a mission. To scoff at it is futile. To ignore it is folly. It must be faced. It should be understood.

And Socialism can be understood quite easily. Despite all assertions to the contrary, its philosophy is exceedingly simple and its program is very definite.

Socialism does not strive to throw back into the melting pot the established social order with the accumulated fruits of the progress of centuries. It does not seek to bring into the world an entirely new type of civilization. It advocates a change in the prevailing methods of creating and distributing wealth—nothing more.

The Socialists demand that the principal industries of the nation, the business of providing the necessaries of life, be conducted by the community for the benefit of its members.

The Present Careless System

The fundamental principle upon which society rests today is that wealth-production is purely an individual function. Our industries are not organized by the people with a view to the needs of the community, but by individual capitalists for private profits. Our enterprising captains of industry care little for the social value of the goods they produce. They will manufacture Bibles or guns, medicine or poison, ploughs or flying machines, all according to the prospects of gain.

The fact that ninety millions of their fellow beings in this country need food, clothing houses, furniture, heat, light, books, amusement and of transportation and communication to maintain their health and comfort means nothing to them in itself—it is merely their opportunity to extract profits.

Socialism would substitute the prevailing method of private enterprise for individual profit by a system of social production for collective use.

We would not leave our poltical destinies in the hands of a self-constituted oligarchy with power to use the government of the United States for their individual ends without regard to the popular will or public needs—but that is precisely what we are doing now with our more vital economic interests.

As democracy means political self-government, so Socialism calls for industrial self-government.

What All Socialists Believe

Stated in more concrete terms, the Socialist program requires the public or collective ownership and operation of the principal instruments and agencies for the production and distribution of wealth—the land, mines, railroads, steamboats, telegraph and telephone lines, mills, factories and modern machinery.

This is the main program and the ultimate aim of the whole Socialist movement and the political creed of all Socialists. It is the unfailing test of Socialist adherence, and admits of no limitation, extension or variation. Whoever accepts this program is a Socialist, whoever does not is not.

Individual Socialists may differ in their general social conceptions. They may come to the Socialist ideal by various roads. They may disagree with each other on questions of methods. But they are all in accord on the main object of the movement. The common complaint about the "numerous varieties of Socialism" springs from a superficial knowledge of the Socialist philosophy. As a matter of fact, no political party has ever advanced a Socialist program as definite consistent and uniform as that of international Socialism.

But simple as is the Socialist program, it signifies a revolution in our industrial life and social relations. It advocates a new order. Hence it is bound to be maligned by the beneficiaries of the present regime and misunderstood by the conservative multitude.

It is safe to assert that no other movement has ever been so grossly and persistently misinterpreted. A closer analysis of the program as here formulated will help to dispel some of the most common misconceptions.

Some Popular Misconceptions

We have stated that Socialism demands the collective ownership of the instruments of wealth-production. This demand is often translated by the critics of the movement into the unceremonious formula:

"Socialism stands for a division of wealth." A few years ago the chancellor of one of our metropolitan universities spent his well-earned vacation on the other side of the Atlantic, and on that occasion was received in audience by King Haakon, then just called to the throne of Norway. On his return to this country the learned chancellor in a published interview expressed his admiration of the intelligence and sound common-sense of the young ruler. As evidence of these useful qualities the professor related the following conversation between himself and His Majesty (I quote from memory.):

"What progress is Socialism making in your country?" inquired the investigating American savant.

"Oh, it is growing some," observed the King, "but it is not a serious menace. Socialism is bound to fail because of the utter silliness of its program. Suppose we should today divide the wealth of Norway equally among all inhabitants. An hour after the process a new baby is born. What then? Shall we proceed to a new redistribution, or shall the baby be left entirely destitute?"

Both His Majesty and our chancellor agreed that Socialism put the baby and the baby put Socialism into a most awkward predicament. By one simple hypothesis two great minds had once more destroyed a Socialist ghost of their own creation to the entire satisfaction of themselves.

Since that momentous conversation the Socialist movement has added about twenty-five per cent to its strength.

Combination—Not Division

Socialism, of course, does not advocate a division of wealth. The Socialist program does not deal with consumable wealth, but with productive wealth; it does not assail wealth as a means of private enjoyment, but wealth as an instrument of social oppression and exploitation. The Socialists would socialize the tools of production, not the products.

They view with placid indifference the private ownership of dwelling houses and gowns, automobiles and yachts. They do not even covet the innnocent individual tool, and do not reach out an avaricious hand for the artist's paint-brush or the housewife's needle or sewing-machine. What they object to is the individual ownership of social instruments of work, the sources or implements of general wealth, or operated by the masses, producing goods for the "market," and indispensable to the life and well-being of society as a whole.

And even within this restricted area the Socialist plan is not one of division or distribution, but on the contrary one of combination and undivided ownership. The principle may be illustrated by comparison with the functions and character of our public streets. The streets are the common or public property of our cities. They are laid out, paved and repaired at public expense. They are maintained for our joint use and benefit. We all own them. But we do not divide up the cobblestones ratably among all citizens.

The "Share Alike" Bogy

And similarly unfounded is the widespread notion that Socialism stands for equal reward of all labor.

Socialism is opposed to the practice of allowing the idlers to appropriate part of the workers' product in the shape of profits. It demands that the total social product, after due allowance for social needs, go uncurtailed to all persons participating in the process of production by manual or mental labor. But it does not contemplate an equal distribution of the product among the individual workers. Socialism admits of varying scales of compensation based on the conventional distinctions of skill and ability. The oft-expressed fear that a Socialist system of production would destroy personal ambition and deprive the individual of an incentive to put forth his best efforts, is based on a confusion between the crude communism which preaches community of goods and equality of reward, and Socialism which has not even the remotest of kinship with it.

Communism is the peculiar creed of certain religious sects and the dream of a few groups of Utopian social experimenters. Socialism is a realistic mass movement rooted in modern economic conditions.

What "Public" Ownership Means

Another source of persistent misinterpretation lurks in the term "public" or "collective" ownership as used in the formation of the Socialist program. The superficial critics of the Socialist philosophy invariably identify that expression with "government ownership," and thence jump at the conclusion that the Socialists contemplate a state of society in which all industries of the country, large and small will be operated and directed from one great national center. This is the origin and foundation of the bugaboo of "Socialist paternalism and tyranny."

Not so long ago, Mr. David M. Parry, one-time president of the National Manufacturers' Association, wrote a novel entitled "The Scarlet Empire," which was mainly a description of the "Socialist State" as the author conceived it. It was a horrible state. Government regulation was the rule in all private and public pursuits of the citizens. The government fixed the occupation of each person, prepared a uniform menu for all inhabitants from day to day, prescribed the fashion, cut and pattern of their dress, and regulated their routine of daily life, their religion, marriages and amusements. It was a reign of relentless tyranny, a life of insufferable uniformity and monotony. Mr. Parry had set himself the task of conjuring a picture of an order of society even more oppressive than our present regime, and he almost succeeded.

The book was intended as a satire on the Socialist ideal. If the genial author could only appreciate what a delightful satire he had unconsciously produced on the mental caliber of a cectain class of critics of the Socialist philosophy!

Public ownership does not necessarily mean government ownership, and government ownership does not imply centralized administration. In the practical application of the Socialist scheme of industrial organization, it is quite conceivable that certain industries will be operated by the national government. Railroad systems, telegraph and telephone lines are inherently national in their functions, and many other industries are already organized on a country-wide scale and adjusted to centralized operations. To the latter class belong all great trustified industries. On the other hand, other important industries are purely local in their character, and can best be administered by local governmental agencies. Street railways, water and gas works, for instance, must logically come within the purview of municipal governments, and numerous smaller industries may be conducted by local co-operative groups under appropriate rules and regulations. It is even conceivable that some callings may continue to be exercised in a purely individual way under a Socialist regime. There is no reason why the state should interfere with the individual pursuits of arts and handicrafts or with the farmer tilling his own land. What Socialism opposes is industrial exploitation of one man by the other; what it advocates is social and democratic production rationally organized and conducted.

A very illuminating analogy of such a scheme of organization is offered by the political framework of the Government of the United States. Our laws are made and administered by "the Government," but does that mean that the political administration of the country in all its divisions and subdivision is lodged in the hands of one central authority? By no means We have our federal statutes, our state laws, municipal ordinances and rules and regulations of subordinate local bodies, such as health boards, fire and police departments, etc. Each class of law operates within its own proper sphere, and is administered by executive bodies or individuals elected or appointed and classified and graded according to their functions and places in the administrative scheme.

A "United States of Industry."

The political functions of the United States are not exercised by a power above the people and independent of them, nor are they regulated in all particulars and at all times by the direct action of all the people. Our government is neither a bueaucracy nor a system of mob rule. In its purest form it is a rational democracy, which allows its affairs to be administered by appropriate general and local agencies, deriving their powers from the people and exercising them in conformity with their will. Furthermore, our official government is supplemented by a number of voluntary "quasi-official" institutions, philanthropic, educational, polical, etc., whose powers and functions are as a rule regulated by law. We do not allow such voluntary institutions to exercise vital political powers affecting the rights of the citizens, but we do not interfere with their self-imposed social tasks so long as they only concern those who choose to come within the sphere of their operations. The Socialists demand that our industrial affairs be reorganized on practically the same general principles as our political system.

It is quite conceivable and even probable that our present machinery of government, devised for purely political purposes, will prove inadequate for the discharge of large economic functions. In that case it will either gradually modify its forms to meet the requirements of the new task, or be supplemented by a co-ordinate system of industrial administration.

The Fear of Graft

"But then the industries of the country will be controlled by the politicians and infested with graft and corruption" objects the ever-ready critic. The Socialists see no ground for such apprehension. The "professional politicians," in the opprobrious sense of the term, as we know him today, is a person who seeks private economic interests in public life, and uses his political office or influence for the promotion of his own pecuniary profits or those of certain business interests behind him. Graft and corruption are the only logical methods and the principal stock in trade of such "statesmen."

Socialized industries would exclude all large private business interests, and thus strike at the very root of professional politics for private gain and the main fountain-head of graft.

The Socialist program is thus primarily one of economic reform. It is not directly concerned with religious or domestic institutions, moral conceptions or intellectual problems. It does not "threaten the home" or "attack religion," and is not hostile to true culture. It advocates a definite plan of industrial reorganization and is chargeable with all that is fairly inferable from that plan, but no more Socialism has for that reason sometimes been characterized as a grossly materialistic movement.

The Root of all Reform

It is anything but that. The Socialists appreciate very keenly all efficient political, social and moral reforms. But they expect such reforms to follow economic improvements as the effect follows the cause. The common ownership of the sources and instruments of wealth-production would necessarily mean a more equitable distribution of wealth among the people and greater economic security for all human beings. It would do away with the two heaviest scourges of modern society—the mad competitive struggle for individual gain and the curse of poverty, and would thus remove the principal causes of civic and political corruption, crime, vice, brutality and ignorance. Just because the Socialist movement is baser on a solid and sound economic foundation, it holds out a true social ideal.

A SAFE INVESTMENT—
A LEDGER ADVT.

PORT ALBERNI on Vancouver Island BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORT ALBERNI Facts

PORT ALBERNI is the center of an immense timber district possessing timber for a cut of a million feet a day for forty years.
PORT ALBERNI is underlaid with coal, and is the nearest port to the Panama Canal possessing good steam coal.
PORT ALBERNI is thirty-six miles from the open sea, and is situated on a natural and safe waterway on the logical trade route from the Panama Canal, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.
PORT ALBERNI has a harbor one and a half miles wide ranging from 60 to 300 feet deep, possessing natural dockage and wharfage facilities unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.
PORT ALBERNI has practically a freshwater harbor. Ships coming into Port Alberni will clear themselves of barnacles without having to navigate a difficult and dangerous channel.

Why the Railroads Build to Port Alberni

BECAUSE of the Timber wealth of the district which has already led tothe erection of one large sawmill and the selection of sites for others.
BECAUSE of the large valley of which Port Alberni is the outlet. One of the largest and most fertile on Vancouver Island.
BECAUSE of the undeveloped deep sea fisheries of the West Coast of which Port Alberni is the center.
BECAUSE the mineral resources of the district, comprising Copper, Gold, Coal, Marble, Iron and other minerals are unlimited.
BECAUSE of the magnificent harbor on which the town stands—one of the finest on the Pacific seaboard, suitable for the largest ships afloat. "The Liverpool of the Pacific."
BECAUSE Port Alberni is the nearest railway port in Canada to Australia, New Zealand, and the Panama Canal, and is the nearest coal port in the North Pacific to the Panama Canal.
BECAUSE from eight to twenty hours can be saved on the present mail time to the Orient by the Port Alberni route, via Vancouver or via Fort George.
BECAUSE Port Alberni is the center of a district rich in game, deer, bear and birds, fishing, including trout and salmon trolling. Salmon up to 75 lbs. in weight are caught during the season.
BECAUSE all these advantages make Port Alberni the natural gateway through which the trade of the Pacific coast will flow to and from the mainland and the Prairies.

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

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

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

Opportunities for Everyone, for YOU

A PLACE FOR A REAL HOME ALL THE YEAR ROUND

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

Think of it! Within Six Months

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

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BANKS—The Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened branches and the bank of Toronto and Dominion Bank have acquired sites here.
CHURCHES—The Episcopal church is built, and the Methodist church is building in Port Alberni. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches have also been granted sites by the Alberni Land Company. The Church of England is located at Alberni.
SCHOOLS—Port Alberni has a new Elementary school and will probably be the site of a High School for the West coast of Vancouver Island. A second school is situated in Alberni and two more schools are conveniently placed for farmers and settlers in the valley.
SAW MILLS—The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company has spent $100,000.00 in the erection of a large modern sawmill in Port Alberni. There is a second small mill, and several other companies have secured sites.
NEWSPAPERS—The Port Alberni News is published semi-weekly in Port Alberni. Victoria and Vancouver daily papers can be had on the day of publication. The Alberni Advocate is published weekly in Alberni.
STORES AND HOTELS—There are two good hotels in Port Alberni and many stores, including general stores, hardware stores, butchers, druggist, boot stores, men's outfitters, tailors, bakery, laundry, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard and pool rooms, barber, theatre, etc., etc.
OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARMER—The soil in the Alberni Valley is especially suited for fruit and mixed farming. Peaches and Grapes are grown and ripened in the open, splendid crops of roots can be raised. Chickens, hogs, cattle and sheep are very profitable to raise.
THE FISHERMAN—The deep sea fisheries of the West coast, comprising Cod, Halibut, Herring and Salmon, will provide a living for thousands of fishermen, while the salmon and trout in the streams and lakes ensure good sport.
INDUSTRIES—Cheap sites can be had from the Railway company, and the development of the water resources of the district (estimated at over 100,000 h.p.) will provide ample cheap power.
THE STOREKEEPER and business man. The growth of the district carries with it the opening for stores of all descriptions by creating a large local market. People are flocking in now.
THE LOGGER—The development of the immense timber [illegible] of the district is giving employment to large numbers of loggers and timbermen all the year round.
THE TOURIST—The scenic beauties of Vancouver Island can be most easily reached from Alberni which is also the gateway to the new Provincial Park at Buttle's Lake—The Yellowstone of Canada.

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A Socialist Critic Answered

By ALF BUDDEN

R. C. L. in the Spectator (London, England), for June 15th, delivers himself of an article upon German Social Democracy and Revisionism. This is not so important a matter as one would be led to believe from the flourish of trumpets with which he or she enters the arena. Indeed, the text of the essay is obscure and elusive, nothing definite is given—or even a direct statement of the Socialist position. Our compliments to R.C.L. Skillful word spinning and subtle evasion, not to say deliberate falsification are amongst those lawyers' tricks which all those who seek a correct view of statement of the case for or against are so justly scornful of. R. C. L. is a typical trickster. Yet we can afford to smile over it after all.

Of course the ablest (i.e. revisionist) Socialists are those who are critical of Marx. But why are the Revisionists the ablest, because they are trying to do that which R. C. L. would fain have them do, revise some of the Marxian economics.

"A crisis has been caused in German Socialism partly through the impeachment by Socialist thinkers themselves of the fundamental Marxian doctrines and partly through the proved fruitlessness of social democracy for practical political ends." Thus R. C. L.

We know well the kind of "Practical political ends" R. C. L. has in mind, the "heads I win tails you lose" parliamentary shuffle so beloved by capitalist reformers.

Recent developments have shown that the uniting with "bourgeois progressists" is a fatal move for the Socialist movement, as witness the setback the Belgian comrades have suffered through uniting in a temporary coalition with the Liberals.

Capital and labor are enemies with opposing interests and to serve both at the same time is impossible.

Again, this "impeachment of fundamental Marxian doctrines" will appear upon investigation to be nothing of the sort.

The fundamental Marxian doctrines are the labor theory of value and the materialist interpretation of history.

Upon these two facts Marx built his economic system. Bernstein, the Revisionist chief, Ross Luxemburg or any Socialist of note, does not attempt to "impeach" these fundamentals. Indeed, investigating further we shall see that the differences of opinion centre around the question of tactics. This cannot be avoided; there is nothing in Socialism that moulds men's minds into one set channel, with each and every one thinking, dressing and talking alike. Only the foolish hypercritic who having bimited his nails and battered his head upon the solid rock of Marxian economics, would try and make such a point.

For instance: Evolution is generally accepted by men of science to day as being a firmly established fact. Many learned men, however, disagree upon minor details. Critics there are amongst the "mosquito" tribe of intellect who declare this to be a destroying of the fundamentals of evolution. No one notices these however, but to smile a little. The diversity of opinion in detail over evolution is no proof of its falsity, but on the contrary is more firmly establishing it in the saddle. That so many able men, working along different lines should agree upon the general and central facts is proof of the truth of the proposition. The same reasoning applies to the Socialist evolutionary sociology founded by Marx, Engels and Dietzgen. All are agreed that society evolves. All know that change is eternal and ever constant; all understand that labor produces all wealth; all know that the capitalist system is built upon the exploitation of the working class. Every socialist worthy of the name knows that social evolution proceeds and that production of wealth has been carried on under a communal system; a chattel slave system; a serf labor system and a wage slave system. All know that as these previous systems have risen, waned and gone their way, merging into the new, so they also understand that the present capitalist system cannot escape the fate of he others.

Change is eternal, and so far the Socialists seem to be the only people aware of this.

Returning to "the fruitlessness of Social Democracy for practical political ends," we might say, in passing, that on page 944 of this same Spectator we have Professor Mallock coming forward and saying that "the Socialists are the only party who have shown themselves systematically sensible" in dealing with the minimum wage. In other words—Practical.

By R.C.L.'s argument this disagreement of himself and Professor Mallock upon this important issue should destroy their other contentions anent Socialism and forever seal their lips.

The writer apologizes for introducing an argument so trivial, but simply points this out in order to show the absurdity of R. C. L.'s contention that disagreement upon detail proves the falsity of the subject under discussion.

Not only Socialists use the Marxian theory of economic determinism, but Professor Seligman, Drs. Gibbin and Rogers use this method in developing their historical works with great success.

The Labor theory of Value was used by Adam Smith and Ricardo before Marx, but it was Marx's peculiar gifts that drew the two former economists out of the confusing circle in which they found themselves. Marx discovered the nature of Surplus Value and Labor Power which still remain irrefutable and admitted by all Socialists to be true and proven conclusively so by actual experience. These are one or two minor points to be dealt with before we come to R. C. L.'s main contention.

He finds Socialists Monarchists. Here is a discovery, indeed and the method used betrays the lawyer.

He says:: "Kautsky, who considers himself orthodox sometime ago, gave his approval of a Socialist work which proclaimed the alternative Monarchy or Republic as important." Is this a joke, R. C. L.

Does it make me a Christian because I say "So long as the worker is exploited the matter of Christian boss or Atheist master is unimportant"? Why not turn it round and say there are Republican Socialists, because the writer mentioned Republican as well as Monarchists. Go to—you play the fool.

Next we are told something new, that there are Christian Socialists and that a writer in a Revisionist organ proclaims that without religion the Socialists cannot hope for success. This is indeed a revelation; why all sorts and condition of cranks daily bawl that from the housetops.

Mind is subject to the evolutionary process just as any other matter and these religious cries usually come from someone in the early stages of evolution from Capitalist to Socialist mind. However, despite these wails the Socialist movement spreads and spreads—God or no God—religion or no religion.

R. C. L. is a very fine specimen. He proceeds to tell us that the Marxian teaching has been overthrown by the Revisionists and then without pausing to inquire into these Revisionist writers' statements, passes merrily on and says: "As Marxian Socialism was originally purely economic this overthrowal of its economic base leaves nothing intact."

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; when, however, it is coupled with a shifty disposition to falsify it is a desperate thing and ought to be put out of its misery.

It has already been shown so often that the Marxian theory of value (i.e. that labor is the source of value) is as true today as yesterday, that repetition is vain. The economic determinism of Marx has done and will bear the test of the most rigid scrutiny. And here let us say that it is self-evident that Marxian Socialism was never purely economic, as witness the philosophical and historical writings of the old Jew. The Marxian system is a system of evolutionary sociology touching human life at all points.

In his haste to down us R. C. L. finds us suffering with internal cancer because Bebel disagree with Rosa Luxemburg over the general strike at the Jena Congress, 1911.

R. C. L. forgets to mention, however, that after Bebel's reply to the proposition "Rosa" withdrew her motion for such a proceeding. The wisdom of a general strike is a debatable point amongst Socialists, which, of course, "destroys the fundamentals"! Two generals upon a battle field debate over which is the wisest course of action, they are therefore not agreed as to there actually being a war in progress!

Here's another desperate blow:

"Socialist internationalism is threatened." The foregoing sentence stands isolated in the article without a shadow of contention for or against. A statement is not a proof, and the only hint of international complications R. C. L. gives is that "the German Socialist Pannekoek complains of the manner in which German Socialists score the bourgeoisie. This is a grave crisis for sure. No doubt the Dutch and German parties will declare war over this. This about clears the field of petty objections save those which deal with pure political tactics of the German Party on the floor of the house. The hub of the article is around te following:

"Facts and ideas are killing the Marxism which is the foundation of the German Social Democracy . . . they are ignoring facts. . . . The Erfurt Programme, dating from 1891 still proclaims Marxism to be something absolute and irrefragible. . . . crystallised for all time."

The writer has read the Erfurt Programme with care but fails to find any attempt to regard Marxism in the light mentioned by R. C. L.

R. C. L. further says: "The Erfurt Programme, '91, upholds the Marxian ideas (1) that with increasing capitalism working class misery deepens; (2) that wages fall and (3) hours lengthen; that (4) unemployment and (5) industrial crises grow worse; and (6) that through its own insufficiency capitalism must finally disappear in a catastrophic crash."

(7) "That capitalist concentration must absorb all means of production," and here he introduces a Revisionist who states this cannot be, and further points (8) to the land as a denial of Marxism.

(9) "The Revisionist Quessel exposes the delusion that society is becoming sharply defined into Capitalists and Proletarians."

We shall deal with these items as they come and then, perhaps, R. C. L. would object and say he has not made these statements—"twas the Revisionists." But since after having quoted the foregoing he says himself that "this overthrowal . . . . leaves nothing intact," he cannot escape from his own statements. He, at least, probably considers the article a crushing blow at Marxian Socialism.

"Tis a pity these critics do not read Marx, then gallons of ink would be saved.

It will be noticed that we have numbered the objections urged and will deal with them accordingly.

If we look at numbers 7, 8, 9 and 10 we shall immediately see that the fundamentals of Marxism remain serenely untouched. None of these pretend to deny or refute the Labor theory of value or the Materialist Interpretation of History.

7 and 8. This is a denial of the ultimate outcome of Capitalism, more or less of a prophetic nature, but the gentleman who points to the land as a denial of this has another "point" coming.

R. C. L. says on this point when the present day Social Democrats watch Danish dairy farming, Irish land purchase and the Russian division among st the peasants of proprietorial estates plain inductive reasoning teaches them that the Marxian principle is wrong." Also he might have said the "back to the land" cry of England and settlement of the new world. Pity R. C. L. cannot use this inductive reasoning. Danish dairy farming, Irish land purchase and the Russian division is part of the general law of capitalist accumulation. All come under the general category.

All modern governments are capitalistic governments, with, in the Old World, large land-owning capitalists represented. Title deeds to the ownership of land are useless, unless we are enabled to own the produce raised thereon. Man does not live by land, but on the things wrung from the land. The capitalist class of Europe are in a tight corner. The Oriental competition and that of the Americas (where ther is no land aristocracy to combat) is a terrible menace to the industrial Lords of England, Germany, Russia and the other countries. Above all, cheap labor is desirable to continue their industries. This was assured in England by "free trade" for some time.

Now, however, the "small holdings purchase," and "back to the land" slogans begin to appear. For if the industrial worker can be forced out on the land to raise food stuffs for himself and family (working in his leisure time during the day) wages in industry naturally fall, since they are based upon the cost of subsistence. This has been worked with great success in Belgium, government trains carry the worker to and from his job in the cities and "back to the land" at night. The Irish land purchase is based upon the same thing. A landlord who cannot get workers on his land might just as well not be a landlord. The bloody expropriation which took place about the years 1851-61 drove to America countless Irish small farmers. This legislation and expropriation was necessary to the centralisation of landed capital, for Ireland was turned into a grazing country. Lord Dufferin at that time declared that Ireland was still over populated and must get rid of a large number of the 8 million laboring men "to be perfectly happy."

Now, however, since the coming of thecanned beef, pork, and general meat industry, grazing lands are not so desirable. How, then, to get those people "back to the land," and make them the most industrious? That is, make them produce the greatest amount of food stuffs, that the market may be always full and prices low, with the consequent cheapening of the money wage of industrial workers. Simple enough. First, with the political power make your government take the land off your hands, for a price amounting to a "pension" for all time in government bonds, next subdivide this land into small farms and "sell" on a long payment system extending over years, to small farmers. Result: (1) with the vision of gaining the hand freehold some time—the purchaser works harder than as a tenant; (2) consequent steady supply of foodstuffs for industrial slaves at prices lowering as the efficiency of machinery goes on; (3) a cheaper method of collecting surplus values (once called "rent," now government bonds), for the collecting of rents from the turbulent Irish peasantry was always an expensive affair (4) the expense of the constabulary forces considerably lessened (which expense the master had to carry); (5) complete concentration of land in the hands of the state (the capitalist state), any revolt against which on the purchaser's part is treason; (6) blindfolding of such eminent economists as R. C. L. and George Von Vollmar.

Contention 9.—"Express the delusion that society is becoming sharply defined into Capitalists and Proletarians."

This "delusion" is peculiar. The tendency is to regard only the slum dwellers as proletarians. These are the lumpen proletariat. The word signifies the propertyless—all those who do not get benefits from ownership of property are proletarians. For the ownership of title deeds to something from which one derives no income is about the same as not having them. Such are the "milkers" or holders of common stock in small quantities in capitalist enterprises. Every time a reorganization of certain industries is undertaken by a Morgan or some other financial giant these "milkers" are sweedy and beautifully frozen out. The rural population of this country held as they are absolutely at the mercy of the great railway corporations, are reduced to the status of proletarians, 85 per cent having parted with their deeds to the mortgage company. The others bow the knee to King Capital. The small storekeeper, if he were only candid, would admit that all above a living of fairly decent standard is stripped from him by the great aggregations of capital.

The growth of the trusts, combines and corporations is going on apace and in consequence, since it is impossible to add one iota of matter to that already existing, and since it is the function of the trust to absorb all the property in sight, the Capitalist and Proletarian divisions of society grow ever more sharply defined. As a matter of fact the delusion exists in the minds of those "educated" proletarians, once middle class, who beholding the glories of the past, sigh for their return; and the wish is father of the thought.

10.—"Bernstein rejects the dogma of the ultimate 'public' ownership of all the means of production."

Bernstein may (if not misquoted) reject this if he wishes. The Socialists do not stand for "public" ownership but SOCIAL OWNERSHIP. Anyway, the tendency of capitalist development is to organize the machinery of production into trusts and unles Bernstien is in wireless communication with God and KNOWS that something will happen in the future, prophesy is a dangerous thing. There is certainly more evidence so far for than against.

The Russian land distribution is also in accord with the law of accumulation. It must always be remembered that the tactics of a capitalist government in any country must be in accord with the development of capital in that country.

The development of industrial capital draws the rural population from the land into the cities. In the early stages of the game there is always a struggle against this on the part of the landlords. The Russian "Mir," a type of communal village with its own domestic production of clothes, food and shelter, stifles the home market of the industrial capitalists. On the other hand, so long as wants are supplied, no desire is manifested to deliver a surplus for parasites to thrive on. The division of estates thus, brought about these desirable results: (1) By isolation upon separate farms the peasant family cannot produce so much home-spun goods as by the "Mir" system, and a greater demand is created in the home markets for factory made goods.

Isolation means faster and more laborious work. Hence the capitalist's new machinery can be introduced, result, greater production of surplus. (3) The masters of the situation reap the profits, as witness although Russian peasants were dying of starvation at an abnormal rate per year, the exports of farm produce continued from that country, clearly proving that although these estates have been divided, the produce of those peasants' toil belonged to the real owners of the country, the Capitalist Landlords and Landlord Capitalists, for no husbandmen in his senses would send his produce abroad and starve himself to death. Was that produce taken by its real owners and sold over the head of the producer? Indeed so ruthless were these owners (a peculiarity of Capital) that to save the slaves for yet a few more years labor the government had to forbid exportation of grain.

We now enter the last lap.

"Facts and ideas are killing the Marxian upon which the German Social Democracy is founded. . . . Thus the Erfurt Programme upholds the Marxian Idea that (1) with increasing capitalism working class misery deepens."

Need we argue about this? The continual shrinkage in the value of gold, causing such a sharp rise in the price of living; the continual displacement of men by machinery; the competition for jobs; speeding up; the destruction of skill by the machine, the competition of the Orient should go far to show that working class misery is deepening. But, and here, after all is the test: Does R. C. L. suppose that the "Labor unrest," the revolt in England which ever grows worse, the syndicalism of France and Italy, the growth of the German Social Democracy, the general strike of Sweden, the rioting at Vienna, and through Austria-Hungary, is the result of Socialist agitation? Would the propaganda of Socialism have the same, or any effect in Central Africa where Capitalism had not penetrated? Certainly not. Our talk would not even be intelligent to them. These stupendous labor upheavals, in the New World as in the Old, show but one thing, the deepening poverty and discontent of the workers and the growing class hatred between the two classes.

(2) "That wages and (3) hours lengthen."

Let us look the matter up and see what the Erfurt Programme has to say about wages and hours. Kautsky, commenting on the Erfurt Programme says, regarding wages:

"The Capitalist system means under all circumstances the exploitation of the worker. . . . And, exploitation must be great even where wages are high. . . . But wages rarely reach the highest point which even these circumstances will permit. . More often they are found to be nearer the lowest possible point. . . . Wages swing between these two extremes. The less the necessities of the workman, the larger the supply of labor on the market, and the slighter the capacity of the working man for resistance, the lower wages sink." . . .

To those versed in political economy it will be apparent that this is sane enough. The laws of the market, supply and demand, rule the price of labor power just as it rules any commodity. The law of value determines the value in the absolute. That wages have not gone lower than they are is due to the efforts of unions and the opening up of new countries which relieved for the time being the pressure on the labor market.

Kautsky further says:

"In general, wages must be high enough to keep the working man in a condition to work, or to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure the Capitalist the measure of labor power he needs. . . Wages must be high enough not only to keep the workingman in a condition to produce children to replace them. . . . Women and children are introduced into industry owing to the machine process, skilled labor becomes less and less well paid," and so on. The reader is referred to Marx's Capital, Vol. I.

Lengthening hours. R. C. L. cannot see state the Marxian viewpoint not even state the Revisionist viewpoint on this question. In Capital, page 447, Vol. I., we find:

"The immoderate lengthening of the working day produced by machinery in the hands of Capital, leads to a reaction on the part of society, the very sources of whose life are menaced, and thence to a normal working day whose length is fixed by the law. . . ." The reader will clearly see that where we have labor not carried on by fits and starts, but repeated day after day, a point must be reached where extension of the working day and intensity of labor mutually exclude one another, in such a way that the lengthening of the working day becomes compatible only with a lower degree of intensity and a higher degree of intensity only with a shortening of the working day.

So soon as the gradually surging revolt of the working class compels parliament to compulsorily shorten the hours of labor and to begin by imposing a normal working day on factories, so soon consequently as an increased production of the surplus value, by a prolongation of the working day, was put a stop to, from that moment capital threw itself into the production of surplus values by hastening the improvement in machinery."

The "surging revolt of the working class" finds expression in the Social Democracy of which our critic R. C. L. is so hypercritical. Thus it would appear that the lengthening of hours finds itself checkmated not by the "bourgeoisie progressists" but by the "horrid" Social Democrats.

(4) "That unemployment and industrial crises grow worse." Enough said. Look around in any capitalized country and also follow the advent of the various crises and their widespread effects. The "unemployment problem" confronts the governments of all countries now as never before. Lloyd George is baffled by the situation despite the fact that "the colonies" are absorbing large quantities of of slaves. America finds itself also in trouble, and Canada too. If Germany does not so suffer it is because the heads of that dreaded Social Democracy understood the situation and endeavor to grapple with it.

Crises first made their appearance in 1825 and continued '36, '47, '57, '66, coming in spasms of about ten years separation until 1907, from which according to a writer on political economy in the Saturday Evening Post we have not yet recovered. He says, "A creeping paralysis is creeping over American industry which no power of ours can hold back."

(6) "That through its own insufficiency Capitalism must finally disappear in a catastrophic crash."

We are unable to find this in the Erfurt Programme so back here is the Marxism upon which it is built.

Thus the old revolutionist speaks.

"Expropriation fulfils itself through the play of laws immanent in capitalist production. The transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor which can only be employed collectively and the economizing of all the means of production through their employment as common means of production; of combined social labor. . . . With the constantly diminishing numbers of capitalist magnates who usurp and monopolise all the advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation and robbery, but with these grow, also the revolt of the working class and the constantly progressive union and organization of the working class brought about through the mechanism of the capitalist process of production.

Capitalism becomes an impediment to the methods of production developed with and under it.

The concentration of the means of production and the organization of labor reach a point where it comes into collision with its capitalist covering. It is broken. The hour of capitalist private property strikes. The expropriators are expropriated. This is a steady development, not a crash.

One word more. R. C. L.'s remarks about "the political, moral and other excrescences, which Social Democracy has grown on to Marxism, are the result of his not understanding that Marxian Socialism is a system of political economy founded upon biology and a consistent world philosophy evolved from the workings of these two. It is finished, and R. C. L. may never see it. But the writer is satisfied if one person is attracted by this dissertation upon Socialism. On the other hand, if those who write so glibly would only read up first what, a lot of in they would save; but the—the—the—shriek, typemakers, pipemakers and a hundred allied trades would suffer. Hamet—It is written.

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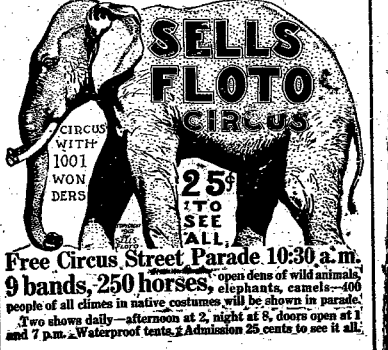

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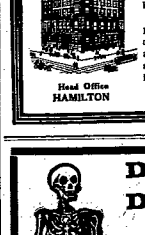

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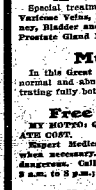

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Capital and Labor

The essential character of wealth production under the present system is that of profit. This is merely another form of getting something for nothing. It is self-evident that something cannot be obtained for nothing without some one getting the worst of the deal. Capitalist production will be speeded up to the utmost limit, so long as profit can be realized. The motive lying behind it is not the production of use value, but of exchange value. No matter how urgent the need of any given thing, its production under capitalism must cease when profit can no longer be obtained through its production and sale. The matter of sale is, of course, incidental to the process of profit-getting.

Fully developed capitalism implies the capitalization of the means of wealth production, and production for profit.

CAPITAL

If a clear understanding of what the real meaning of capital is were first obtained, much confusion might be avoided in dealing with the problems that are continually arising under its rule.

Capital is a term applied to the means of wealth production under certain circumstances only. A mill, mine, factory, land, etc., may or may not be capital. Operated exclusively by the labor of the owners these things would not be capital. They would be merely things for use, owned and operated by the same persons. No profit would accrue to the owners from such operation. As the articles produced would contain only their own labor, it is clear that they could not obtain something for nothing. If, however, these mills, mines, etc., be owned by one man or set of men and operated by another man or set of men whose labor power is purchased as a commodity in the market, they take on the character of capital, and so function as long as the goods or wares produced realize a price in excess of the sum paid for the labor power purchased. With full-fledged capital the labor of the owner is no longer expended in the matter of wealth production. This is entirely carried on by hired labor. Capital then becomes merely a means of exploiting or making a profit out of labor. It is needless to say that this labor is not furnished by the owners of capital.

Capital feeds upon wage labor. The labor market is its legitimate feeding-ground. As capital develops and becomes more completely concentrated in the hands of the few giant corporations, the greater becomes the number of those who are forced to sell their labor power to prolong their existence. The more fully stocked with labor the market becomes, the more satisfactory the situation from the standpoint of capital. The opportunity is thereby furnished to feed its appetite with those choice selections that render the largest stream of the juicy and succulent profit.

It should always be kept in mind that Capital is any form of property used for the purpose of making a profit out of labor.

LABOR

The resources of the earth cannot be converted into form useable by man except by labor. The conversion of the resources of the earth into things useable by man is termed wealth production. Labor then produces all wealth. That portion of human society which performs the labor required to produce the things necessary to the life of the race and the prolongation of its existence is the only useful part of it. It is the working class alone that makes even the miserable civilization of today possible, as it is the working class that carries the burden of its support upon its back. The working class is the only part of human society that society cannot get along without.

The position of Labor under the present system of capitalist property is not an enviable one to be occupied by so important a factor. Labor power, or the power to labor is merely an article of merchandise, a ware, a commodity to be bought and sold in the market like sausage, tripe, spittoons or coon skins. Possessing no ownership or control of the means of production, access to which he must have in order to live, the worker sells his commodity to some employer. The more complete the development of Capital, the more glutted the condition of the labor market. The more pronounced this condition, the keener and fiercer becomes the competition for jobs among the workers. As a result the price of labor power (wages) is inevitably forced down closer and closer to the bare cost of subsistence. In the face of these adverse conditions of the market, the ware cannot be forced up.

The farmer with his small holdings, tools, horses, etc., does not work for wages, but the circumstances under which he labors furnish but a flimsy disguise for what amounts to practically the same thing. He works—wife, children and himself—for a bare existence, as a rule. His hours are longer than those of the worker of the factory, mill or railway. The only advantage he has over his compatriot—the out and out wage slave—is that his job is "steady."

Millions of small farmers pour their products into the vortex of the world's market in such stupendous volume that the price is held down to a sum which will only allow the farmer to obtain what the wage slave gets—a bare existence.

SUMMARY

Speaking from the standpoint of usefulness, there is but one useful class in human society. That is the working class. This is not only true now, but was always so. They who feed, clothe and shelter human society alone make its existence possible. Upon their backs is borne the burden of civilization.

For centuries the working class has been an enslaved class. Bearing upon its back the burden of civilization, it has been allowed but a meagre participation in civilization's benefits.

The workers have fashioned the resources of the earth into the finished product, not for their own comfort and well being, but for the glory, aggrandizement and power of a ruling class. Though their power to produce wealth is today greater than ever before, their lives are but a continued round of toil, drudgery, poverty and misery. The more wealth they produce, the deeper they sink in the quagmire of poverty, and the more uncertain becomes their tenure upon the means of sustenance.

That we are approaching an era of stupendous change and upheaval in regard to social and industrial institutions, no careful student of current events will dare dispute. The continually increasing pressure brought to bear upon the workers through the high development and enormous concentration of capital, is creating such an ocean of unrest and discontent among them that its volume must in the near future express itself in a flood tide of revolution that will sweep from its foundations the structure of capitalist society and make way for the next stage of human progress.

What that stage must be is indicated by the present or capitalist mode of wealth production itself.

By the very nature of wealth production and the character of the tools and implements used in carrying it on, it is purely a social or collective process. That is men produce the wealth necessary to satisfy their needs by working together, jointly or colectively, each individual doing his small part or share in the great process of making all things. This collective or social production is more absolutely such as the tools or machineries of production become more highly developed, complicated and powerful. To such a stage has this already been carried that the labor of the individual is completely merged into that of the whole. The labor of one can no longer be separated from that of all. The result of the labor of all is the sum total of the wealth produced. It is the social or collective product of social or collective labor.

It is safe to say that this social or collective power to produce wealth is sufficient to make it easily possible to produce enough to satisfy the reasonable wants of every individual, without the hours of labor being excessively long. That such a happy result is not obtained at the present time is due to one fact alone. There is but one obstacle in the way of such "a consummation devoutly to be wished." That obstacle is capitalist property in the means of wealth production.

Capitalist property is not private property. Neither is it collective property, using the term to include all of the people. It is class property, a stage property between individual and collective. Capitalist property belongs to the economic class in human society known as the capitalist class. The benefit arising from property must of necessity accrue to its owners. With the ownership of the means of wealth production in the hands of the capitalists who number but a small proportion of the whole people, it stands to reason that all of the benefits arising go to them as the owners. Owning this property it logically follows that they must perforce own the things produced by its operation.

This is exactly what occurs under the present property regime, and there lies the reason for working class poverty alongside of enormous wealth production. The workers have no control over the things they produce, because the means of production (resources of the earth and machinery) are not their property. The things they socially or collectively use, and must so use or starve, hold as class property, becomes the means of their enslavement.

The gigantic machinery of production of today instead of being an aid to the comfort and welfare of mankind, is under capitalist class ownership, merely a huge lever whereby that class squeezes an enormous stream of profits from the flesh, bone, blood and marrow of the only useful portion of human society—the working class.

Such is class ownership of social things. Such is Capital.

By sophistry, pious declamation and specious argument, does the press, pulpit and professor attempt to apologize for capitalist property, justify its existence and give it divine sanction. Without the state to establish its legality, protect and defend it, it would fall to the ground instantly. Government is the instrument of capitalist property today, as it was one time the instrument of feudal or chattel slave property; its purpose in each case that of holding the slaves in economic bondage to the masters.

The wage slaves of today have the franchise in at least some countries. They are beginning to intelligently tug at their chains. They are getting to understand that their bondage is due to the fact of class ownership of the things upon which they depend for a living, and this class ownership is maintained solely by the power of government, or the state. Awakening to the fact of possessing political power, they are coming to see that by the use of that power they may deliver themselves from economic bondage by using it to legally strike down capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production, and legalize in its stead the social or collective ownership thereof, thus making the ownership conform to the method of production.

That is why the Socialist Party of Canada springs into existence. Under its banners the workers of the Dominion intend to peacefully and legally brush aside the obstacle of capitalist property and make of Canada the home of a free because they till the soil, weave, forge and spin for themselves to enjoy, and not for the luxury, pomp, splendor and profit of a useless class. That is the mission and purpose of the Socialist Party of Canada.—Western Clarion.

ANNONCEMENT THAT HELL IS A MYTH IS A VERY BELATED ONE

LONDON, July 15.—Commenting on the "decision" that hel lis a myth, arrived at by the International Bible Students Association in session at Washington this week, coupled with requests that every minister in the U. S. publish his views, Canon Hensley Henson at Westminster Abbey, one of the foremost divines of the Anglican Church said:

"I think the American religious public is generations behind in such matters, that individually Americans are not the equals of us on any such question. Such discussion as that is inconceivable in a representative body here. It was done away with a generation ago. You can't get any public interest about such a matter here. People would say you were 'flogging a dead horse.'"

The Rev. Mr Campbell, representing the non-Conformists at the meeting, took the same view, saying:

"This seems to me to be a very belated pronouncement. I don't know any clergyman here who believes in eternal punishment, nor do I think any educated clergyman has done so for many years."

PAPAL GUARDS DESERT WHEN HOLIDAYS REFUSED

ROME, July 16.—Colonel Jules Repond, of the Papal guards, issued a call today for recruits to take the places of the twenty who deserted because the Pope refused them three holidays weekly. Colonel Repond says he will go ahead with his plan to turn the corps into real instead of merely ornamental soldiers if he has to make it over entirely. He may have to do so, as other desertions are threatened.

THE VETERANS' BRIGADE

(Communicated)

The Veterans' Brigade is a rapidly growing organization composed of all veterans of the British Empire who have united with the purpose of helping each other, and looking after their comrades who are unable to help themselves. The Brigade now numbers nearly ten thousand from Winnipeg west. The headquarters of the west are located in Winnipeg where an employment bureau for Veterans has been opened. It was through the efforts of this brigade that the grant of $100.00 was given the Fenian Raid Veterans, and now the brigade is working to have the British South African Veterans living in Canada receive recognition from the Canadian government. Brigade's work is not confined to benefiting each other, but branches out wherever they are able, and the Fernie Company are now engaged in a work that should have the support of the entire community. They are negotiating for the purchase of a first-class ambulance to be presented to the city for the free use of the afflicted. A patriotic concert is to be held on the 22nd of August and a high class program is being arranged, the local clergy and all the available talent giving the Brigade their hearty support. May their efforts meet with all the success it deserves.

In Line: "What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother anxiously.

"I'll tell you," answered the young father confidently; "he can say more things that sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Labor Unionists May Strike Where Non-Unionists Work

The Illinois supreme court has handed down a sweeping opinion declaring that labor unions have the right to call strikes or do other lawful things to compel non-union employes to join the union. A dissenting opinion was filed by Justice Cartwright, Dunn and Hand. The decision is given in the case of Harry Kemp et al. vs. Division No. 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. It was appealed from Cook county, where an injunction was issued. The court in its decision orders the injunction dissolved.

The trouble of the union started when the Chicago local voted to contribute $1,200 to the campaign fund of Judge Edward F. Dunne when the latter was candidate for mayor of the city of Chicago in 1908. Kemp and his associates were members of the Chicago union. When the union on May 8, 1908, voted to contribute to the Dunne campaign, Kemp and his associates were retained in the employ of the Chicago Street Railway Company. The union rejected the company's offer to arbitrate the dispute and Kemp and his friends sought an injunction. The order was issued and the union was restrained from striking.

In ordering the injunction dissolved the supreme court holds that the proposed action of the union was primarily to further the interests of the union and improve the conditions of its members. The court says that men may work for an employer or not, as they see fit, so long as they violate no contractural relations by leaving his employment. In this case the terms of no contract would be violated, the majority of the justices say, and that the object sought by the strikers is not unlawful. They declare the union has a right to preserve its own organization for any lawful purpose, and that if it believed its purpose would be interfered with by working with non-union men, then it may take lawful course to enforce its opinions.

The decision is one of great importance to laboring men throughout the entire state. The dissenting opinion holds the contemplated strike to be in the nature of a boycott and believes the injunction should be allowed to stand.

WHY I AM A UNION MON

Because I propose to protest against any man or set of men stealing my right to health, home and happiness.

Because I want plenty of good "grub" in my craw, and I want to see my fellowmen enjoy the same blessing.

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers, and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty to eat, plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance and in favor of health and knowledge.

Because I think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a black-headed bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disrespected by any one, except a lot of than kindness.

Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some thickening into a bowl of soup for some poor hungry woman or child.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned doughheads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I believe it is better to give than to receive, and by being a union man I am giving my influence and money to those who deserve and should receive it.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness, more pie and less pomp. More cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals. More soup and less superstition. More health and happiness and less hellishness. More honest women neatly dressed and less foolish women overdressed. More live, loving husbands and less dirty drunken drones.

Because in union there is strength, and in strength there is knowledge, and in knowledge there is health, and in health there is happiness, and all sensible people want to be happy.—Ex.

Have Comfortable Feet

Summer time always brings additional foot trouble through chafing, heating, and excessive perspiration. Foot abraisons are extremely dangerous as they are susceptible to infection. Most of your foot troubles can be avoided by the use of our

Foot Powder

A powder that has healing, soothing properties. Takes the odor out of perspiration, renders your shoes more comfortable and walking more enjoyable.

25 cents the can

Bleasdell's Drug Store

DRUGS AND STATIONERY — FERNIE, B.C.

CHOICE LANGUAGE USED BY MODERN REVIVALISTS

An evangelist was holding revivals in Seattle recently.

Some editors took exception to his expressions and methods.

The revivalist justified his critics by the language he used in praying publicly for them.

He said:

"They're a bad lot, Lord Jesus, a bad lot. Let me give you a tip, Lord Jesus. If you go after these fellows you'd better put on your rubber gloves."

In an article in the Independent on some phases of what is called evangelism, excerpts from prayers or sermons of the same sort as that quoted above.

Such expressions occur as "When you vile hounds attack me you are a liar. You little bum, I'm calling your bluff."

Here is another:

"The statement has been made by some dirty little puppet of the pulpit that there is no harm in the theatre, the dance or cards. To hell with that kind of a minister!"

One more:

"If you rot and go to hell it is not my fault. You can sink as far in hell as the devil can put you."

These utterances have been made to large audiences.

The speakers possess regular standing in ther respective branches of the Christian church.

They carry the commendation of many ministers.

With our great iron machines today producing a hundredfold more than our forefathers could in their crude way, every person in the world ought to be insured of a comfortable life. Every person would be, too, if those machines were not owned by a few men as their private property. Being their private property, the produce of the machines is also the private property of these few men, and being theirs, others cannot use it even though they be starving and naked. That is why we hear of and see people starving in the streets at the same time that the stores filled with food. That is why we see unemployed men shivering on the streets in the winter itme with half enough clothes to keep them from freezing outright while at the same time the clothing stores are filled with warm suits and overcoats.

EXHIBITION AT EDMONTON

Great preparations have been made for this year's Exhibition, to be held in Edmonton, August 12th to 17th. The directors have erected a new manufacturers' building and machinery hall, and are adding extra space to the grounds for the accommodation of exhibitors of farm machinery. $20,000 has been added to the prize list, making a total of $45,000 in prizes and purses to be competed for. New classes have been made for fine arts, photography, women's work and school children's work. The facilities for unloading and loading stock have been greatly improved by extending the spur line along the eastern side of the grounds, and providing new unloading platforms for horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The entries will all be catalogued this year, and for this purpose it is necessary that all entries should be received not later than the 29th day of July.

FOR RENT

On easy terms

In the risinig town of Elko

Restaurant with Bakery

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

Mrs. E. B. Holbrook

Post Office: Elko

WANTED!

COAL PROSPECTOR

that understands his business

State wages and recommendations to

P.O. Box 2009

Spokane, - Wash.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

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

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

FOR RENT—Six-roomed Concrete Block House. Apply, Wm. Barton, Lindsay Avenue, Annex.

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

FOR SALE—Pellat Ave, near Hospital, 7-room Dwelling House, including Bathrdom, hot and cold water; electric light throughout. Also 2-room House at back of lot with water and sewer connection. Price for both $2000 dollars. Cash $1600 dollars. Apply, Mrs. Ellis. 47-3

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

A Flash of Lightning

Is just as likely to strike the house of the uninsured man as that of his more prudent neighbor. No building is immune.

Better Have Us Insure

you and have a lightning clause attached to the policy. Then you needn't worry every time there is a thunderstorm.

M. A. KASTNER

Sole Agent for Fernie

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Newspapers publishing this advertisement without authority will not be paid.

A. L. JARVIS,
Assistant Deputy Minister, and Secretary of Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture.
—25252 Ottawa 26 June, 1912

WATER NOTICE

For License to Take and Use Water.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, THOMAS GORRIE, farmer, near Flagstone, B. C., intend to apply for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second out of three named streams, running in a Westerly direction through Sub. Lot 41 of Lot 4549, land owned by me, and sinks on Lots 356 and 357 G.I. East Kootenay District. Two of the streams will be diverted at their source and the other where it crosses my easterly boundary, and will be used for domestic and irrigation purposes. This notice was posted on the ground the 5th day of July, and the application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

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

Flagstone, B. C. THOMAS GORRIE.
31.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the **Best**

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

William Evans, Proprietor

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

Barber Shop

Baths

Shoe Shine

Billiards and Pool

Coffee and Sandwich Counter

Hazelwood Buttermilk

Victoria Avenue

FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

SUFFERED

WITH BILIOUSNESS AND SICK HEADACHE

Calgary, Alberta, July 8, 1911.

I was a great sufferer for a long time with Biliousness, Sick Headache and Liver trouble. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I had almost given up in despair when I decided to try.

FIG PILLS

After taking about half a box the headaches stopped and my appetite improved. I have just finished the fifth box and feel as well as ever. I can heartily recommend Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles. — Mrs Mary Ellson.

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

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

ENGLAND'S INSURANCE ACT—IN HOW FAR DOES THE WORKER BENEFIT?

ACCORDING to despatches the subject that is the sole topic of discussion, and one that is leading to no end of controversy and trouble, is the National Insurance Act of England, which came into operation last Monday. When the Bill was before the House the many difficulties to ensure its enforcement if, and when, it became law were dimly realized, but now that the people of that island are called upon to carry its provisions out its intricacies are being appreciated. The bill does not apply to one section of the people, or one industry but to every male and female, whether rich or poor, in the country. The measure has provoked loud outbursts of criticism, and especially amongst the poor capitalists, of course, and opponents of the law going so far as to form an assocation to resist the collection of contributions from employers. But let us see some of its main provisions:

The proportion of contributions varies according to ages and pay of employees, but generally speaking the employee will be called on to pay 8 cents weekly for his insurance, the employer 6 cents and the government 4 cents. Stamps representing the respective contributions will be affixed every pay day to a card issued to the employee. This card will become in effect the holder's policy. The workman who falls ill will be entitled weekly to an allowance of $2.50 for 26 weeks, if he remains incapicated for so long, and free medical attention from physicians of his own choice. For consumptives, government sanitaria will be provided at an initial cost of $7,500,000, and an annual allowance of $5,000,000. Workmen who break down permanently will receive life benefits of $1.25 weekly each, or the same amount as the old age pensioners. The wife of an insured workman will receive $7.50 upon the birth of each child, and working women who are themselves insured and are also wives of insured workmen, will be entitled to double maternity benefits. Women will pay to their insurance 2 cents weekly less than men, but in the event of sickness will be paid only $1.75 each weekly. The law also provides limited insurance against unemployment for 2,500,000 workmen engaged in building and engineering trade which were chosen as an experiment on account of their irregularity. Doctors are to receive $1.12 for each patient insured.

The question now arises: "What interest is it to the worker?"

Directly it is more than a benefit, it is a boon. For the time being he is to have the benefit of it in sickness and in some instances when out of work. Indirectly it will result in the inevitable reaction against him. It is but a palliative and cannot solve the vital economic question. He will still be robbed at the point of production. In many other ways will he repay his debt to the master class, with interest. Profits must still be maintained, and his 8 cents a week he contributes will be taken out of his hide in the form of increased rental and general cost of living. However, to the infirm and sick, as well as to the woman in maternity, the Insurance Act must be looked upon as the proverbial "God-send." The act aims at keeping the household from poverty, to keep the worker and his family from pauperism in the days of sickness, which comes to everyone, and to guard against suffering from unemployment, for which the worker is not responsible.

Whatever may be the fate of the Insurance Bill it will establish an epoch in that country. For the first time in British history the state, the employer, and the worker co-operate to maintain and to increase the efficiency of the individual, and although all this is at the ultimate expense of the worker, yet it must be admitted that it is about as far as a government under the capitalist system can go.

THE FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH

FREE speech has been the bete noir of our governments and civic authorities for hundreds of years and even in our present era of glorious civilization our masters are still afraid to let us speak openly lest the wage slaves will get to know their strength and refuse to pull their heavy loads. True, by sheer hard fighting and martyrdom we have gained a modicum of freedom in this respect, yet hardly a day passes without some "miscreant" is run in for this "heinous" offense. The latest victim, as will be seen from report in another column, is none other than our very own Charley O'Brien. He was addressing an open-air meeting in Calgary when the police promptly hauled him up and lodged him in the cells. Free speech fights have been many and in various parts of the United States and Canada. It is only a few months ago since Vancouver was in the thick of it, and Mayor Findlay's Cossacks called out to beat up those "disturbers of the public peace" who congregated to discuss the question of the unemployed in that city. The result was that public opinion became so enraged that he was compelled by the citizens to desist his antiiquated methods of keeping "law and order." Aberdeen, Fresno, Spokane, and other centers had the same struggle, but it all ended in a victory for the workers. San Diego is now the center of attack and although the battle is not won yet, the siege has not been raised, and the obstinate garrison must soon capitulate. In this connection, needless to say, the I. W. W. are neither dismayed nor disheartened, but are still determined more than ever, that the fight at San Diego must be won. As it has ofttimes been pointed out, the principles and constitution of the I. W. W. is one with which every Socialist is, and every worker ought to be in hearty accord. The objection to that organization was never with its principles, but with the tactics which it adopted. It is, however, interesting to note that the "Industrial Worker" is now advising different tactics to that which has hitherto been in vogue with them. In its current issue, in an editorial entitled, "On to San Diego," it says, inter alia:

"The winning of this free speech fight means the organization of the toilers into closer combinations and finally into ONE BIG UNION. It means the gaining of economic control. It means a step toward liberty.

"Men must be recruited for the march upon the city. These men must be self-disciplined and cool. The marchers must start from various sections and meet at some common point, Los Angeles being the most strategic place. Means must then be found to have the workers enter San Diego as individuals. Once inside they must proceed to speak upon the corner over which the conflict rages.

"The subject of these talks should be the most important thing to be decided. There should be no discussion of side issues, no dragging forth of personalities, no knocking of other organizations, but clear-cut talks upon the subject of organization at the point of production. Thus any action taken will have to center around that all-important point.

"Let each speaker remember that while patriotism does not make for Labor solidarity the flag is not the cause of our slavery; while religion contains no hint of freedom the Church does not rob us on the job; while craft divisions are not calculated to get the best action the slavery we are in springs from the fact that the idlers control the means of production. Ours must be a positive and constructive propaganda.

"Along the line of march this same policy should be pursued. By the time San Diego is reached the current of working class public opinion will have swung our way and San Diego cannot afford to go through another advertising experience such as she has had for the past few months."

THE VOTERS' LIST

An Ottawa dispatch announces that the government will put through Parliament at its next session, a redistribution bill based upon the new census. As the ratio of members to each province is struck on the population of Quebec by 65 members, it will be readily observed that the west will be entitled to more members, and the maritime provinces will lose a few. In this event, British Columbia should have about 12 members, an increase of five. The government is also determined to settle on matters of policy. In this event it will be necessary for an appeal to the country. The big interests demand it, and an election is apt to be brought on immediately after the next session. Workingmen should be alive to this fact and be prepared to vote for their own interests. To do so they must be on the voters' list.

According to a despatch from Ottawa it is stated that most members of the "Millionaire Cabinet," as Borden's Government is now known as, are well represented in the list of shareholders presented by the various banks, but that Premier Borden heads the list for this class of investment. This causes us no surprise. It is only to be expected that the man at the head of a capitalist government should be possessed of a fat share of this world's goods. No confidence could be placed in one less fortunate by Canadian plutocrats. Mr. Workingman, Do you think Borden is in office for the good of your health and can work in your interests?

Under the caption of "Good Advice to the Worker," an Old Country paper reports a presentation made by Lord Aldenham to certain old students of the Foundling Hospital, which took the form of a £5 note and prayer book each. He made an address to the boys in which he said:

". . . . that nowadays they would read in the newspapers and would hear from those who called themselves leaders of men that their employers or their superiors were their natural enemies, who were trying to grind the most out of them, and that the more they defied their employers the better it would be for them. That was untrue. The way to get on in life was to do the best they could for their employers and those above them. It was equally true that the employers who wanted to get good servants should consider their servants."

This is the kind of stuff that is being pumped into the heads of boys and youths, and no doubt will continue so long as our schools and colleges are in the hands of the exploiters. Aldenham knew full well that he was morally guilty of misrepresentation on the labor question, but, of course, it is only by such means and methods that the class to which he belongs can hope to gain a little longer lease of power and wealth. How many men have got on in life by doing their best for their employers? Who make the profits, the employer or the employee?

SWEEPING MEASURE OF MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

LONDON, July 17.—The government's Manhood Suffrage Bill, introduced by J. A. Pease in the House of Commons, is a drastic measure intended to revolutionize the whole electoral system. The following are the main provisions of the bill

About two and a half million voters to be added to the register.

No qualification needed except residence or occupation.

Plural voting established.

Penalty for voting in more than one constituency—a fine of $1,000 or one year's imprisonment.

Abolition of revision courts and revising barristers. The work to be done by county courts, town clerks, and county council clerks.

Any one able to claim to be put on the register after six months' residence in the same constituency.

Qualification to vote in respect to the place vacated to remain for six months while the voter qualifies for the place he arrives at.

Representation of universities in parliament abolished.

Peers to be allowed the parliamentary vote, but the right to vote not to confer the right to sit in he House of Commons.

Register Revolution

The result of the bill if it becomes law may be summarized as follows:

Plural voting abolished	5,250,000
University voters abolished.	49,514
Register after deductions and additions under bill, to include (about)	10,000,000
If suffragette's amendment carried, number of women to be placed on register (about)	10,500,000
Franchise statutes to be repealed by bill	28
Statutes to be partially repealed	44

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT REQUESTED TO QUIT CONTEST

Fearing Defeat of Republican Party, Office Holders Ask Nominee to Withdraw Candidature

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A nation-wide movement to petition President Taft to withdraw as the Republican presidential candidate is being backed by a large number of Republican office-holders who feel they face defeat in November unless the breach in the party can be healed.

These men include members of congress, members of state legislatures which will elect senators, state and county office-holders and party candidates. If the movement succeeds in gaining any volume, it is said, these same men may ask Col. Roosevelt to withdraw as a prospective candidate for an independent nomination and to permit a compromise selection of some man agreeable to both factions of the party. It is the desire of the promoters of the scheme that a decision to be reached before Aug. 5, when the Roosevelt faction plans to hold a convention in Chicago.

The circulation of petitions, it was said, today would start within a week. It was said the movement would be begun simultaneously in every state.

The movement is in the hands of several well-known members of congress. They are being aided by many extreme Roosevelt Republicans. The enlistment of the national progressive organization in the movement has been sought and it was said today that Senator Dixon's organization was willing to co-operate.

END OF STRIKE AT LAST IN SIGHT

Government Takes Action and Conference is Held With Leaders of Dockers

LONDON, July 16.—Yesterday's serious outbreak in Hyde Park, growing out of the bitterness of the London dockers, caused the government to make such strong representations to Lord Devonport, chairman of the port of London authority, that he today abandoned his former attitude and met two of the men's leaders in conference. It is believed that the end of the strike is now in sight.

Strike Continues

LONDON, July 17.—The negotiations looking to the settlement of the London dock strike have again failed. Late last night Premier Asquith and Lord Devonport, the latter representing the port authority met representatives of the men at the premier's official residence but no agreement was arrived at and the conference was adjourned until this afternoon. At the conclusion of the second conference it was announced no progress had been made.

FIRST GRADUATION OF FERNIE NURSES

The first graduation exercises of nurses at the Fernie Hospital was held on Friday evening last when the following received their diplomas: Miss M. Whitmore, Mrs. Cook, Miss Maude Little and Miss Reilly.

CIVIC LABORERS RETURN TO WORK

OTTAWA, Ont., July 15.—The striking civic laborers returned to work today. The men were advised by their leaders to accept the city's compromise offer of 24 cents. The men struck for 25 cents per hour, and were formerly getting 22 cents.

Over 3,000 men were affected, and all civic work was tied up for the two days of the strike.

CROWS NEST PASS FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Only one game was played in this competition on Saturday last, and Fernie's aspirations to the League championship were effectually crushed, Coleman winning by two goals to nothing. Fernie were unfortunate to have to travel without their goal-keeper, and they expressed the opinion that had Aleck Adamson been present they would have divided the points.

Bellevue failed to fulfill their fixture with Michel on the latter's ground and consequently their position has been prejudiced. We don't know what ruling the League Committee will make on the question, but it would appear to the writer that Michel were entitled to the points, which should go by default. Bellevue's action is unaccountable, as the championship largely hinged on this game. Should either team have won, the two points would have given them the championship. We must await the League's ruling on the matter, before proclaiming the championship. This body will meet in Fernie on July 27. Hosmer had arranged their return League fixture with Coal Creek for Saturday last, but the game was cancelled on account of the wet weather. Arrangements were made to play on Wednesday night, and in this game Hosmer secured their first point, the game ending in a draw of one goal each.

Below is given the position of the various clubs on the League table:

	P	W	L	D	Goals for	Goals agst	P.
Bellevue	9	5	2	2	16	12	12
Fernie	10	5	4	1	16	16	11
Michel	8	4	2	2	13	8	10
Coal Creek	9	3	3	3	15	11	9
Coleman	7	3	3	1	7	17	7
Hosmer	7	0	6	1	6	18	1

Games for today are:

Crows Nest Pass League—Coleman vs. Hosmer at Coleman.

Fort Steele Cup.—Coal Creek vs. Michel at Coal Creek.

LABOR GAZETTE STAYS

One more institution established by the Laurier government and slated for abolition by the incoming Conservative government will be left as it is. The Labor Gazette was described as a fad of the Hon. W. L. M. King's which served no good purpose by keeping a lot of correspondents in line politically and it was said that the new Minister of Labor would make short work of it. But such does not seem to be the case. The other day when Hon. T. W. Crothers, the minister was in Medicine Hat he promised to give consideration to the request that a Labor Gazette correspondent should be located at Medicine Hat. Mr. Crothers discussed the matter as well as the general work of the Gazette, giving the impression that he had not the slightest intention of doing away with that very useful publication. Lethbridge Herald.

HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER!

Rioting in Belfast Marks Celebration

BELFAST, July 14.—An outbreak of rioting between Home Rulers and Anti-Home Ruler partisans followed an attempt by the first named the other day to break up the anniversary celebration in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne. Sixty thousand Anti-Home Rulers desperately resisted repeated efforts to break their ranks.

An orgy of stone-throwing and window smashing ensued and when the police tried to restore order both sides fought them furiously. Scores persons were hurt by flying stones.

The Orangemen finally reached the Abbey, where resolutions were passed pledging resistance to Home Rule "to the last ditch."

LED BY PRIEST CARRY SCYTHES

LISBON, July 16.—The Portuguese parliament closed its sitting the other day amid cries from the members of "Long live the fatherland" and "Long live the republic."

The rebels at Cabeceiras de Basto are led by the parish priest, and carrying guns, pitchforks and scythes, have taken refuge in the mountains. Their plans are to join the survivors of the band commanded by Captain Coucoiro, who are also hidden in the mountains at a place 6,000 feet above sea level.

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Court Revision

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision for revising, correcting and hearing complaints against the assessment as made for the year 1912, will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1912 at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons having complaints against the assessment must give notice to the assessor in writing, at least ten days before the first sitting of this court.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., the 15th day of June, 1912.

S. W. BARCLAY,
Assessor.

44-5t.

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Do not let the grass grow under your feet while we supply Lawn Mowers, Sickles, Grass Shears and Rakes.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES

By "Black Diamond."

We had a good representation of Billy and his white horse in town on the 12th. He paraded the streets dressed in his regalia and looked the part all right. Bravo, John!

The latest sensation in town is a 100 yard foot race for a substantial side stake. Train hard, Billy; you are up against an old-timer this time. What's the odds?

The committee of the Miners' Ball are certainly boosting their dance. If you haven't got a ticket buy now and go with the bunch to the Opera House, July 23rd

Why not turn out to the union meetings? They are held every Sunday in the basement of Queen's Hotel at 2.30 p.m. If you have a kick coming, come to the meetings and don't go kicking around the camp.

The cars are no place to ride. Get out and walk!

We are glad to see you out at work again, Alec, after your short illness.

Mrs. A. B. Campbell has come back from her long holiday. A. B. has a big smile on now.

The ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church in Hosmer met at the home of Mrs. D. G. Wilson on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Miss A. Sutherland, the Presbyterian deaconess, was present. Their business was to try and organise a missionary society in Hosmer.

A fine fishing rod is on view in the window of the drug store for the local player who scores the most goals for the season. One would not need to be a great mathematician to total up all the goals for the team.

Tommy has started on the coke ovens. He says, "Gee!" Oh, I beg your pardon. Ha, you will be a long line skinner some day, Tommy. Stay with it.

The Pacific Hotel is looking well these days. The business must be prospering, surely.

What is the attraction in the candy store? It seems to be doing fairly well in the evenings. No guessing.

On Monday they broke the previous record, 603 cars coming down the hill, representing a total tonnage of 1100 tons. We should like to see you break a record every week.

Mr. Brooks has left for Princeton, B. C., to take up a situation there. We hope he will find a few more gentlemen than he did in Hosmer. What is a gentleman? According to his idea they are scarce in Hosmer. How can a dirty miner be a gentleman?

Mr. Jones has taken up the position in the bank vacated by Mr. Brooks. Promotion has come your way at last; your banking account will swell accordingly.

You must have had a whale on that time when it tore you up so badly as that. Hope to see you around again soon.

A committee of the Hosmer Athletic Club have been canvassing the town to ascertain how many members they can acquire providing a building is erected in town. Is your name on the list?

Apple pie was off the menu card one day this week at one of our hotels. It has occupied the top position a long time now.

Harry Braithwaite is quitting running the locomotive on B. Level. He is going into the power house. You are in for a few rough journeys next week, Jim.

The funeral of the late Mrs. G. W. Oversby took place from the home of Mrs. A. Hamilton on Sunday, July 7. Mr. G. W. Oversby thanks the people of Hosmer for the sympathy shown him and for the wreathes sent. He also wishes to express his thanks to his brother Odd Fellows for turning out in such numbers and the hearty way they treated him in his sad bereavement.

Hosmer vs. Coal Creek

The teams kicked off, Hosmer winning the toss. The opening was brisk with Hosmer pressing hard, making numerous raids on the Coal Creek goal; there was a big scrimmage, but nothing resulted. A rush towards Hosmer goal resulted in a goal for the Creek, W. McFegan being the marksman. A brilliant run by W. Thornton looked promising for the locals, but he shot over the bar. Play came towards the opposing goal and Hutson saved well. The Creek continued to press hard, but off-sides was given against Oakley and spoiled some good play for the Creek. Hosmer pressed hard and forced a corner, which proved fruitless. Half-time arrived with Coal Creek leading 1—0.

In the second half Hosmer continued to press hard, but lack of control on the part of the forwards was the cause of their downfall. After a while they steadied up a bit and D. Thornton had a great try. They continued to press and forced a corner which proved fruitless. Coal Creek had a run and forced a corner, but McFegan kicked past. Hosmer pressed hard for fully 15 minutes and E. Partridge succeeded in finding the net. Hosmer pressed till the finish and a good game resulted in a draw of 1—1. Best for the Creek: McLetchie, Ferguson, Mills and Banns.

Best for Hosmer: Hutson, Wardrop, Balderstone, D. Thornton and Hutchison.

The line-up was as follows:

Hosmer: McQueen and Wardrop; Rice, Balderstone and White; W. Thornton, W. Partridge, E. Partridge, D. Thornton and Hutchison.

Coal Creek: Humpherson; McLetchie and R. Johnston; Mills, Yates and Ferguson; Oakley, Newburgh, W. McFegan, Banns and Patterson.

Referee: J. Wilson, Fernie.

Hosmer travel to Coleman on Saturday, when they play the locals. Keep up your spirits, Hosmer; you've broke the ice.

Hosmer gained their first point of the season when they drew with Coal Creek on Wednesday evening. The compositor will have to watch out and mark up that point, it has been a blank so long that he never changed the type. (Ought to be printed in red ink!—Ed.)

MICHEL NOTES

Mr. T. G. Harries, International Board Member, United Mine Workers arrived back in Camp Monday from Indianapolis, Ind., where he was attending a meeting of the Executive Board.

Mr. John Todhunter, of Fording River, was a visitor in town Monday.

Genial Judge Corkill arrived back in camp last week from Paddy Creek at which place Judge is interested in some mining property. He reports that the lead shows up good, and we wish him every success.

Excavation for the building of the Odd Fellows' Hall in New Michel has been started. Mr. George Fisher has the contract and under his able management it will be completed in the near future.

Owing to "God knows what" the mines only worked two and a half shifts last week.

Messrs. Van Every, Welsby and Burrell were fishing Sunday, and a large catch was the result of their efforts.

Strickland Jack, alias "Missouri Bill," and party were fishing the waters of the Elk on Sunday, and as fish were plentiful and the day fine, a very enjoyable time was spent.

We are glad to learn of the slow but sure recovery of Thomas Phillips, who has been suffering from typhoid fever.

Wm. Ecclestone, who for a long time has been employed as fire boss here, has resigned his position and leaves for the Yellowhead Pass shortly.

A race has been arranged for two hundred dollars a side between Mr. Minton's pony of Fernie and George Fisher's famous black mare. The distance to be run is half a mile, the place Coleman and the date on which the race comes off is the 31st of July. So now you've got it. By the way, if you want to win some dough place it on Fisher's black.

John Macdonald, better known in Michel as the "Cobbler," and his brother Dan, dropped off the train Sunday looking up old friends. Both are on their way East, where they intend spending a month or so with their parents. Dan will then go to McGill College to study the law profession, whilst Jack will return to the coast to his business.

Joe Gans is now walker boss for George Fisher and under his supervision the dirt simply flies. A little faster Joe, if you can stand it.

Silvia Gris, the genial porter at the Great Northern Hotel, has resigned his position and intends going west. We wish him luck wherever he goes.

Billy Archer, once pool room proprietor, has taken the position of porter at the Great Northern. No more will we hear him holler, "Pay me!"

Mr. Thomas Williams, District Mining Inspector, was here Tuesday making his usual inspection.

One thing that Michel can boast of these days is—Rain.

Billy is a regular customer at the candy kitchen these days. Look out, Harry, or you'll be sidetracked.

The New Michel Saw Mill Co., started operations Monday last. This means an additional seventy-five residents for that place. Every little bit helps.

Brown is in town. What Brown? Why Charlie Brown, of course.

Mr. Thomas Hampton has rented the bowling alley and pool room from Mr M. Taylor. We wish him luck in his new enterprise.

Those wanting to get in on Webb's centre subdivision should get in at once as there are only a few more lots left.

A pony race will take place in New Michel, Monday, July 22nd, at 7 p.m. sharp. No entrance fee. First prize $10; second prize, $5. Mr. Geo. Fisher's pony "Nellie," barred.

Mr. W. Kay, of Fernie, paid a visit to New Michel Tuesday and renewed old acquaintances.

Mr. E. K. Stewart, manager of the Trites Wood Store, was in town Tuesday on business.

Joe Miles, Kink of the Wau-po, paid Hosmer a visit Monday and left quite a lot of his brand behind.

Sunday last a large number of the members of the Michel Rifle Club tried out the Ross rifles just lately arrived. Bullseyes were plentiful from every range tried. Now, boys, get in and get some cheap practice.

The Carver-Nutt Bout

The boxing competition between Charlie Carver, of New Michel, and Billy Nutt, of Regina, which is "Billed" to take place in Martin's Hall, New Michel, on the night of the 22nd inst., promises to be one of the best pulled off in the Pass. The contesants agree to box fifteen three minute rounds with five ounce gloves for seventy-five per cent of the gate receipts, 60 per cen of same to go to the winner and forty per cent to the loser. They are also boxing for a side bet of $200 a side. Both boys are training hard and will be in the pink of condition when they meet in the ring on the date set. Carver will meet Barney Mullin in a twenty-round contest in the Grand Theatre at Fernie, on August the 14th. He will also meet Jack Nutt in Cranbrook some time in September.

FRANK NOTES

Coleman Bulletin says: "Frank is to have a moving picture theatre." That is no yarn; it is to have a moving house theatre; no admission.

The Calgary Telegram reported on Wednesday last a story told them by E P. Howard, of Vancouver, who visited here last week travelling for an oil company. The story which is so remote from the truth that one can scarcely call it exaggeration, was about a slide of rock here that tore up trees and broke in houses, etc. Well, this never happened, and if E. P. Howard heard some of the uncomplimentary things said about him here this morning would never appear again.

Mr. Rolph, of Calgary, has arrived to take Mr. Boudreau's place as bookkeeper in the company's office. Mr. and Mrs. Rolph are moving into House No. 30, opposite the hospital.

Mr and Mrs. Herron left Frank on Wednesday for Lethbridge, where they expect to make their home. Mr. Herron was an engineer in the power plant here.

Mr. John Kennedy the tailor, celebrated the glorious twelth at Pincher Creek on Friday.

Mr. R. L. Norman, editor of the Pincher Creek paper, and his father-in-law, Rev. Oliver Darwin, of Regina, visited Rev. W. T. Young here on Thursday last.

Miss L. Blais spent Sunday at Coleman.

Mr and Mrs. Dubar, of Kipp, are visiting his brother, Mr. Dubar, of Frank.

Mr. Cameron, of Coleman, attended church in Frank on Sunday night.

Mr. J. D. S. Barrett, well-known here as editor of the "Frank Vindicator," has dissolved partnership with W. B. Bartlett and is leaving about the end of the week for his old home in Newfoundland, where he is going to spend the summer. Mr. Bartlett is now carrying on the paper as sole owner and proprietor.

The C. P. R. has en extra gang at work here putting in a new bridge just west of town, near the water tank. Several of the boys were celebrating their "birthdays" on Wednesday.

Great interest was awakened here on Wednesday night when it was seen that our M. P. P., Charlie M. O'Brien, was put behind the bars by the Calgary police for drawing such a crowd that it stopped traffic on Eighth Ave.

A. Bonamica, of Michel, was in town this week looking after his business interests here.

The Bohemian people of Frank expect to meet at the close of the union meeting next Sunday in the hall to organize a society which will have as its object the starting of gymnastics amongst the rising generation, and the training and the development of the minds of its young people.

On Saturday morning the people of Frank were surprised by hearing the fire alarm. About 7.30 J. Johnson, the blacksmith, noticed that the shop was on fire. A man was sent to the Methodist Church, where the fire bell is (as well as the church bell), and the man not knowing rang the wrong bell. Many wondered what form of service was being conducted at that hour of the morning, but someone who knew ran and rang the right bell, and soon a crowd was working with the hose to extinguish the blaze. Little damage was done to the building, but the hay, and a saddle and bridle were burned, while a horse had a narrow escape his mane being singed before he was taken out.

KIPP NOTES

The times have been pretty good in this camp for the last few months and we have been feeling sorry for our brothers in other camps who have not been working as steady as we have, but every dog has his day. We are idle not on account of box cars, but lack of orders seems to be the trouble now but we like a rest once in a while. There is talk of a new shaft being sunk in this locality. Is there any truth in it or is it a real estate bluff to sell a few lots? It's about time a few more townsites were surveyed out now, as the people are getting crowded in a bit tight again.

Lots of old-timers keep drifting in to this camp to ask for their old jobs back again.

The slave driver from Mexico didn't get the job he was after, so got disgusted with things and quit his job.

Joe Carnick thinks the Turks are not all dead yet, so made up his mind to go and finish them off and is pulling out for Italy, with another fighting man, to clean them up. Hope you get there in time, Joe.

Johnny N. looks quite lonesome now since his girl left him. Cheer up, Jack; it's not for long.

They say Harry signed the pledge. Looked like it when he was sick. Strange thing Alec was sick at the same time, ain't it? Oh, you Sammy!

COAL CREEK

Provincial Constable Boardman arrived back in camp from New Westminster on Friday last.

Mrs. Harry Bogle and son arrived from the Land o' Cakes and heather. Harry is quite busy now showing them the sights of this burg. Keep smiling Harry.

It was with deep regret the many friends of Mr and Mrs. Abner Horrocks heard of the death of Gordon, their son, who was drowned while fishing at Merritt.

Mesdames Ree, Winstanley, Flood and Evans were the guests of Mr and Mrs. Josuah Boardman on Saturday.

Steve Hall has left camp for the coast. We wish you luck, Steve.

Owing to the severe weather last Saturday the football club postponed their league fixture with Hosmer at Hosmer. The adjourned match took place on Wednesday, when Hosmer put up a good defence. Result—Hosmer 1, Coal Creek, 1.

Don't forget the ice cream social to be held on Monday, July 22nd, in Mr. Shank's garden. Children between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. Adults from 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ice cream, cake and lemonade

As a little appreciation of the efforts of the Coal Creek Junior F. C. in winning the Liphardt Cup and the money at Fernie on July 1st, the Board of Management of the Club is running a grand smoking concert on pay night, July 20. Admission, 25c. The proceeds to be used to purchase medals for the juniors. Come in crowds and help the kids.

Jock McAlpine returned to camp on Sunday last after his visit to the homeland. He reports having had a swell time, but there is no place like Coal Creek.

Mrs. Dr. Workman and family have gone to New Westminster for their vacation.

Harry Moore is leaving camp for his old home at Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, on Saturday. It is a great pity, Harry, you could not land home in time for the annual trip from Whitehaven to the Isle of Man. Bon Voyage!

W. Whalley had his face cut by a fall of rock in No. 2 Mine on the 16th.

Joe Norman had his foot crushed in No. 1 North.

John Cutz, while following his employment in No. 1 East, had his hand crushed.

BURMIS NEWS

Mr and Mrs. L. C. Stevens were week-end visitors to Taber.

Inspector Belcher, of the R. N. W. M Police, was in Burmis this week on his monthly inspection.

L. C. Stevens and J. W. Skilling were the Burmis representatives at the Southern Alberta League meeting held in Blairmore on the 12th.

Miss M. A. Murphy left town this week and has gone to Lethbridge to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Duncan and family were visiting friends in town this week.

Mr. Thos. Sloan is contemplating taking a trip to his old home in Scotland about the end of the month.

Mr. George Pounder and Mr. Ben Reeves took in the Orangemen's demonstration in Pincher Creek on the 12th.

Mrs. George Hope and daughter took in the sights of Coleman this week.

A pony race has been arranged to take place at Passburg on the 22nd between George Carson's pony Queenie and R. Glover's pony Nellie, over a quarter mile course for $150 a side. We look to see the Burmis horse win, so don't disappoint us, George.

Quite a number of Burmis people took in the sports held at Beaver Creek on the 12th and report having had an excellent time. In the open pony race Jim Eddy's horse Baldie, from Burmis, won, beating Chappell's mare, Queen of the Woods, from Bellevue, by several lengths.

T. Weaver, J. Oakley and T. Oakley, of Coal Creek, have taken up their residence in Burmis and are working on the new hotel.

The Lille-Burmis football game that was played at Burmis on the 10th is scheduled to be replayed in Frank on the 20th.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Flute, the managing director of the West Canadian Colliery Co., was in town on Monday last on business.

At a drawing held at Stephen Humble's Hardware Store, Mr. Wallace Bainer was the holder of the lucky number, winnig a razor, and Mr. F. Chappell was the fortunate winner of the second drawing, also winning a razor.

Mr. E. W. Christie is progressing very favorably with his new cottage.

Mr. Stephen Humble is leaving on Wednesday for his ranch on South Fork to perform his homestead duties.

Mr. E. W. Christie is taking charge of S. Humble's store for three or four months in the absence of the latter.

The band gave the public an open-air concert on Sunday night which was much appreciated by the residents.

Mr. Hector Macdonald has moved his family from Canmore, and is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. Bridge.

The Rev. W. Irwin has organized a club for young men which is meeting with good success. They were out for their first ramble on Monday last, leaving town at 8 o'clock in the morning and returning late in the evening. The boys report a good time.

Two of the Bellevue boys go to Blairmore on the 20th for a 15-round boxing contest, they are Charlie Burrows and Samuel Grainger; there is also two in the preliminaries from here, they are Judson Copeland and Isaac Marsh.

Mr. William Madison, who left camp some time ago to accompany his brother's remains to Springhill, Nova Scotia, returned to camp on Sunday last.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church are having a garden party in aid of the church on the 22nd inst.

Mr. James Michell, who has been building a cottage, has now got it completed and will be occupying it in the near future.

The Rev. W. Irwin left town Monday last on a business trip to Cowley and district. He returned home on Wednesday's local.

The Bellevue Town Band went to Blairmore on Thursday night's local and played the Orangemen to the station. Quite a crowd of Orangemen congregated at Pincher Creek for the 14th celebration. The band discoursed music throughout the day and gave every satisfaction. There was a number of people at the Creek, and the Creek Club boys gave the band the use of their club room while in town. Everybody seems to have had a good time and it is gratifying to note the progress of the band under the able leadership of G. W. Goodwin.

The football team had a practice game on Thursday night and played a team of "scrubs," but the "scrubs" were one too many and so was the score—viz., Bellevue 3; Scrubs, 4.

The football team was unable to keep their fixture with Michel (at Michel) on Saturday) owing to the fact that many of their players were sick, so they wired Michel telling them that they could not come.

There is quite an influx of fighting men coming into camp these days from the coast, and one of the Bellevue boys has been matched to meet the 125 lb. man in the near future.

Washington mines are attracting more attention this year than they have for a long time. In the Republic District, in Ferry County, large numbers of men are being worked once more. These mines were closed in 1907, but promise now to become big producers. In Chelan and Okanogan counties, mine owners are getting ready to ship ore, as soon as the railroad, now building along the Columbia River, north of Wenatchee, is ready for business. It has always been predicted that someday, Washington mines will be good producers.

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

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With the Miners in Great Britain

The miners in the English coal field federated area are endeavoring to force on an early meeting of the coal trade conciliation board in London to ask for 5 per cent increase of wages, which is the maximum amount that can be asked for at one time. The miners contend that the awards under the minimum wage act will not give any justifiable reason for the owners refusing a 5 per cent advance in wages, as the increased prices of coal will cover the cost under the awards.

Owing to the minimum for various grades being less than they demanded, the miners in the Black country have declined to work under the Minimum Wage Act. At Dudley the men at two large pits and at several Netherton mines struck work on Monday, June 3. At Black Heath the miners demand $1.62½ a day for coal getters, $1.32 for loaders, 46c. for boys of 14 years, rising by half-yearly increases to $1.10 at the age of 21. They also demand that beer, or its equivalent, should be provided. No attempt was made at the annual council meeting of the Northumberland Miners' Association at their meeting of June 3 to get the association to withdraw from the Miners' Federation of Great Briain. Only three voted for it and 57 against. The Northumberland miners are going to press through the federation for not less than $1.25 minimum wage to be paid to all surface workers.

The executive of the South Wales miners has declined to adopt the recommendation of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain that the minimum wage for hewers should be $1.84 per day, and adhere to the sum of $2.00 to be presented on behalf of the men for consideration of the joint board. Lord St. Aldwyn, whose award caused much resentment on the part of the South Wales miners, went down the Powell-Duffryn Company's mine with the object of seeing under what conditions the miners work. This was done at the suggestion of the miners, who had refused to accept the suggestion of his lordship for the grouping of the various grades with a view to pooling.

The miners in Scotland have applied for an additional 25 per cent increase on the 1881 basis, which would bring the rate up to $1.75 per day, an increase of 25c. per day, but the Scottish Coal Conciliation Board, meeting in Glasgow, did not agree to this and has referred it to an independent chairman. This application for a general advance throughout Scotland has no connection with the minimum wages question, but is submitted in accordance with the agreement of 1909, which expires on August 1 next. The miners have given notice to withdraw from that agreement on its expiration.

Miners Kicking Against Lord St. Aldwyn's Award

The uproar in the South Wales coal fields against the award of Lord St. Aldwyn has evidently had some effect for his "Ludship" has intimated that he may fix the minimum wage for ostters and laborers at 79 cents per day, with percentages added, which would make the wages $1.19 on present percentages; but this will be on condition that the age at which a workman becomes entitled to a minimum wage is raised to 21 years. Lord St. Aldwyn's altered proposal will mean an increase on present percentages of seven cents per day for ostlers and laborers, his lordship having previously fixed a minimum for them at a rate which worked out, with percentages, at $1.12 per day.

Somerset Miners Minimum

To the million miners of the country the minimum wage award for Somerset miners will be interesting, especially as it is of an acceptable character. In the Newbury and Radstock districts, all men and boys employed in or around the mines have received substantial increases.

Black Country Beer Allowance

Until their beer allowance is conceded, the miners in the Blackheath, Halesowne, Oak Hill and Rowley district announced their intention of not returning to work. The miners' agent states that the men had no guarantee if employed on the tonnage system that their wages would be made up beyond the $1.25 per day minimum. Some of the coal owners had agreed to give the men four cents per day for beer, and they were employers who had never previously given beer allowance. The men consider the beer allowance is a very valuable one, and the custom operates at the majority of the Black Country Collieries.

Scottish Miners' Claim

The Scottish miners are claiming an advance equal to 25 cents per day on basis rates, and Lord Hunter, who was formerly Solicitor General for Scotland, has consented to act as neutral chairman of the Scottish Coal Conciliation Board.

Lancashire Miners' Grievances

There are many complaints in Lancashire mining districts about the manner in which the Minimum Wage Act is being worked. One of the complaints is that the colliery proprietors are stopping the practice of delivering free coal. The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation have taken up the grievance, with the result that a special conference has been convened to discuss the situation.

Lord Dudley's "Pickers-in-Charge."

Demanding a wage of $1.62 a day, twentyfiye men employed at Lord Dudley's Himley Colliery struck work and by doing so stopped the mine. Sir Walter Lawrence mentioned $1.62 per day in his award as wages for "pickers in charge," instead of $1.54 a day, the standard rate for pikemen. The miners' agent advised the men to return to work, and he had an interview with two representatives of Lord Dudley. The result was an intimation that if the men would resume work pending a conference to discuss the grievance, summonses which had been applied for would be withheld.

South Wales Miners Wages

The difference in the miners' earnings in South Wales is remarkable. The owners contend that in some pits one miner will earn as little as $1.25 or $1 a day, while another miner working near him will make $2, $2.50 and $3 a day. Hence the colliery proprietors submit that it is unfair to fix a minimum wage for all at $2 a day. But expert miners like W. Brance, M.P., W. Abraham, M.P., and Thomas Richards, M.P., contend that this is not because one miner is better than another at his job, but the reason is that one man meets with difficulties in getting coal and another is not confronted with them. To one man coal will come easier, and another miner will come across water or soft coal. Many miners have to work up to the knees in water in many pits all over the country. The point has been raised that those miners only who earn the minimum wage should have their explosive supplied free.

Quarrymen Strike

Sett-makers and kerb-dressers in Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire who are in the Sett-makers Union of Great Britain have been locked out by the Quarry Masters in order to compel a settlement in Aberdeenshire, where increased rates for certain work are being demanded by the men. It is a gratifying indication of the feeling of brotherhood being manifested between the workers of the world that the lockedout men are promised financial assistance by their comrades in the United States and Canada.

Bonus to Miners

The Denby and Cadeby Collieries, Ltd., have hit upon a method of dealing with their obligations under the Minimum Wages Act, and propose to pay the minimum on a new principle. They have agreed to bestow upon their 4,000 underground workers who come under the operation of the Act a 10 per cent advance, which brings the percentage up to 60. This extra percentage will not be given to men direct but will go to create a fund for the payment of minimum wage claims.

Every three months, after all claims under the Act have been satisfied, the fund will be distributed in the form of bonus among the workers, the amount of the bonus being entirely regulated by the number of calls which have been made on the fund during the quarter. Thus (a contemporary says) it is to the interest of every workman to earn the minimum if he can, and so benefit as much as possible from the bonus. Those who make claims most frequently on the funds will find their bonus correspondingly reduced. The system is unquestionably directed towards maintaining the output by compelling a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, and this is done by instituting the spirit of co-operation among the men. Shirking and incompetence are automatically barred by both employers and workmen, for it is to the common interest that the minimum wage should be earned. Doubtless if the first experimental three months proves successful the principle will be generally adopted throughout coal mining. The arrangement at Denaby and Dadeby, which is understood to have the wholehearted approval of the men, is terminable at three months' notice at the beginning of the quarter.

JOSEPH MARTIN AIDS LABORITE

Fighting Against Government's Candidate in Bye-Election in England

LONDON, July 15.—One of the most prominent figures in the Hanley bye-election campaign (the Liberal has been elected) is Joseph Martin, M.P., who is supporting the labor candidate as a protest against his own party for an alleged attempt to filch that seat from the Laborites. The Labor party held the seat, but on a vacancy occurring the Liberal executive determined to put a candidate in the field, following which a three-cornered fight has developed with much bitterness between the two sections of the government supporters. Labor members in the House of Commons threaten to abstain from party divisions as a protest against the action of the Liberal executive, and conceivably this might place the government in a very embarrassing position. Joe Martin, with his characteristic enthusiasm for the weaker cause, has snapped his fingers at his party managers and thrown himself heart and soul into this sectional campaign.

THE MARTYRDOM OF LABOR

If ever a great artist conceives the idea of personifying Labor, he could not select a more impressive or more profoundly expressive symbol than a Christ-like figure stumbling beneath the burden of a gigantic cross upon which are carved the words—accident—disease—death. Owing to failure of crops in Russia, 15,000,000 peasants are dying of starvation in the Middle and Lower Volga, the Ural, West Siberia, and Steppe Provinces districts. The death roll has been so appalling of late that a "Russian Famine Relief" Fund has been opened in London.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, 1,165 persons were killed and 32,214 were injured on British Railways last year alone. Of these 446 of the killed were railway servants, and of the injured 27,848.

In America during the last ten years no less than 30,000 miners were killed whilst following their employment.

Between June 1891 and June 1911, a period of twenty years, 66,347 British seamen lost their lives—an average of 3,317 per year.

As to the fruits of the laborer's toil, the toil which exposes him to such deadly danger, it is interesting to analyse the article which appeared in the Daily Chronicle one day last month from the pen of that indefatigable statistician, L. G. Chiozza Money. From it we extract the following figures:

One half of the national income is taken by 1,100,000 persons. The aggregate income of these, amounts roughly, to £1,000,000,000.

Of this £600,000,000 goes into the pockets of only 250,000 persons.

Again, every year about £300,000,000 is left at death by people. Of this as much as two-thirds, £200,000,000 is left quite regularly by only 4,000 persons in estates of $10,000 or upwards.

Many more interesting facts are given, but the above are the most vital to the working class. They show, in all their sinister vividness, what Labor bleeds, suffers and dies for. Workers, when are you going to put a stop to it? You are the sufferers— you alone can deliver the world from its surfeit of woe. Can you wonder at your poverty any longer, knowing that one half of the wealth you produce is taken from you by just over one million people, for themselves and their families, whilst the other half is divided between over thirty-nine million people? Do you believe that the "Directive Ability" of the one million is worth the sacrifice to you? Have you ever studied that nebulous quality "Directive Ability," with a view to ascertaining its true worth? Don't you understand that the real "Directive Ability" is in you, not the capitalist exploiter? Political economists, anti-Socialist hirelings, and capitalist politicians tell you otherwise, but let me tell you a story about Directive Ability—a true story at that. Once upon a time a certain celebrated capitalist took it into his head to apply his stock of "Directive Ability" to his own industry. He was a shipowner, and one day he went to sea on one of his ships. If the working class can manage to work a ship across the Atlantic unaided, how much easier must it have been to work it when they had on board the compact "Directive Ability" of the whole firm? It ought to have been much easier, but it wasn't. Somehow the workers could have managed better without it. Such an accumulation of filth as capitalist "Directive Ability" was too much for the largest unsinkable ship on earth. It sank and destroyed over 1,700 lives.

Think it over and ask yourselves—is not capitalist "Directive Ability" an expensive and useless luxury?—Romany Rye in The Socialist.

There is only one way for the workers to end all this, and that is to ORGANIZE. There are two fields upon which the workers must organize—the political field and the industrial field. They must organize politically to capture the government so as to manipulate it in the interests of humanity, and on the industrial field, in the right way, so as to fight for better conditions and in the end run the industries for their own benefit, which they will do by owning them. As the produce of the tools of production is the property of those who own the tools, the workers must secure control of the machinery of production and thus inaugurate a system of wealth and happiness for all.—B. C. Federationist.

A FAITHFUL SCRIPTURAL FOLLOWER

WELLAND, July 13.—A Portuguese woman weighing less than one hundred pounds, and employed in one of the factories here, has just given birth to four children. Ten months ago she had one child, so her record now five in ten months.

MOST INTERESTING

MONTREAL, July 14.—In all probability the time is near at hand when another name will be added to the calendar of saints and the Roman Catholic faithful of this country will be in a position to invoke the intercession of St. Margaret of Canada.

News has just arrived from Rome that the case of Margaret Bourgoys foundress of the congregation of Notre Dame, who died in this city in January, 1700, has been entered at the court of Rome for beatifictiion. In 1878 a decree of the sacred congregation of rites declared Margaret Bourgoys venerable.

Rossland Miners' Celebration

(Continued from page 1)

and asking for higher wages usually has as much chance of getting it as a naked man would were he contending with 100 men clad in armor and armed with modern rifles, and he contended that the man who worked with his hand, whether he be miner, carpenter, blacksmith, butcher, baker or candlestick maker, was foolish if he did not belong to unions made up of these callings. Who are more contemptible than the individuals who are known to the employers as strike-breakers, but who are designated by members of organized labor as scabs and rate.

There was a feeling of unrest all over the civilized world, he said, that in the past labor has not had a fair share of the good things of life; that in one way or another the men, women and children who had done the harder and more laborious portions of the world's work had not been getting a fair share and they were demanding more, and it looked very much to him as if they are going to get it. Men are recognizing that they are their brother's keepers and this humane doctrine is leavening mankind and urging them on to higher and nobler things. This was reflected in old age pensions, workmen's compensation acts, minimum wage acts and in the prevention of child labor and other like acts. Unions like theirs were among the most charitable of institutions, as they visit and take care of the sick, bury the dead, aid the widow and orphan, take care of poor and needy members and their charitable deeds are as numberless as the leaves on a monster tree in a forest, and it was all done as a matter of course, without any flourish of trumpets or shouting about it from the housetops. It was founded upon the genuine brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God and was one of the greatest and most sublime features of organized labor.

Much as has been accomplished by labor there are still shining and higher goals to be reached, said the speaker, and unionism will keep on its upward climb till it reaches them and bears the sweetest and finest possible fruit in the shape of good for mankind so great that the very angels in heaven will applaud.

The speaker then told his hearers to enjoy themselves to the top of their bent so that in the years to come the two days would be red letter days in their memory.

The president then introduced J. W. Bennett, of Fernie, who in a humorous speech complimented the people of Rossland and the Rossland miners' union on the great success that their 17th annual celebration was going to be. Referring to the thoroughly cosmopolitan population of Rossland, he said that the voices of the men from Norway and Sweden blended with the voices of Italians and Austrians, Russians and Galicians, not forgetting the Irishman, who is never at peace unless he is fighting, a Scotchman who is never at home unless he is abroad, and an Englishman who is never happy unless he is grumbling. He said that he was like the man who wired his friends to say that he was off the Kicking Horse, and was now on the Crow's Nest, for he, Mr. Bennett, was off the Kicking Horse and also the Crow's Nest and had landed on the very floor of heaven itself, because he believed that Rossland was the pinnacle of Canada's town. He then went very thoroughly into labor questions and was listened to with great interest by a large throng.

A HINT TO THE PEW

Bishop Lines, an American bishop, addressing the convention of his church, warned his hearers against the indiscriminate attacks now being made on Socialism, and the confusion of ideas which prevails in regard to it:

"A good many people are joining in the cry against Socialism who know very little about it.

"No such movement can have raised its strength and hold upon many people without expressing some need and some truth which right-minded men are bound to recognize. It is a means which a great many people in the harder places of life are using in their contention against privilege, and the wise course is for those who bear the Christian name to try to understand the movement, and to get into as friendly a relation as possible with those who are finding in Socialism their religion.

"There are great abuses from which the weaker suffer most in our communities, and the church is unfaithful to her trust if she does not cry out against them and demand that the conditions of life be made better. If men and women in our churches feel not the ills which come through tenement houses, child labor, long working hours, dangerous trades, multiplication of saloons, unclean streets, false weights, loan sharks, corrupt officials, and if they object to hearing those who preach in Christ's name refer to these things, let them give up their ease and correct the abuses and make it no longer necessary to present these subjects in the pulpit."

A BISHOP SHOCKED

A visit which the Bishop of Willesden paid on a Saturday night to a cheap shopping center in Camden Town (London, Eng.) filled him with horror, as he explained the following Sunday when preaching at the Foundling Hospital:

"Last night, at eleven oclock," he said, "I happened to go through Camden Town, and stood outside butcers' shops, where I saw a sight which I had never before seen in my life. Even in the eighteen years I spent in the west of Canada I never saw anything like it. There were a couple of hundred people standing outside each of those shops, simply hungry and starving, and trying to pick up at a very cheap price the bits of meat that were over after the butchers' day was done. Such a thing ought not to be. Our civilization is still pagan."

A man will spend an hour praising his wife in the corner saloon, but when he gets home he won't even admit that she can boil potatoes.

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Oranges, reg. .60, now 45c. doz.
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Onions, Australian, 5c. per lb.
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481	Beaver Creek.....	P. Caughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue.....	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2765	Blairmore.....	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis.....	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale.....	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore.....	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman.....	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin.....	G. M. Lafferty, Corbin, B. C.
1499	Chinook Mines....	E. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City.....	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie.....	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank.....	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer.....	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest.....	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge.....	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Daringham, 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.
14	Monarch Mine.....	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg.....	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber.....	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber.....	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Polish

JEDNOSTKA A OGOL

Na polu dzisiejszej wielkiej walki spolecznej staneli naprzeciwko siebie kapitalisci i robotnicy. Mowimy tu umyslnie w liczbie mnogiej, gdyz dzis nie moze juz byc mowy o pojedynczym robotniku i pojedynczym przedsiebiorcy. Cecha bowiem wszystkich zjawisk ekonomicznych w ostatnich czasach jest to, ze pojedyncze indywiduum coraz bardziej traci na znaczeniu, a w miejsce jego wystepuje ogol, klasa.

To dokonywujace sie w naszych oczach zrzeszenie jest ogolnem zjawiskiem wysoko posunietego w swym rozwoju kapitalismu, tak jak indywidualizm podkreslanie interesu jednostki i ocenianie wszelkich zjawisk wedle korzysci, ktore przyniesc mogly jednostce bylo cecha pierwszej epoki liberalizmu, ktory pokonawszy feudalizm, zniszczyl dawne, krepujace wolnosc jednostiki pod wzgledem uprawnien przemyslowych, przepisy cechowe. Jednostka ustepuje miejsca ogolowi, a pojedynczy czlowiek stara sie zapewnic sobie korzysci w ten sposob, ze dopomaga do osiagniecia mozliwie wielkich zdobyczy temu ogolowi, do ktorego nalezy. Robotnicze zwiazki zawodowe i zlazki przedsiebiorcow, stowarzyszenia konsumcyjne, wielkie zakupna, kartele i trusty okazuja nam w najroznorodniejszych formach, to zrzeszenie, reprezentujace ekonomiczne interesy poszczegolnych grup. To sa dzisiaj codzienne zjawiska obserwowane w obu obozach walki klasowej, jakkolwiek nie zawsze chce sie w nich widziec u wroga naturalny wynik rozwoju obecnych stosunkow spolecznych.

Przedsiebiorcy bardzo czesto staraja sie udowodnic robotnikom, ze dla nich zupelnie niepotrzebna jest rzecza organiszowanie sie zawodowe ze oszczedzaja sobie szasu, trosk i pieniedzy, gdy kazdy pojedynczo bez ogladania sie na drugich bedzie dazyl do tego, by jemu bylo mozliwie najlepiej.

Wprawdzie przedsiebiorca, ktory w ojcowskim tonie udziela swych zbawiennych rad robotnikom, ze nie warto i szkoda zachodu starac sie o organizasye,—sam silny na tyle, ze moglby doskonale bez pomocy innych zalatwiac swe sprawy, nelezy do zwiazku pracodawcow, do kartelu i wogole korzysta ze wszystkiego, co dac moze wspolne dzialanie;—ale robotnik rozporzadzajacy jedynie swoja wlasna sila robocza, powinien według niego stanac sam i zrzec sie korzysci, jakie oslagnac moze przez solidarne postepowanie ze swymi wsyoltowarzyszami pracy.

A i pod innym wzgledem ciekawem jest zobaczyc, jak w calym sposobie myslenia i kalkulowania przedsiebiorcow pojedynczy robotnik zupelnie traci swe znaczenie. Niedawno temu wiedenski profesor R. Shuller, w bardzo interesujacej rozprawce a popycie na sily robocze, poruszyl sprawe, w jaki sposob wielki przedsiebiorca pod wzgledem ekonomicznym, odnosi sie do swych robotnikow. Pojedynczy robontk dla niego zupelnie nie istnieje.

Przedsiebiorca, jego urzednicy i cale biuro kalkulacyjne, choeby nie wiedziec jak dokladnie robili swe obliczenia az do najdrobniejszych ukladow ustalali, ile kosztuje wyprodukowanie kazdego kola, kazdej osi, kazdego metra sukna i kazdej pary butow, ktora ma opuscie fabryke, to przecież bedac nawet najwiekszymi fanatykami statystyki fabrycznej, nie beda miec mysli ni ochoty do obliczenia, co produkuje dla fabryki pojedynczy robotnik. Na pozor zdaje sie to smiesznem,—przedsiebiorca nie widzi robotnika, widzi tylko ogol robotnikow, ktory jako calosc uwzgledna w swych kalkulacyach.

Przy dzisiejszej metodzie produkcyi i ogromnym podziale pracy, praca i wydajnosc poszczegolnego robotnika ni, moze bye obliczona i nie mialoby najmniejszego celu probowac to robic. Przedsiebiorcy bowiem zalezy jedynie na ogolnej pracy robotnikow, na ogolnej wydajnosci wszystkich tych zroznicowanych rodzajow pracy.

To, ze dzis stosunek pomiedzy przedsiebiorcami a robotnikami stal sie zupelnie nie osobnym, nie nalezy tlumaczyc jakas syecyalna zloscia lub bezwzglednoscia przedsiebiorcow, powstala w ostatnich czasach. Stosunek ten wyrasta z istniejacych warunkow ekonomicznych sam przez sie. Robotnicy staja sie dla przedsiebiorcy, nawet dla takiego, ktory jest przeciwnikiem organizacyi robotnikow, tyklo plonkami ogolu, ich praca ma wartosc dla niego tylko w polaczeniu z praca innych, jako pewna calosc. Dzisiejsza fabryka jest niezwykle skomplikowanym ustrojem, w ktorym setki robotnikow, podobnie jak maszyny, zlaczone sa w pewna planowa, zwarta calosc i z koniecznosci musza wspolnie pracowac i wzajemnie do siebie sie przystosowyac.

Robotnicy nie wiedzac o tem, wykonujac swoja wlasna robote, oddziaływuja na prace innych. Prawie kazda pracy wywoluje i przygotowuje dalsza, robiac w ten sposob splot, w ktorym praca jednostki zupelnie sie zatraca. Popodynczy robotnik juz sam wy starczyc nie moze lecz pracuje jedynie jako cazastka ogolu, ktory czynnosc innego ogolu dalej wykonuje i znowu ja dla innego ogolu prygotowuje. W nowocze snej fabryce mamy tedy skomplikowana siec czynnosci, dla wykonania ktorych jednostka jest wprawdzie konieczana, lecz w ktorych traci swoj indywidualny cha rakter, swa osobowosc. Juz z tego widac, ze dla przedsiebiorcy lub kierownika waznym moze bye tylko calokształt dzialania wszystkich, wydajnosc pracy ogolu robotnikow.

A bledem mbyloby sadzic, ze uwagi te maja znaczenie tylko teoretyczne. Dawno juz kazdy przedsiebiorca uwaza za zasade, by kazdemu robotnikowi, nawet najlepszemu i najzdolniejszemu pozwolic spokojnie odejsc, gdy ten tego zechce i nigby go nie zatrzymywac. Dlatego tez bardzo czesto robotnicy widza sie rozczarowani, ze przedsiebiorca lub przelozeni nie chca nalezycie ocenci ich specyalnej wartosci i z obojetnoscia odnosza sie do ich czynnosci. A przeciez pochodzi to tylko stal, ze robotnicy ci dla przedsiebiorcy pojedynczo nic nie przedstawiaja, on ich nie zna i znac nie moze.

Juz wiec sama fabryka, sam jej ustroj i sposob produkcyi stworzyly z robotnikow pewna calosc, posiadajaca pewna wspolna wartosc a zatem i wspolny interes. Dla obrony wiec tego wspolnego interesu potrzebnem jest wspolne dzialanie wsystich, potrzebna jest solidarna i silna organizacya.

To co mowilismy o robotnikach, w bardzo znacznej mierze da sie zastosowac i do przedsiebiorcow. I ci i ich przedsiebiorstwa zatracaja zwolna swoj indywidualny charakter na rzecz trustow, karteli, zwiazkow pracodawcow itd., tak, ze obecnie w calem zyciu gospodarczem staja naprzeciwko siebie coraz bardziej nie poszczegolni ludzie, lecz zwarte szeregi grup o tych samych interesach spolecznych i gospodarczych. Stosunek czlowieka do czlowieka, robotnika do przedsiebiorcy zamienil sie w stosunek nieosobowy grup i klas spolecznych.

French

MALHEUR AUX PAUVRES

Ce n'est pas sans une apparence de raison que la plebe cosmopolite, qui est designee comme la troisieme classe de passagers sur les luxueux transatlantiques, se revolte parfois contre le mepris dont l'enveloppent les compagnies de navigation. Autant on s'ingenie a ajouter au confort des voyageurs riches, autant on se preoccupe peu du bien-etre des passagers d'entrepont, qui sont invariablement entasses dans des compartiments etroits et obscurs, et traites selon le terme de comparaison reconnu par l'usages, comme un vil betail.

C'est pourquoi l'opinion publique, mise a ucourant des details de la catastrophe du Titanic, a pu vaguement admirer que l'on ait sauve environ 26 pour cent des passagers de troisieme, quand sedlement 40 pour cent des passagers de seconde et 66 pour cent des passagers de premiere ont echappe au naufrage.

Un rapprochement s'impose, a la verite, quand on compare la condition des rescapes: le betail humain de la troisieme s'est trouve dans la distribution des moyens de salut, exactement au meme degre que l'equipage.

On a sauve 200 passagers d'entrepont sur un total de 750.

On a sauve 210 hommes sur un effectif d'environ 800 qui composaient l'equipage.

Or, le role des matelots etait clairement de sauver les passagers, fussent-ils de la derniere classe, et le role des "immigrants" etait d'etre sauve.

De sorte que les plus bas places dans l'echelle sociale peuvent justement pretendre qu'ils n'ont pas recu leur juste part. Et la responsabilite de cette injustice ne peut strictement etre rejetee sur personne. Elle resulte de cette loi ineluctable qui est le principe de la suprematie du riche sur la le pauvre, du plus fort sur le plus faible.

Avec une superbe inconscience, la compagnie White Star a du reste applique rigoureusement la meme loi aux rescapes. Tout d'abord, elle a obtenu et corrige d'heure en heure, a liste des passagers de premiere et de seconde qui avaient echappe a l'etreinte de la mort.

La liste des passagers de troisieme recueillis par le Carpathia n'est venue qu'apres trois ou quatre jours, et par surcroit incomplete.

Bien plus, a l'arrivee du navire sauveteur, les parents des premiers etaient admis jusqu'a la passerelle, tandis que les parents ou amis des rescapes de troisieme se heurtaient a un cordon de police qui leur refusait l'acces du debarcadere.

Pour comble, la compagnie White Star a distribue ces pauvres immigrants dans divers hopitaux et un certain nombre de refuges, oubliant de prendre meme leurs noms.

De sorte que ceux qui attendaient des survivants des premieres listes etaient dans la joie; tandis que comme des ames en peine, les parents haves et mal vetus des immigrants errraient encore le lendemain a New York, ignorant dans plusieurs cas si les etres qui leur etaient chers avaient echappe a l'epouvantable desastre.

Devons-nous reprocher a ces malheureux les imprecations echappees de leurs levres a l'adresse de la compagnie White Star.

Si l'horrible naufrage du Titanic indignait les pouvoirs publics a forcer les compagnies de navigation oceanique a se montrer moins inhumaines envers les immigrants—qui en sommo par leur nombre contribuent largement a leurs dividendes—ce serait une appreciable compensation pour tant de vies perdues—Du Courrier de l'Ouest.

PROPERTY IN MUD

In one of his works John Ruskin notes the fact that he is possessed of a certain piece of mud on the Thames a short distance below London, which for a great many generations was looked upon merely as a mud bank; it was of so little value that no one took particular pains to find out how it came into the family, because there was no use for it. But one day a genius discovered that the mud in this bank made good chimney pots, and he found out who owned the mud bank, and he got permission to make chimney pots from that mud, and they gave him a certain number of chimney pots or their equivalent for the privilege of using the mud in that bank; and Mr Ruskin says that he never looks out upon the roofs of the houses in London when the wind is high and sees the chimney pots being blown off but what he thinks there is so much more revenue coming to him for the use of his mud, and he asks how this disposition can be justified, what right he had to take from the genius who discovered this method of making chimney pots and the laborer who is performing his part of the work when he is giving nothing in return. This is the essence of land ownership. It is the distinction between land ownership and land use.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE DICTIONARY

Ballot—A strange, savage weapon, needing the physical strength of a man's arm to wield it, and utterly unmanageable by the most intellectual woman, though easily amenable to any weak, wicked or feeble-minded man.

Colorado—A horrible den of iniquity, where no one ever gets married, where all the babies are neglected, and where only ward heelers and their feminine tools exercise the franchise. Chief means of arousing scorn at an anti-suffrage meeting, though unfortunately likely to arouse indignant letters of denial from Governor Shafroth and Judge Lindsey.

Democracy—A figment of the imagination, based on the foolish idea that the people who are governed should say who does the governing, and, so far as it should be allowed at all by a haughty aristocracy, to apply to the male sex only.

Home—An altar to the masculine divinity; an institution which has not changed since the Middle Aages, and which should occupy all of every woman's time, interest and attention, whether her tastes be domestic or not.

Lecturing—A very proper method of confuting radical arguments, and chiefly beneficial when the lecturer can dress becomingly and appeal to the men in her audience. When done without so much gadding about the country, and in a straightforward, man-to-man way, but by suffragists it becomes bold and unwomanly.

Man.—A dispensation of Providence to fill the minds, hearts and intellectual needs of women; also, inversely, a divinely constituted being who alone among mortals possesses that remarkable part of the brain, the voting organ.

Pooling Booth—A dreadful place, even if on other occasions the corner bakery or grocery store, where a woman would surely be unsexed by marking, in the company of her male neighbors, friends and relatives, a harmless piece of printed paper.

Social Service—A pleasant way for a lady to occupy her spare hours patronizing the poor, such problems as child prevention of disease having, of course, no connection with the casting of a vote.

Sphere—A narrow, contracted space with a bigoted and mediaeval look, for a woman; for her brother, the world.

Suffragist—A virago, or at the best a misguided woman, who dares to believe that men and women were created equal, and that half the world cannot legislate for the other half.

Woman—A lesser, weaker man, brought into the universe for the sole labor, the white slave traffic and the purpose of perpetuating the race and worshipping its masculine member; a creature too good to be corrupted by politics, and at the same time too foolish to be trusted to meddle with it. —Judge.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE TRANSVAAL

The Rand mines have produced over a billion dollars' worth of gold in the past twenty-six years and are now yielding nearly $200,000,000 worth annually. The grade of ore mined is diminishing, while the annual tonnage crushed is increased. The net result is an argumentation of the net profit. It costs $4.30 per ton to produce the gold and the average value of the ore mined is about $6.80 per ton. Mining profits average, therefore, about $2.50 per ton. The influence of increasing tonnage and diminishing ore values upon the Rand afford interesting studies. There is no doubt regarding the continuation of the gold-bearing bankets at depth. At a depth of 7,000 feet the rock temperature is about 97½ Fahrenheit and with efficient ventilation, the workings could be kept cool at that level. Deep mining consequently will be controlled only by the gold content of the ore. Should the gold bearing formation be worked to a vertical depth of 6,000 feet, and estimating on an average annual return of $200,000,000 gold, it will be possible for the industry to be carried on extensively for the next thirty-five years. It is probable, however, that some of the prospecting operations now being carried on both in the Eastern and Western ends of the banket may result in opening up new gold-bearing ground that will prolong the life of the industry. But there is no doubt that the South African mines will continue a period of at least thirty years, for a period of at least thirty years. In other words, the total gold production of the Transvaal mines in the past will be exceeded by their production during the next thirty years. F. H. Hatch, in Engineering Magazine.

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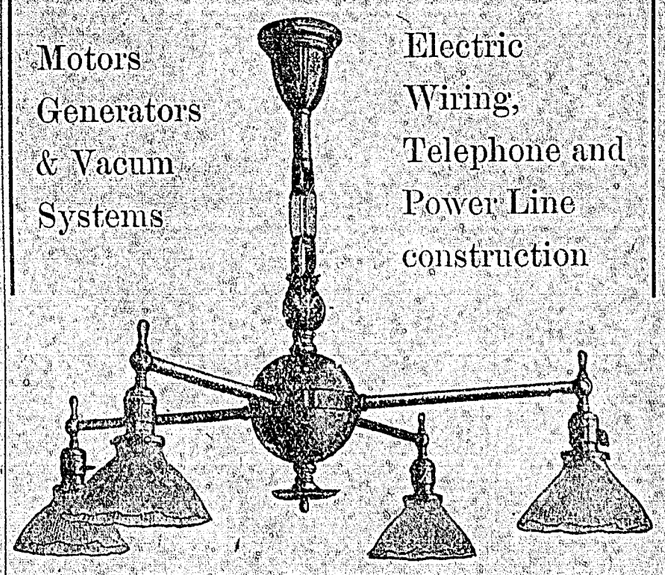

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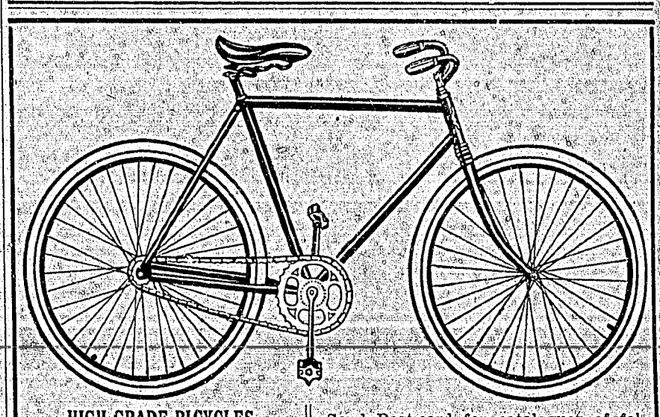

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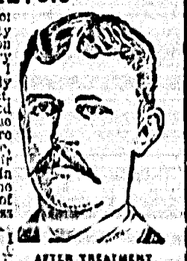

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A great slaughter of prices in our Clothing will mark Pay Day, July 20th. We must make a big clearing of our present stock to make room for new Fall goods.

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THE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY WILL ECLIPSE ALL OTHERS

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$20.00 and $25.00 Suits will be sold Saturday and Monday at $15.00. These Suits are of the best makes, 20th Century, Coppley, Noyes and Randall, Perfection Brand, Fit Reform and Semi-Ready. Workmanship, Fit and Style absolutely guaranteed.

Note the new Greys and Fawns made in the new Athletic Models; also our three-buttoned Sack for the stylish dresser of quiet taste.

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Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 oz.	.15	Tomato Catsup, 2 lb. tins	.10	English Health Salts, 2 for	.25	Special Blend Bulk Tea, 2 lb. for	.75
Shoe Polish, Black and Tan, 3 for	.25	McLaren's Cheese, small size	.25	Colombo Olive Oil, 1 gal tins	$2.10	Good Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Fresh Churned Rosedale Butter, per lb.	.30	Ingersoll Cream Cheese, 2 for	.25	Alymer's Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.25	Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs for	.35	Lombard's Damson Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25	White Swan Soap, 12 bars for	.45	Corn, 2 lb. tins, 5 for	.55
Quaker Oats, small size, 3 for	.25	Apples, 3 lb. tins, each	.15	Lilac Rose Toilet Soap, per doz.	.50	Marafat Peas, 2 pkg. for	.25
Quaker Oats, large, with china	.25	Lethbridge Flour, 98's	$3.25	Infant's Delight, per cake	.10	Australian Onions, 6 lb. for	.25
Lowney's Cream Chocolates, per lb.	.30	Upton's Jam, 5 lb. pails	.50	White Swan Yeast, 6 for	.25	New Potatoes, 100 lb. for	$2.50
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	.20	C and B. Jam, 1 lb. glass, 2 for	.50	Table Salt, 4 bags for	.25	New Potatoes, 18 lb for	.50

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Jack McAlpine returned from Paris, France, on Sunday.

President Stubbs and Commissioner McNeil met in Frank yesterday.

Fernie Board of Trade will have an excursion to Baynes Lake on July 24.

Mrs. Stevens, of Edmonton, a former resident of Coal Creek, was visiting her daughter (Mrs. Snow) in town this week

A marriage licence was granted Thomas Waklem, of Coal Creek, and Mrs. Isabella King, of Nova Scotia. The marriage was solemenized by the Rev. Grant.

Mr and Mrs. Percy Holmes wish to thank their many friends and acquaintances for their expressions of sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

J. M. McClosky, "the man from Phoenix," who lost his sight in a blast at Phoenix, some ten years ago, was around selling his literary work "The New Genesis."

THE ISIS

A selected programme of six subjects will be provided for the Isis patrons tonight (Friday) and tomorrow, matinee and evening. Judging by the titles of the varied subjects it is one which promises a pleasant evening's entertainment, as well as being instructive. The orchestra is rendering some excellent and catchy selections and airs, and the ventilation of the building tends to keep the audience cool during the hot summer evenings. The programme is: "The Empty Water Keg" (special), a thrilling drama and tragedy; "Gossip" (comedy) "Toto, the Doorkeeper" (comedy), "While Wedding Bells Ring Out" (melodrama) "The Loan Shark" (drama) "Environs of Pinligorsk, Corsica" (colored—scenic).

GHASTLY RECORD

LONDON, July 16.—Four hundred and ten people were killed by rigs and motors on the streets of London during the past year. At that there is cause for thankfulness as well as dismay, since fully 10,000 people are recorded as having been knocked down. It is estimated that one person is knocked down for every seven motors. But most striking and terrible is that about one-third of the persons killed in the streets are children under the age of fifteen. And in the year 1909 it was one-half—a veritable slaughter of the innocents. Humanitarian societies are petitioning the council and parliament for more stringent measures of protection.

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Fear Jury will be Prejudiced or Bribed to Convict

The arrest and imprisonment of our fellow workers Ettor and Giovannitti, and their detention without allowing bail, is causing an ever-increasing storm of protest to sweep over the world.

From all parts of the world the workers are sending in their resolutions of protest and also are aiding with funds the work of the defense.

The letter of protest sent to President Taft by the Berlin trade unionists in the interests of Ettor and Giovannitti, is a strong and diplomatic one. In forceful language it presents the case, while, at the same time addressing the President with all the deference and respect usually shown to one in his official position. This is the letter in full:

"To the President of the United States of North America, Mr. Taft:

"Mr. President: We have received an appeal for aid from our fellow workers in North America. We have heard that in consequence of the great textile workers strike in Lawrence, Mass., two of the most disinterested and noblest of our fellow workers are in danger of being the victims of a foul, judicial murder. Our fellow workers assure us, and have given proof of their assurance, that Ettor and Giovannitti are innocent of the crime with which they are charged, and; further, they assert it is the intention of the mill owners to compel the officers of justice to do the bidding of the corporations; and, in conclusion, they point to the probability that criminal unscrupulousness and seductive gold are at work to bring about a repetition of the frightful drama which occurred in Chicago in 1887.

"Mr. President—We have no desire to unduly criticise the laws of your country; whoever acts against the laws of his country, must bear the consequences of his actions, even though he be impelled by the highest motives. But it is possible for even the highest tribunal in the land to err, or it may be influenced by evidence which springs from hate, revenge, or is even paid for in ready cash. And it is this dark, difficult and elusive element which, according to the settled convictions of our fellow-workers is at work to send two innocent men to death for their devotion to the cause of human progress.

"Mr. President—The Free Union of German Trades, with its branches throughout Germany, turns to you with the courteous and urgent request, to turn your attention to the methods being employed in preparation for the trial which is to be decided on July 27.

"Do not allow it to be said, Mr. President, that during your term of office, the star-spangled banner of America shall be again besmirched with the blood of innocent men, as in the year of 1887. We are convinced, Mr. President, that the innocence of our fellow-workers will be proven, if you will use your powerful influence to see that they have a fair and impartial trial.

"In the name of the Free Unions of German Trades in a mass meeting of the Berlin workingmen assembled;

"For the Committee of the Free Union of German Trades,

FRITZ KATER.

For the Berlin Trades Unions,

ERNEST PAUL.

The committee expresses the hope that this letter will be extensively published in the American newspapers to the end that Ettor and Giovannitti may be free once more.

A STRIKING PICTURE

Next week the Fernie public will have an opportunity of viewing a picture which has been greatly admired by all those who have seen it. The painting is entitled "Christ and the Shadow of Death." As a work of art it is both remarkable, magnificent, and to many impressive. The colors are exceptionally striking and beautiful. The mysterious part of the exhibition is that whilst by artificial light Christ is seen kneeling, on the lights being extinguished the figure is only seen in silhoutte, and in the background, where before was nothing but the deep blue sky, appears the image of the cross with Christ crucified. The picture will be on view in one of the upstairs office in the Lipbardt Block.

DEATHS

FALIT.—On July 13, Marian, daughter of Julius Falit, aged six months and eight days. Funeral took place on July 14 from the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Father Michel conducting the service.

DAUPHINY.—On July 14, Samuel Dauphiny, aged 58. Funeral on 17th, from Thompson and Morrison's undertaking parlors. Rev. Walton officiating.

BIG CONVENTION IN CALGARY

CALGARY, July 18.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Canadian Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers, will open here today. Six hundred delegates from various parts of Canada are in attendance. The sessions will consume a week.

OPPORTUNITY!

How to invest his money to Advantage is the problem that is foremost in the Investors' mind

BLAIRMORE BREWING AND MALTING CO. are now offering for a short time a limited number of Shares at the par value of $5.00.

THE BREWERY is built and a portion of the machinery is already installed, the remaining portion is ordered and on the way, and will be erected immediately it arrives. We expect to have the plant in operation in two months, after which the shares will be at least double what they are at present.

BLAIRMORE BREWERY is situated in the centre of at least nine mining camps, the furthest away being not more than five miles. The estimated population of these towns is about TWELVE THOUSAND, and the nearest brewery about thirty miles. This, as anyone can see, gives Blairmore Brewery a decided advantage over any other brewery in the country.

Now is your opportunity to make money. Get in on the ground floor. Compare our price of shares to that of other breweries in Alberta. Investigate how rapidly they have advanced from the ground floor. Don't delay, this invitation means money to you, if you make use of your opportunity.

Not less than five shares, and not more than 200 sold to one person.

Send all monies for shares to the Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., Blairmore, Alta.

APPLICATION FOR STOCK

Gentlemen,

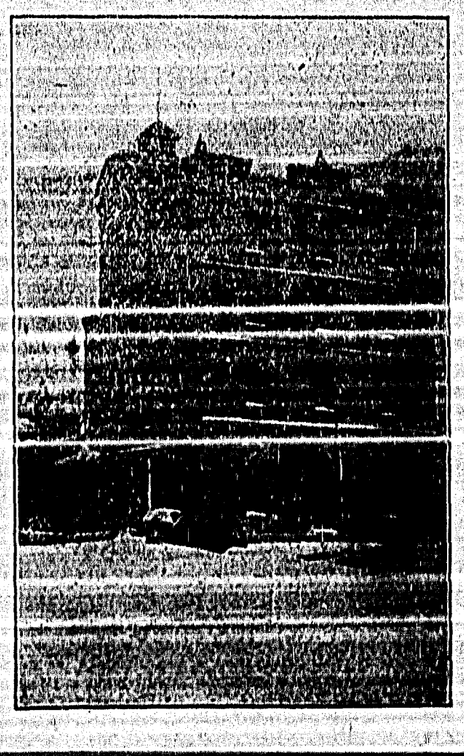
I hereby apply for ..... Shares of the Capital Stock of your Company, at $5.00 per share, to be issued in my name.

Find herewith $..... covering same.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date .....



Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co.

BLAIRMORE :: Alta.