The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength — The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. — Political Unity is Strength

Vol. IV., No. 47. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JULY 15, 1911. — $1.00 A YEAR

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SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Miners Who Made Good at the Recent Exams Held for Officials

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the recent examination for coal mine officials, held under the Coal Mines Regulation Act at Fernie, Nanaimo, Cumberland and Merritt, May 9, 10, and 11th, 1911.

The Board of Examiners for coal mine officials held a general meeting on Saturday the 10th inst. to receive the report of the examiners and the list of successful candidates is given below.

The Board of Examiners is composed as follows: Mr. And. Bryden, chairman; Mr. T. R. Stockett, Mr. Geo. Williams, Mr. John John, Mr. D. G. Wilson and F. H Shepherd

The examiners at the various centres were as following:

Nanaimo: Messrs. T. Graham, G. Wilkinson, John John and Chief Inspector of Mines, F. H. Shepherd.

Cumberland: Mr. Tully Boyce and Inspector John Newton.

Fernie: Mr. D. G. Wilson and Inspectors Evan Evans and Robert Strachan.

Merritt: Mr. And. Bryden and Inspector Thos. Morgan.

It was decided to hold another examination about the first week in October, notices of which will be posted in the near future.

The examiners intimated that greater proficiency is required under the subject, "Mines Act and Rules."

Address of the secretary of the Examination Board is: F. H. Shepherd, Esq., Nanaimo, B. C.

List of Successful Candidates

First Class

James Crowder, Princeton.
C. Humphreys, New Westminster.
*A. H. Church, Frank, Alta.
*D. A. Macaulay, Coleman, Alta.
James Strang, Ladysmith.
F. D. Peacock, Cumberland.
*A. W. Baxter, Lethbridge, Alta.
*David Davies, Coleman, Alta.
Joy Foy, Suquash, B. C.
*Geo. Kellock, Coleman, Alta.
R. Fairfoull, Middlesboro.

Second Class

**J. H. Brownrigg, Bellevue Alta.
D. MacMillan, Cumberland.
John Gillispie, Cumberland.
*Thos. Mather, Michel.
*Geo. Luck, Corbin.
Joe Neen, Nanaimo.
*A. G. Horrocks, Coal Creek.
Matthew Stafford, S. Wellington.

Third Class

Eddie Limb, S. Wellington.
*Norman Hubey, Michel.
H. Strang, Middlesboro.
Wm. Beveridge, Cumberland.
R. Wilson, Ladysmith.
Jas. Martin, Nanaimo.
E. L. Warburton, Merritt.
Thos. Strang, Ladysmith.
*A Derbyshire, Michel.
*Wm. Whitehouse, Michel.
Wm. Reid, Ladysmith.
J. S. Williams, Cumberland.
Lewis Clark, Middlesboro.
J. W. Horrbry, Cumberland.
J. Coulthard, S. Wellington.
R. S. Brown, Middlesboro.
Isaac Dykes, Cumberland.
*John Littler, Michel.
John Binnie, Cumberland.
James Brown, Cumberland.
David Irvine, Ladysmith.
John Miles, Cumberland.
Robert Barker, Cumberland.
*John Loxton, Fernie.
*Mathew Littler, Michel.
*Robert Littler, Michel.
A. McLachlan, Ladysmith.
A. Cairns, Cumberland.
*John Mackie, Fernie.
Wm. Bauld, Ladysmith.
R. D. Brown, Middlesboro.
*J. Henry, Coal Creek.
*J. Dunnachie, Hosmer.
W. J. Keenan, Cumberland.
P. McKenzie, Ladysmith.
*Geo. Luxton, Fernie.

* Indicates residence in District 18.

PUZZLE—WHO ARE THEY?

Several pathfinders returned home on Thursday morning, using as a means of transportation the conveniences of the C.P.R. instead of the age-old shank's mare.

We use the word "Pathfinders" advisedly, as the bunch in question are more entitled to be classed as path losers unless with that strong individuality characteristic of Western spirit they were determined to seek out new trails, bramble bushes, torrential streams and fallen logs to the contrary notwithstanding.

That they enjoyed their experience is questionable, but that they are jubilant when recounting them may be justified by the old aphorism of "He who has imbibed at the fountain of bitterness is entitled to quench his thirst at the stream of sweetness."

Those who are anxious to learn the identity of the hardy bunch may have their curiosity gratified by following their meanderings, a sketch of which we have in the office, and whose appearance looks like a spider's web that has passed through a Kansas cyclone. Oh, you ramblers!

The gentlemen are loud in their praises of the splendid hospitality shown them by Mr. Mallaindaine, who not only guided them across the river, but practically saved them from starving. We are not at all surprised as E. Mallaindaine is a typical native son and ever ready to play the good Samaritan.

COUNCIL MEETING

Meeting in the Council Chamber on Thursday night and the following absentees noted: J. Podbielancik, S. Graham and J. McIntyre.

Notice was given of the intended introduction of a new health by-law embracing a number of needed improvements with regard to sanitation.

W. Hawthorn was awarded the contract for the decoration of Fairy Creek Bridge. Consideration, $275.

Beginning with July 15th, poundkeeper David E. Hughes will be paid a monthly salary of $20 instead of on the old basis.

A number of accounts were passed.

SECY'S CLEAR EXPOSITION OF MINERS' CASE

Miners' Claims are Lucidly Set Forth in Minority Report

Banff, Alta.,
July 6, 1911

To the Honorable The Minister of Labor:—

In the matter of dispute between the Western Coal Operators Association and its employees as represented by District 18, U. M. W. of A., which includes practically the whole of the men working in and around the mines operated by the several companies known as the above association:

The details in connection with the work of the board have been recorded by your duly appointed stenographer, therefore it is needless for me to outline the proceedings or dwell in any manner upon this feature of the board's work. I feel, however, in order to emphasize the position taken by the Board in dealing with this dispute that it is essential to point out that all possible speed has been taken, consistent with the importance of the matter under consideration, and keeping in mind the probability of getting the parties together with a view to making a mutual settlement, and that no undue delays have taken place. The board convened at Lethbridge on the 26th of April and have visited in the meantime most of the camps affected under this dispute.

Before dealing with the matters of dispute that have been brought to the attention of the board, I desire to briefly touch upon the actions of the Chairman, Rev. C. W. Gordon, after all evidence had been taken, in trying to arrive at a settlement, and also in the making of the report. It may be somewhat irregular, but I feel it a duty to the Department and the public to do so. On the 26th ultimo, in requesting the committees to submit a statement of their relative positions, he stated:

"That he had not up to that time understood the points of contention between the parties"

and further emphasized his desire to have both parties submit statements showing clearly the points of contention, and outlining those particular things that each party insisted on having, even at the expense of a continuation of the deadlock. In response to this request the miners submitted a full and detailed statement setting forth their demands. The operators' reply was impracticable and evasive in the extreme. On the 1st inst. a proposal regarding wages was submitted by the chairman to the parties, which was rejected by both on the 3rd. The Board then made an attempt to draft a report, but each of the other members refused to review, or argue on the evidence that had been placed before them, stating that they were agreed to sign a majority report embodying the suggestions contained in the proposals submitted to the parties by the chairman on the 1st inst. This procedure was, in my opinion most inconsistent, and compared with the statement made by the chairman on June 26th, that "This whole matter is too big a question to be settled in any but a thorough way, and as far as I am able I shall make it thorough," it would appear that the interests of the parties involved had become a secondary consideration to the operation of the mines at any cost. Not having had the privilege of reviewing their report, I am unable to say that I agree or disagree with them, with the exception of the matter of wages, when after going over the question I found I could not conscientiously accept the position taken by the chairman in the aforementioned proposal.

The matters of dispute resolve themselves into four main questions as follows:

Day Wage Rates

Being rates paid to all employees in and around the mines employed by the day.

Contract Rates

Being prices paid for the actual mining of coal and work done in connection therewith by the miners.

Differential In Pillars

Which is a claim by the operators for a less contract price on this particular class of work when compared with other contract prices, and is generally understood to mean a reduction from rates paid at present in most cases, and the

General Provisions

Of the agreement between the two parties, being clauses governing the conditions of employment and the relationship to be maintained between the two parties.

In considering the evidence submitted, and the statements made by both parties, I would consider that the following would be a fair basis of agreement:

Day Wage Scale

On rates below $2.50 an advance of 15 per cent; on rates from $2.50 to $3.15 (inclusive), 10 per cent; on rates above $3.15 an advance of 8 per cent, with the elimination of all 12 hour schedules.

Contract Rates

Substantial advances at Michel, Lille Canmore and mines at and around Lethbridge, with a general advance at all mines excepting where extraordinary favorable conditions exist.

Differential on Pillars

This cannot be considered as a general principle and should be taken into consideration only with the conditions existing at the various mines.

General Provisions

These contain some matters of vital importance to both parties but, as the representatives of the miners only submitted what they desire in this direction it is safe to assume that these matters would not long delay settlement providing the question of wages could be satisfactorily arranged.

In support of my position generally, I desire to offer the following arguments:

In dealing with the question of wages the board was asked to make comparisons between the wages paid in this district and in the mining districts of Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Vancouver Island, and it is shown in practically every instance that the rates paid in this district, both contract and day wage, are much lower than the rates for the same classes of labor in the districts named.

Another point that has been forcibly shown in connection with this matter is the phenomnial advance that has occurred during the past few years in the cost of living. This necessarily curtails the purchasing power of the individual in every case where wages remain stationary.

Another important matter that was drawn to the attention of the board and one which appears to have been lost sight of by my colleagues, is the effect of the elimination or restriction of the blasting of coal on the wages of contract miners. When the present contract rates were fixed it is admitted that they were based on the understanding that men were allowed to blast their coal. In many of the mines shooting is now prohibited, and this undoubtedly places the men in a very unfavorable position compared with the advantages they enjoyed when permitted to blast the coal, and after the evidence of all witnesses on this matter, as to the relative opportunities from a wage standpoint, it would only be equitable and just that the men be compensated in a fair and reasonable manner as they are in other districts when blasting is eliminated.

I find that there have been substantial increases in wages granted on this continent to all classes of labor during the past few years, and I am of the opinion that the men working in and around the mines are justly entitled to the same consideration. According to the evidence submitted, the miners have not received any material advances in wages, in fact, a great majority have not received any increase since the present rates were fixed some years ago. It is apparent that the majority of the contract miners in the district are averaging less than four dollars per day, which according to the testimony of every company official should in their judgment be from four to five dollars per day. It has also been frankly admitted by all company officials who were examined that they have received substantial increases during the past two years and this is a further argument in favor of the claims of the miners. At Coal Creek, Michel, Lille, Lethbridge and Canmore the conditions were most favorable to the men, and it was pointed out that in many instances it was an impossibility for the men to make a wage that would at least ensure them a decent living. In almost all of the mines, owing to the nature of the winters' experience out in the west, it is an impossibility to give the men an opportunity to work regularly, even if other matters—such as steady trade, railway facilities, etc., are all favorable. It is therefore, absolutely necessary that a man should have an opportunity of making a fair wage in order to withstand these contingences. It is quite true that some mines show much above the average, but these are exceptional, and generally the class of work where these wages are obtained is of such hazardous and dangerous character that they are warranted to the fullest extent. This, however, is not uncommon in the mining industry, and it is a fact that in practically every coal field in the world there are mines at which men earn more than the average wages, consequently I do not think that the men in this field should be singled out regarding this particular feature, or that evidence on this point should be taken to prove that wages generally are exceptionally high. I desire to draw attention to one matter in connection with the averages that were submitted by one company, I refer to those of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. In Coal Creek the manner in which the company endeavored to place statements before the board was misleading and were compiled in such form as to leave a wrong impression as to what the correct averages were for these particular mines. The method adopted was to show some of the averages of men who had worked under the most favorable conditions and leave out those who had worked under the unfavorable conditions. Again, in Michel according to testimony, it had been the practice for two men to be loading on one contract check, and all the coal sent out would be credited to one man, the other man being classed as a company man and paid as such. Under this method, whatever earnings over $3 were credited to the contract miner would have to be divided between the two men in that place, and while the average would be shown as the full amount received by the contract miner, the actual wages would be less 50 per cent of the amount above $3. The adoption of this method of payment also clearly shows that the contract rates in such cases are not sufficient for the miner to make wages, hence the necessity for review.

In all cases the pay rolls asked for were not submitted, but extracts given that would take up considerable time before any intelligent understanding as to the manner of compiling, or the information they intended to convey, could be reasonably arrived at, and, taking into further consideration that all documents have been kept at all times almost exclusively in the possession of the chairman, it has placed me in the position of being able to get only a slight knowledge of the facts they contain. While the miners were not in a position to submit evidence contradictory to the statements of daily averages submitted by the companies, it was shown, in the case of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., that the daily averages submitted did not give any actual idea of the real earnings. In connection with this matter a letter was filed by the ex-secretary of Michel Local which was received by himself from the Crow's Nest Pass Co. in connection with certain compensation claims, showing the average weekly amount earned by contract miners during 1909 to be $12.36. This I would like at point out is made up in the manner prescribed by the Workman's Compensation Act, and should, under the circumstances be much more reliable information on actual earnings than the other statements submitted by the company.

In connection with the differential on pillars I find that this could not be applied as a general principle, as the conditions effecting the earnings of the men in this class of work vary considerably at the different mines, as the physical conditions of the seams vary. It is true that in some of the mines exceptionally high wages are made under most favorable circumstances, but this does not apply generally. In some of the mines, the differential is already in operation, but this is not true of the majority, nor should it, in my opinion, be the case, and it may be pointed out that there are mines where no differential now exists that the men employed are making only low wages, in many instances even below the minimum rate for miners. In the case of the differential existing at Hillcrest, as a result of an award made by the Rev. Hugh Grant, as arbitrator, on July 7th, 1909, it was clearly stated that such reduction was given not on account of any principle of differential, but on account of the adverse conditions in connection with the outside haulage, and this in my opinion is not a justifiable method of determining prices to be paid in the mines, nor should it be taken into consideration in discussing the principle generally.

I have little to add to the statement already given covering General Provisions, but would point out that both parties insist on certain principles being embodied in the manner laid down by the respective parties. Possibly the most serious point of contention is the check-off, which is practically an assignment on wages for dues, given by members of the United Mine Workers of America, and for the collection of which the companies are responsible. This is a principle which has been acknowledged in various forms since the organization of the U. M. W. of A., and I cannot see that the companies would be justified in refusing this at this time, or of imposing any worse conditions on the men than have existed previously.

One other very important matter in connection with the mining industry in this district which is very noticeable and which has a very detrimental effect on the welfare of both men and operators is the overproduction. There are too many men available to meet the present demands for coal, consequently it is impossible to insure the miners steady employment. I am of the opinion, though this may not be within the scope of my duty as a member of the board, that the Government should take some measures to check the indiscriminate immigration into this coal field.

The operators have in many instances endeavored to show that the mines were not on a paying basis, but have not during any part of the proceedings contended that they were unable to procure a higher price for their coal. I am of the opinion that an increase of eight or ten cents per ton on the selling price would meet the increases asked for by the men.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. CARTER,
Representative Employees

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE

Northern Ontario Visited by Forest Fires--Four Towns Wiped Out and Three Hundred Lives

TORONTO, July 12.—It is estimated tonight that from 300 to 400 lives were lost in the Porcupine disaster.

Hundreds Missing

TORONTO, July 12 — As a result of the forest fires that are sweeping unchecked throughout Northern Ontario at least 50 lives have been lost and many have been injured.

Hundreds are missing and it is feared scores of these will be included in the fatalities.

Surrounded by Fire

Golden City was surrounded by flames for hours and is still in danger, although only the suburbs have burned. Part of Tisdale has been wiped out, the fire only being controlled by dynamiting a dozen houses in the middle of the town. Two special trains have been sent to bring the 400 people who are facing starvation or death by fire in Tisdale district.

Several Hundreds Dead

A special from Cobalt says: The loss of life in the Porcupine district from yesterday's fire will reach several hundred, while the property loss will reach $1,000,000. In four hours, commencing at noon yesterday, the fire raged from the Standard mines through to the shores of Porcupine lake, eating up South Porcupine, Postville and part of Golden City, as well as many small buildings.

Miners Entrapped

While part of the loss of life occurred near Porcupine lake, the greatest havoc will be around the main mines, notably West Dome and Big Dome. Here the entrapped miners, cut off by flames took to the shafts where they perished.

Aiding the Homeless

NORTH BAY, July 12—A thousand persons lined the station platform tonight when the train came in with the refugees from Cochrane and several survivors from Porcupine. Most of the passengers were women and children rendered homeless by the fierce fire which swept down on Cochran yesterday. North Bay ladies furnished refreshments for the travellers, while in accordance with the instructions of the C.P.R. officials, railway agents issued free transportation to the refugees to all points where they wished to go. Many were without funds.

Three men from Porcupine, en route to Bracebridge, were each damaged from head to feet from burns received. Their clothes hung in shreds and one wore an old dressing gown. They were J. Ladinn, Joseph H. Flynn and Gilbert Gibbs, all of Bracebridge.

Fifty Coffins

Fifty coffins were sent into Porcupine but it is believed that many more will be needed. Scores must be suffering from burns and heat prostration. A. S. Wright, master mechanic, on the Transcontinental railway, came out with his wife and children and told the story of the fire there.

One Man Shot

Special constables were sworn in and efforts made to keep whisky from thirsty ones. This was only partly successful, and one man was shot by a constable for persisting in an attempt to get to the liquor. The guard's bullet passed through his cheek and the wound was not serious. Marcia Roche, jeweler, took out most of his stock and placed it in a canoe on Commado Lake, hiring a man to watch it. The watchman was repeatedly driven from his post by the flames, but fled his canoe to the bank and returned when he could. The stock was intact.

Surrounded by Flames

A large number of injured are coming out from Porcupine on special trains to-night and will be cared for at various hospitals in the north country, the Dome mine running a special of their own with wounded to Copper Cliff hospital. The fires are still burning and the passengers report that Matheson is surrounded by flames and will have a hard time escaping.

The Warren Lumber Co. at Sellwood burned out to-day with heavy loss, much timber being destroyed. Insurance of $90,000 came into effect only yesterday.

Abel Lefebre, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway brakeman, killed at Latchford to-day, leaves a wife and nine children.

Elk Game Gone

It is reported that Elk Lake is wiped out fire. Particulars are unobtainable and unconfirmed.

RECIPROCITY BOOSTERS

Speak in Fernie to Good Audience--Dr. Clarke A Happy Speaker

On Wednesday night, when Mr. Alex. I. Fisher, chairman of the meeting called under the auspices of the Fernie Liberal Association, introduced Senator William Templeman there were probably not more than 100 to 125 present, but as the evening wore on additional attendants arrived, and when they filed out at the end of the meeting approximately 300 would be quite near the mark.

Mr. Templeman talked for about an hour, giving a resumé of the Liberal party's career since 1896-7, telling his audience all about the glorious prosperity that has resulted from the progressive policies inaugurated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Referring to the Martin Burrill sale as an instance of the absurdity of Reciprocity in anywise injuring the fruit industry, he quoted somebody in Grand Forks as his authority for the statement made that there were 225 acres involved in the deal and that the figure at which the transaction was consummated amounted to $37,500, and that the price previously asked was $25,00, and as the 65 acres of the Kerman (?) portion was valued at $5,000, that the enhanced value of $10,000 he did not consider by any means overestimated, so far as Mr. Burrill's 160 acres were concerned.

He then criticised Mr. Goodeve's speech, calling special attention to the strictures that gentleman had made relative to the Oriental policy of the Liberal Government.

His speech was listened to with stoic indifference on the part of the majority of his auditors, not unmixed with a tinge of weariness by those to whom his observations were of such common knowledge as to verge on the antique, and when he sat down the expression of relief was plainly visible throughout the crowd who were mentally thanking themselves that it was all over.

Mr. Fisher, in a few happy remarks, called the Mayor to the platform to bestow on the visitors the freedom of the city, which was very courteously given, although Mr. Blensdell stated that politically he was a hide-bound Conservative, nevertheless as the representative of the people of the City of Fernie, it gave him great pleasure to extend the hand of fellowship to the visitors.

Dr. Clarke, of Red Deer, was then introduced, and although at the outset it was very evident that he was suffering from throat trouble, he was not very long in warming to his subject, and finding his voice delighted his audience with his facetious and humorously sarcastic allusions to the arguments of the opponents of Reciprocity. That he has a thorough grasp of the subject at present the topic of conversation, was soon manifest and the style of his homely illustrations of how trade is carried on were appreciated by individuals, and drawing the parallel between nations he furnished a political economy lesson strictly in accordance with the Manchesterian school.

Throughout his discourse he was listened to with close attention and although many of his auditors did not agree with him politically, he is possessed of a personality that does not fail to please even though it may not convince.

Seated upon the platform in addition to those already mentioned, were R. Duthie, M. Horigan, Dr. Watt, of Fort Steele, and others.

OH, YOU BILLY!

A very quiet wedding was solemnized at the Church of England, Saturday evening, Rev. Walton officiating, when William H. Gates and May Lamb became man and wife.

J. L. Gates and Miss Margaret Gates (brother and sister respectively of the groom), Mr and Mrs. Tom Beck, and Mr. Crummey, were the only witnesses at the ceremony. The bride was given away by Mr. Tom Beck acting as sponsor.

The young couple left on the evening train, Westbound, and their many friends join in wishing them a happy journey along life's way.

AT THE COURT OF CADI

Rex vs. Bouillard, rape case. Judgment reserved. H. Herchmer for Crown; S. Herchmer for defense.

Plesinsky vs. Bergat, assault with intent. Accused pleaded not guilty, but the court decided otherwise. Fined $50, or three months in gaol. Fine paid. Both individuals are interdicted for one year which may be extended. H. Herchmer for the Crown; L. P. Eckstein for defense.

The Folly of Being Rich

With Apologies to the Milwaukee Journal.

By Carl D. Thompson

(Note: On June 16 the Milwaukee Journal—a progressive Republican paper in Milwaukee, published a double-column display type editorial under the caption: "Riches Don't Make Happiness." It was a reply to a line in the Social-Democratic Herald to the effect that men are not created equal and that the children of the poor don't have as good a chance as the children of the rich. The Journal took occasion to preach a whole sermon of the usual capitalistic bunk about the glories of being poor and the horror of being rich.)

Ladies and Gen—I mean, My Dear Workingmen and Workingwomen:

I want to write you to-day some good sound advice about the folly of trying to be rich. Notice I say trying to be rich. There isn't much danger of your actually arriving there—but you are in constant danger of trying. It is all a mistake.

Riches don't make happiness.

Just think about the matter!

Riches wouldn't get you the things you want, Mr. Workingman. And, besides, you don't want them anyway. You only think you do. Don't let the demagogues mislead you. Riches don't make happiness.

Of course, we admit that riches would get your wife a better gown, and maybe when she was tired and worn with work a little riches could send her to the lake for a few days' rest, or maybe hire a girl to help mind the babies. But that isn't happiness. Don't be deceived.

A few riches, of course, would rent you a four-room cottage instead of a two-room shack—but don't let your mind dwell on such things. Forget it.

And, besides, riches are a great curse. Just see how many rich people go to the devil.

That's why we editors of the capitalist papers never try to get rich. Why, they offered it to us. No, siree! Not we.

In fact, all us capitalists—we scorn riches because we see what an awful curse they are. Nearly every day some capitalist refuses an offer to become a millionaire.

Why do the rich do such things? Why do they steadily refuse to get rich and struggle so hard to remain poor?

Why? Just because they realize that riches are a great curse. Beware of riches, my good workingmen. Stay poor the way we millionaires do.

It's great to be poor.

And then, again, think what a blessed thing adversity is. You ought to be very, very thankful for adversity. That's a blessing that only the poor can enjoy.

When you lose your job, when the wife gets sick and the children have to quit school and go to work—when you lose an arm or a leg, or contract some industrial disease—why, all of that is good for you and your family. That's what makes men good and great.

Just think how many of our great good men in history have come up from the slums.

No man ever became great by having a chance. All great men become great by being kept down—by having to work sixteen hours a day in a cotton mill or a coal mine—all our great men were born of mothers who were developed by long hours of hard labor, especially when they were bearing their children.

And then the next step in making great men is to put these children through years of stimulating toil in some sweat shop, mine or mill, or factory. That's how great men are made.

And that's why all we good people are especially careful to keep ourselves poor. We do that so that our children shall have no chance in life, because adversity always makes men great.

Perhaps you saw some of the pictures in the Journal recently — pictures of whole families — of widows and little children, toiling far into the nights—babies still working at nine o'clock and the whole family earning sixty to seventy cents a day. Aren't these pictures just too cute for anything?

Maybe some of these children were your children. Maybe one of these pictures was one of your family. If not don't be discouraged or jealous. You may get your picture in the paper next time.

And, at any rate, these pictures show what a splendid thing adversity is. There can be no doubt of it. The pictures are actual photographs.

All rich men are unhappy. All poor people are happy. And why is this, do you suppose? Simply because the more you have the less you've got.

Some day you may get to thinking you would like to have a gas range or maybe a piano in your home. Such things are suggested to you by shiftless and lazy agitators. It's all wrong. Such things wouldn't help you a bit. They simply make you miserable.

That's why we rich folk long ago gave up such things.

And as for automobiles and fine houses—why, every boy whose father ever owned an automobile or a fine house has gone straight to the damnation bow-wows. Beware of good houses and automobiles.

If ever the thought comes into your mind that you would like to have a nice eight-room cottage and own it all for yourself and your family—put such thought out of your mind at once; stamp it out; crush it; rise above it.

No happy man ever owned a house of his own. When a man owns a house it is the beginning of the end.

If this seems hard to believe, just look around you and see.

And as for good clothes, why, these things don't make happiness. The woman that makes over her last year's gingham dress and fixes over last year's bonnet puts them on and goes out to wash somebody else's dirty clothes—that woman is a queen so far as happiness is concerned.

It's all wrong to suppose that the woman that has enough riches so she can hire a girl to come in and do enough of her work for her so so can put on a real up-to-date dress and spend an afternoon in the public library, is better off or more happy than the washer-woman.

That's why all the rich women are so crazy to become scrub women. It's the only way to be happy.

No, sir! Riches are a snare and a delusion.

How true what the Journal says:

"Just as a bucket will hold so much water and no more, so a man's life will hold so much enjoyment and happiness and no more."

So when you have a "ham and—" or "flop" for a bed, a pair of honest jeans and a place to stay—what more can you ask? The bucket wont hold any more. There are no further possibilities for the human.

Music, art, recreation, travel, research, invention—these are merely the overflow, the slop over. There is no happiness in those things. The happiness is in the "ham and—," the flop and the jeans.

Again, the Journal is quite right when it says:

"The truly happy life is separate and apart from riches." Happiness has nothing whatever to do with riches. If you haven't got the price of the next meal, you can be truly happy just the same.

All you have to do is just to remember that the meal has nothing to do with happiness—nothing whatever. Rich people never give any thought to where the next meal is coming from—other people attend to that for them. You should do the same.

If the doctor tells you that your little daughter has tuberculosis — that what she needs is better, more wholesome food, that the food you've used was not nourishing enough, that she must have more sunlight and fresh air and a trained nurse to care for her—and you haven't the price of any of these things, you can be truly happy just the same—for the truly happy life is separate and apart from riches.

All you have to do in such a case is to remember how many rich men's sons went to the bad; you will then see that riches are a curse; and that will make it perfectly clear to you that riches have nothing to do with the case.

Now, all this may not be perfectly clear to you the first time you try to think this way. But if you keep at it—keep our mind resolutely fixed upon this idea, you at last will come to see that black is white. And when you believe it is, then it is.

And then you will have found true happiness.

Says the Journal again:

"And of all the things that enter into human happiness, those which are material are least. The greatest is human love." Now, love doesnt need any food—never did. Another great joy is "doing good."

Oh, what an ecstacy that is! You don't need any goods to do good. All that it takes is a kind word and a sweet smile. That's all the hungry ever need. So you can do good if you haven't got a cent of money or a minute's time. Just smile and, oh! how happy you will be.

Of course, that won't feed the hungary, clothe the naked or heal the sick. And that's what we are talking about.

Another big joy maker is the performance of duty and the sacrifice it entails. Suppose you decide that it is your duty to establish a free hospital for the poor.

All you have to do is to sacrifice a part of your $1.25 per day and put it into the cause. Oh, joy! Or maybe the nation calls upon you for service on the battle field. All you have to do is to hire a substitute.

That doesn't cost him anything. And think of the chance you give him to take a place among the immortals dead!

And think how happy the world has always made those who do their duty and sacrifice!

Lincoln, Lovejoy, Garrison, Galileo, Copernicus, Gracchus, Socrates — how perfectly lovely. Why, there are Gethsemanaes and Golgothas everywhere for those who want them. And there they are always so happy. Why should any one ever want riches? When they can just as well be happy?

So, finally, we urge you all, workingmen and workingwomen, to try to be happy and leave the riches all to us. — Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald.

Are Your Kidneys Working Properly?

It Will Pay You Well to Make Sure

There's been a lot of "guessing" about rheumatism and rheumatic pains generally, but you can be dead sure that little pain across your back came from decreased kidney action.

The kidney's duty is to filter the blood—take out the impurities collected by the returning blood stream—do it just like absorbent cotton in a funnel filters the impurities from polluted water.

When the kidneys are not working you are bound for one of two courses—Diabetes and Bright's Disease or Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica. The former course is usually fatal, and the latter always painful, but you need not have either, as they both can be easily prevented.

The very best prescription for all kidney troubles is Nyal's Stone Root Compound. It is no "patent" medicine, but a scientific prescription composed of Stoneroot, Buchu, Juniper and other remedies of proved value. More than that, it has been proved by thousands who have had glad relief from its use.

There's nothing quite so miserable as the dragging results of sick kidneys. You are trifling with your own future when you neglect so simple a precaution, as a pleasant home treatment with Nyal's Stone Root Compound when results are so certain.

It soothes bladder irritation, gives you rest and comfort at night, and makes life once more enjoyable.

The kidneys, liver and bladder are all dependent upon one another, and Nyal's Stone Root Compound is particularly designed to help them all.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's Family Remedies

One for each everyday ailment

SUNBURN, BLISTERS, SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

WHAT WILL CHICAGO DO?

Prostitution demands youth for its perpetuation. On the public rests the mighty responsibility of seeing to it that the demand is not supplied through the breaking down of the early education of the young girl or her exploitation in the business world. What show has she in the competitive system which exists to-day? Whatever her chances maybe, to stand or fall, she is here in hordes in the business world as our problem. Let us do something to give her at least a living wage. If she is not sufficiently skilled to earn it let us mix some religious justice with our business and do something to increase her efficiency which she has never been able to develop through no fault of her own.

Are flesh and blood so cheap, mental qualifications so common and honesty of so little value, that the manager of one of our big department stores feels justified in paying a high school girl, who has served nearly one year as an inspector of sales, the beggarly wage of $4 per week? What is the natural result of such an industrial condition? Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but necessity—in order to live. We can forgive the human frailty which yields to temptation under such conditions—but we cannot forgive the soulless corporation which arrest and prosecute this girl—a first offender—when she takes home some little articles for personal adornment.—Chicago Vice Commission Report.

It reminds me of the story of the two little boys: One dirty little urchin was standing in the alley and vociferously heaping the most frightful invective upon the head of another dirty urchin, who was much smaller than himself. The little fellow stood still, and with open mouth, listening to the vile names the "bully" of the alley called him, but he uttered never a word. Presently the "leader of de gang" stopped, having blown himself out; but the little lad still stood there gazing up at his brutal maligner with open-mouth scrutiny. "What ye gutter say ter that?" blurted out the big fat dub. "I wuz thinkin'," replied the tot, "dat all dem tings wot yuze called me, you is."

(Ed.—Chicago has been under Democratic rule for the past eight years and the extracts above given are from the report of a vice commission whose disclosures of the immorality existing should be sufficient proof to show that there is nothing left for Socialism to accomplish along those lines, the strictures of the archbishop nothwithstanding.)

DAMAGES TO MINER

Plaintiff, a miner, engaged in running a drift at the bottom of a shaft or winze, was seriously injured by the falling of a large rock from the third level upon his left hand, smashing and breaking the bones in the hand and rendering it useless. Plaintiff sued for $3,000 damages. In his judgement on Many 26 last, Chief Justice Falconbridge, who tried the action said: "The plaintiff proved and the jury found failure by defendants to comply with subsections 17 and 31, of section 164 of the Mining Act of Ontario. Judgment for plaintiff for $2,500 and costs. Thirty days' stay.—Labor Gazette.

MACHINE UNIONISM

By Eugene V. Debs

The labor movement is of the masses and its success depends upon the masses. The leaders cannot make the movement nor fulfil it mission. This must be the work of the members themselves.

Above all things it is necessary that the labor movement, economic and political shall be organized and managed by and for the members who compose it. No boss rule! No machine power! These are fatal to the movement and keep it in a state of weakness and impotency.

The strength of the boss, the power of the machine, express the weakness of the movement.

And yet nowhere are boss rule and machine power more flagrantly in evidence than in the labor movement, especially in the trade unions. The railroad brotherhoods are ruled by their leaders and the machine of their making, and they are so intrenched in power that it is practically impossible to dislodge them. To take a stand against them in a convention is to be marked for summary vengeance. The machine organizes the convention, appoints the committees, and has practically the power to do as it pleases. It clumsily frames the constitution and ritual to make its power perpetual and absolute.

This power in the labor movement must be destroyed.

It is fatal to working class unity and death to progress.

Let there be an awakening on the part of the members of these unions and let them resolve to put an end to boss rule and wipe out machine power in the labor movement.

Let them make up their minds to substitute themselves as the ruling power so that their officials shall be their servants and not their masters.

The general officer, or grand officer, as he is sometimes called, of a labor union, who has the power to veto a strike after a majority of the members have ordered it is an enemy of the union. If he is honest he will refuse to exercise that power; if he is dishonest he should not be vested with it. with that power he is a petty tyrant, the members are at his mercy, and he can sell them out at will. Union men ought to be ashamed to submit a single hour to the attitude of such abject humiliation, making their servant their master and giving him the power to betray them, which they should exercise for their own protection.

If a president, or grand master, or whatever else he may be called, has the power to appoint committees at a convention he ought to be stripped of that power. Every committee should be elected from the floor.

If the chairman has the power to appoint and pack committees he at once becomes the boss that rules the convention.

To stand upon the floor and protest against the despotic exercise of that power is simply to be marked as its victim and silenced in humiliation or thrown out bodily a la Roe at Lee's Harrisburg convention.

The committee on constitution, the committee on credentials, the committee on rules and the committee on salaries, should all be elected from the floor by the delegates themselves. That is the only way to have a convention democratically managed by the delegates in the interest of those who sent them there.

Look up to these matters in the constitution, or in the ritual, where they have been sometimes cunningly placed ascertain in what provision the power is lodged that makes the president or the grand master the boss that rules and attack it and keep on attacking it until you have so revised the law that the power has been transferred from the grand mogul to the delegates of the convention and to the rank and file of the organization.

Democracy is the life principle of true labor unionism. The lack of it means petty despotism on the part of the leaders and gross ignorance on the part of the followers, a state of affairs which has its industrial counterpart in the shop where the boss has all the power and draws all the pay and the slaves do all the work and get all the kicks.

These are questions that ought to be discussed in the journals of all these unions and brotherhoods. In this way alone can the eyes of all the members be opened and their brains set working. These journals belong to the rank and file and they have the right to the use of their columns.

Such discussion as is here suggested would be infinitely more vitalizing than the stereotyped stuff that has been running for years and upon which there never has been and never will be a patentable improvement.

If the editor refuses your article have your lodge demand its publication and you will soon force the columns to open to the discussion of vital questions, and if this is done it will not be long before the labor unions are controlled by and for their members and when that time comes they will spontaneously unite into one great organization for the emancipation of all.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

August 6-11.

LOW WAGES HELP TO FILL DIVES

There are 25,000 women in Chicago who are employed in stores, according to Bulletin 90 of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. The average wage of these women is between $3.50 and $7.50 a week.

There are thousands of women in steam laundries in Chicago, according to the same report. The wages for these workers range between $12 and $5.28 a week. The greatest number are in a group receiving between $7 and $9. In this industry the machinery was found to be poorly protected and the exhaustion from work great.

There are several hundred women in Chicago engaged in the making of corsets. Their work is divided into piece work to the fullest extent. The average week is 60 hours long. According to figures obtained by the United States government, Bulletin 90, Department of Commerce and Labor, during normal business seasons 60 per cent of the women so employed make less than $6 a week. In busy seasons there are 40 per cent of the women in this industry who earn less than $6 a week.

There are thousands of girls engaged in candy manufacture in Chicago. On the basis of a ten-hour day the greater number earns $6 a week and less.

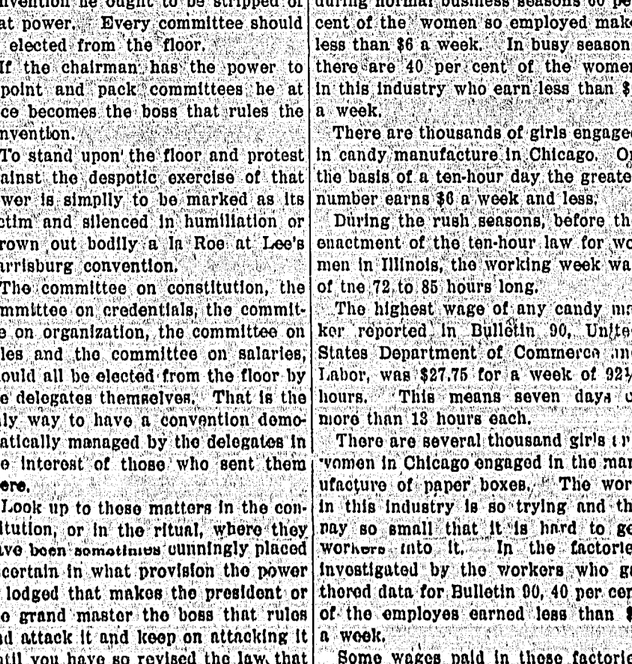
During the rush seasons, before the enactment of the ten-hour law for women in Illinois, the working week was of the 72 to 85 hours long.

The highest wage of any candy maker reported in Bulletin 90, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, was $27.75 for a week of 92½ hours. This means seven days of more than 13 hours each.

There are several thousand girls and women in Chicago engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes. The work in this industry is so trying and the pay so small that it is hard to get workers into it. In the factories investigated by the workers who gathered data for Bulletin 90, 40 per cent of the employes earned less than $6 a week.

Some wages paid in these factories are as low as $2.50 a week. Before the enactment of the women's ten-hour law in Illinois, around Christmas time the working days in the factories were 8 to 12 hours a day.

In many of the big State street stores where wages are notoriously low, the employment contracts and rules forbid one employe to discuss wages with another employe. In Mandel Brothers the employment contract states that employment is terminable at the end of any day without notice to the employe.



SMALL BUSINESS

TEN MILLION ORGANIZED WORKERS

The seventh annual report given out from the office of the Secretary of the International Trade Unions places Germany at the head of the list, giving the number of organized workers in the world a place held in 1908 by England:

	1910	1908
Germany	2,447,578	2,382,401
England	2,406,746	2,406,746
United States	1,710,483	1,588,000
France	977,350	204,918
Italy	733,538	546,650
Austria	455,401	482,279
Swedon	148,649	210,000
Netherlands	145,000	128,845
Belgium	138,028	147,058
Denmark	121,295	120,850
Switzerland	112,613	113,800
Hungary	85,266	102,000
Norway	44,223	48,157
Spain	40,084	44,912
Finland	24,028	24,000
Bulgaria	18,753	12,933
Roumania	8,515	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4,470	3,997
Servia	4,462	3,238
Croatia	4,361	4,520

The same figures are given for England in 1910 as in 1908, since the official statistics have not yet been given out. In France the great difference in the number is caused by the fact that in 1908 only those unions united with the central organization were counted. This was also the case in Hungary, Servia, Roumania, Spain and the United States in the statistics for 1910.

The total number given in the tabulated list amounts to 9,683,493 in 1910 and 8,674,367 in 1908. With 230,293 in Australia at the end of 1908 and 22,457 in Argentine, a total was reached in 1909 of 9,845,243.

Since 1909 the trade union membership has increased in most countries so that the army of organized workers in the world can-to-day safely be placed at ten millions.

The total amount paid out in 1909 by the unions in fifteen countries, for benefits of all kinds amounts to 57,707,822 marks, or $14,426,000. About $8,000,000 additional was paid out in 1909 for strikes and lock-outs.

No power on earth ought to stop the advance of the vast army of workers toward the light.—Vorwaets, Berlin.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms — Hot and Cold Baths

The King Edward

Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay — J. L. GATES, Prop.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorised ....$10,000,000.00. Capital Subscribed $5,575,000
Capital Paid Up .....$5,575,000 Reserve Fund $5,575,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

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KENNEDY & MANGAN

PINING AND CRYING

are inseparably twins. Wherever you find the one you're sure to find the other.

FOR LUMBER THAT'S GOOD BUY IT HERE.

Good pine boards or timber are inseparable to our lumber business—where one is, there you'll find the other.

FAVORABLE ESTIMATES GUARANTEED ALL BUILDERS

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Second Hand Furniture Store

VICTORIA AVENUE N.

Highest Prices Paid

For Secondhand Furniture, Stoves, Tools, etc., also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothes.

Two-chair Barber Outfit for Sale.

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Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

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Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Beer and Porter

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Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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

Meats

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

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Calgary Cattle Co.

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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 just for trial. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

From "Appeal to the Young"

By Peter Kropotkin

I assume that you are about eighteen or twenty years of age, that you have finished your apprenticeship or your studies; that you are just entering on life.

I assume that you have a warm heart, and for this reason I talk to you.

A first question, I know occurs to you—you have often asked yourself: "What am I going to do?" In fact when a man is young he understands that after having studied a trade or a science for several years—at the cost of society, mark—he has not done this in order that he should make use of his acquirements as instruments of plunder for his own gain, and he must be depraved indeed and utterly cankered by vice who has not dreamed that one day he would apply his intelligence, his abilities, his knowledge to help on the enfranchisement of those who to-day grovel in misery and ignorance.

You are one of those who has had a vision, are you not? Very well, let us see what you must do to make your dream a reality.

I assume that you have received a scientific education.

Let us suppose you intend to be —a doctor.

To-morrow a man in corduroys will come to fetch you to see a sick woman. He will lead you into one of those alleys where the opposite neighbors can almost shake hands over the heads of the passers-by. You ascend into a foul atmosphere by the flickering light of a little ill-trimmed lamp; you climb two, three, four five flights of filthy stairs, and in a dark cold room you find the sick woman, lying on a pallet covered with dirty rags. Pale, livid children, shivering under their scanty garments, gaze at you with their big eyes wide open. The husband has worked all his life twelve or thirteen hours a day at, no matter what; now he has been out of work for three months. To be out of employment is not rare in his trade; it happens every year periodically. But, formerly, when he was out of work his wife went out as a charwoman—perhaps to wash your shirts—now she has been bedridden for two months and misery glares on the family in all its squalid hideousness.

What will you prescribe for this sick woman, doctor? You have seen at a glance that the cause of her illness is general anemia, want of good food, lack of fresh air. Say, a good beaf steak every day? A little exercise in the country? A dry and well ventilated room? What irony! If she could afford it this would have been done long since without waiting for your advice!

If you have a good heart, a frank address, an honest face, the family will tell you many things. They will tell you that the woman on the other side of the partition who coughs a cough which tears your heart, is a poor ironer; that a flight of stairs lower down all the children have the fever; that the washerwoman who occupies the ground floor will not live to see the spring; and that in the house next door things are still worse.

What will you say to all these people? Recommend them generous diet, change of air, less exhausting toil? . . . . You only wish you could but you daren't, and you go out heart broken with a curse on your lips—

The next day as you still brood over the fate of the dwellers in this dog hutch, your partner tells you that yesterday a footman came to fetch him, this time in a carriage. It was for the owner of a fine house, for a lady worn out with sleepless nights, who devotes all her life to dressing, visits, balls and squabbles with a stupid husband. Your friend has prescribed for her a less preposterous habit of life, a less heating diet, walks in the fresh air, an even temperament and, in order to make up in some measure for the want of useful work, a little gymnastic exercise in her bedroom.

The one is dying because she has never had enough food nor enough rest in her whole life, the other pines because she has never known what work is since she was born.

If you are one of those miserable natures who adapt themselves to anything, who at the sight of the most revolting spectacles console themselves with a gentle sigh and a glass of sherry, then you will gradually become used to these contrasts, and the nature of the beast favoring your endeavors, your sole idea will be to lift yourself into the ranks of the pleasure-seekers, so that you never again find yourself among the wretched. But if you are a MAN, if every sentiment is translated in your case into an action of the will, if in you the beast has not crushed the intelligent being, then you will return home one day saying to yourself "No, it is unjust; this must not go on any longer. It is not enough to cure diseases —we must prevent them. A little good living and intellectual development would score off our lists half the patients and half the diseases. Throw physic to the dogs! Air, good diet, less crushing toil—that is how we must begin. Without this, the whole profession of a doctor is nothing but trickery and humbug."

If you apply to the study of the social question the rigid induction of the natural philosopher, you will end by finding yourself in our ranks, and you will work as we work, to bring about the Social Revolution.

Let us glance at what science has done to establish rational foundations for physical and moral health.

Science tells us how to live in order to preserve the health of our own bodies, how to maintain in good conditions of existence the crowded masses of our population. But does not all the vast amount of work done in these two directions remain a dead letter on our books? We know it does. And why? Because science to-day exists only for a handful of privileged persons, because social inequality which divides society into two classes—the wage slaves and the grabbers of capital—renders all its teachings as to the conditions of a national existence only the bitterest irony to nine-tenths of mankind.

It is now no longer a question of accumulating scientific truths and discoveries. We need above everything to spread the truths already mastered by science to make them part of our daily life, to render them common property. We have to order things so that all, so that the mass of mankind, maybe capable of understanding and applying them; we have to make science no longer a luxury, but the foundation of every man's life. This is what justice demands. Then you will enjoy science; that pleasure will be a pleasure for all.

Finally, you study recent industrial advances and you see that the seamstress has gained nothing, absolutely nothing, by the invention of the sewing machine; that the laborer in the St. Gothard Tunnel dies of ankylosis, nothwithstanding diamond drills; that the mason and the day laborer are out of work, just as befoore at the foot of the Giffard lifts. If you discuss social problems with the same independence of spirit which has guided you in your investigations, you necessarily come to the conclusion that under the domination of private property and wage slavery, every new invention, far from increasing the well-being of the worker, only makes his slavery heavier, his labor more degrading, the periods of slack work more frequent, the crisis sharper, and that the man who already has every conceivable pleasure for himself is the only one who profits by it.

You, doctors, who have learnt Socialism by a bitter experience, never weary of telling us to-day, to-morrow, in season and out of season, that humanity itself hurries onward to decay if men remain in the present conditions of existence and work; that all your medicaments must be powerless against disease while the majority of mankind vegetate in conditions absolutely contrary to those which science tells us are healthful; convince the people that it is the CAUSES of disease which must be uprooted, and show us all what is necessary to remove them.

Come with your scalpel and dissect for us with an unerring hand this society of ours, hastening to putrefication. Tell us what a rational existence should and might be. Insist as true surgeons, that a gangernous limb must be amputated when it may poison the whole body.

"IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE."

Those who are conducting the case against the McNamaras and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union are in no way bound by the rules under which ordinary cases are conducted in the very serious matter of the kidnapping mere laws and individual rights did not stand in their way.

Neither do laws stand in their way while the case is being worked up.

This has been shown in the persecution of Mrs. McManigal and in the attempt to frighten her into compliance with the wishes of the prosecution.

It is perhaps a trifling thing, but this fact was well shown in the matter of Mrs. McManigal's trunk. It was seized, or rather stolen and taken to a garage, where it was opened and searched. One of the attorneys for the defence vigorously protested and said:

"You secured that trunk by illegal methods and you have it by no warrant of law."

"It doesn't make any difference how we got it, it's here," said Joseph Scott, Assistant District Attorney.

This point is very well brought out, and shows the District Attorney is a wise and knowing man. Methods make no difference. Ways do not count. What the brisk attorneys of Los Angeles are after, for the sake of the Manufacturers' Association, are results. They believe themselves justified in resorting to any violence, in perpetrating any crime, in depriving their opponents or victims of every shred of rights, so long as a case can be made out against the unions.

This aspect of the affair is not confined to Los Angeles. It is common throughout the United States. The legal "servants" of the people believe themselves safe in carrying out the will of the employers, no matter how illegal that may be. Their actions show that they are bent, in this matter on making out a case against the union, and they will go to any length to do it. They are not defenders of the public welfare, as in theory, they are supposed to be. They are henchmen of the employers, seeking at every turn to assist the employers in the battle against the unions, and when the employers and the detectives cannot frame up a satisfactory case the public legal officials step in and help the work along.

The way they have acted in the case of Mrs. Manigal is as disgraceful and contemptible as anything that has occurred in the development of this whole unsavory story. It is a splendid illustration of the working of capitalism when these officials seek to crush the wife of the man who is alleged to be the chief witness for the prosecution. Evidently his confession is so weak, so unsatisfactory and so certain to be knocked out, that it has been found advisable to manufacture a few more "confessions." A well fashioned, cunning corroboration from the wife of the chief confessor would be a master stroke and the officials are determined that if the woman will not do it for truth's sake she shall be made to do it because of fear.

It would be like the case of the trunk, to refer back to the significant words of Scott, it does not make any difference how they get it, as long as they do it. Neither would it make any difference if the whole thing was a premeditated, elaborate lie spun for the purpose of hanging innocent men. Anything that will bring conviction is desirable and anything, no matter how unsavory, will be done by the officials. They began their case by committing violence. They have continued it by systematically spreading lies. They are trying to bolster it up by bullying a defenceless woman so that she will step in and defend the lies told by her husband.

Of course, behind the whole case is General Otis, and his whole energy is given to the one desire of smashing all trade unions. Being an honorable man he is willing to obtain, or to countenance the commission of any crime or violence to accomplish his purpose.—New York Call.

WHERE THE CHURCH FAILS

Should Use Sanctified Common Sense in Dealing With Poor

At the fifty-first Southport Clerical and Lay Evangelical Conference the Rev. S. Alfred Johnston, rector of St. George's, Birmingham, said the church and the world had drifted apart mainly because the church had "attempted what no self-respecting world would submit to—she had attempted to patronize. Her doles had been the gifts of the superior; her visits had been those instigated by propagating zeal rather than such as were prompted by the sense of fellowship and brotherhood. Both the shilling and the tract were abhorred by the working man.

The church must lead and not follow the army of social reformers that was growing year by year. The recreations of the poor presented many dangers, and largely in connection with the public house and the social intercourse of the streets. The public house was the poor man's club, his one opportunity of meeting and talking quite unrestrainedly with his boon companions.

Often the man came home from work to find the children crowding the common living room, and his wife, perhaps not the most cleanly or tidy, weary with a day's toil. The noise and the discomfort made the brightness of the neighboring public house irresistibly attractive. Did they blame the man? He did not, and under similar circumstances he would be found in the public house. The working man had a right to the social intercourse of the public house. They had no more right to deprive him of his rights in this direction than they had compulsorily to empty the rich man's wine cellar. To meet the evil they must provide counter attractions for social intercourse without the accompanying temptations.

Again, dealing with the young men and girls, he said their instincts at a certain age were amorously inclined towards each other. Apparently the aim of the church was to counteract nature. This she had never yet succeeded in doing, but by her totally unnatural separation of the sexes she had driven them into the shady places of amusement or to the dark corners of the courts and alleys where evil lurked. Young people would meet in spite of the vicar's and his wife's well-meant yet unwise efforts to keep them apart. Why should they not use sanctified common sense in their dealings with the poor in their recreations.—Daily Mail.

PROBLEM OF THE ALIEN STILL WORRYING BRITAIN —STRONGER LAWS NEEDED

LONDON, July 8.—England has been considerably exercised about her alien population since the recent seige of the east-end anarchists, who held the police and troops at bay. With the aid of the census returns a calculator has been working out figures to show how much London and other cities are affected.

While there is nothing like the cosmopolitanism of New York or, indeed, most American cities, it is shown that the alien population in England is a serious item, owng to the pressure of competition in an old and thickly populated land. In the whole of Britain there are about 300,000 aliens, of which Russians and Poles are about a third, with Germans a sixth, and Americans a tenth of the whole.

Many in Scotland

London has by far the greatest number, though there are over 20,000 in Scotland, mostly miners. Colonies also exist in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Cardiff, Sheffield and Birmingham.

In the last few years there has been a marked decrease in alien crime, partly because alien criminals are now liable to be deported. Home Secretary Winston Churchill stated in the house of commons recently that last year only showed 2271 alien prisoners in British jails, or less than one per cent. of the total. Curiously enough, according to the latest available figures, Americans and Germans put in more appearance in the dock than the Russians and Poles put together. The facts clearly prove that restrictive laws have reduced the criminal element, so it is probable further restrictions will be imposed to keep out the diseased, deformed and vicious.

Gain to Country

M. J. Landa, who has made alien immigration a speciality, is convinced that any country gains by admitting healthy and efficient alien citizens, and he concludes that even overcrowded England gains rather than loses by it. But his critics point to the fact that the flower of British youth are going overseas while their place is taken by the dregs of foreign slums. And they contend the census returns are illusory, since the alien Schlesniger has a habit of becoming "Sinclair" soon after arrival, and a recent notorious criminal, calling himself Morrison was proved to be a Russian named Morris Stein when he first landed at Dover.—Calgary Herald.

CONVENTION CALL!

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 112 Florence Street, Ottawa, Ont., July 10th, 1911.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trade Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Local Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:—

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers,

The Twenty-seventh Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in Paget Hall, Seventh Avenue, East Calgary, Province of Alberta, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 11th, 1911, and will continue in Session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

This meeting promises to be one of exceptional interest to the organized labor bodies of Canada because of the many important matters that will come before it for consideration. Each year has witnessed a wonderful growth in the intricacy and difficulty of the problems to be dealt with by the Congress, and the Calgary Convention will be easily first in this respect. Among the subjects to be discussed are the following:

1. Dominion and Provincial Legislation.
2. The Immigration Laws.
3. The Eight Hour Bill.
4. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly.
5. The Winnipeg Street Railway strike.
6. The Western Coal Miners' difficulty, as well as the strikes in Nova Scotia.
7. The work of the Provincial Federations, notably that of British Columbia.
8. Abolition of Chinese tax and substitution of agreement or understanding as with Japan.
9. "Imperial" Labor Exchanges.
10. The arrest of McNamara.
11. Non-observance of municipal fair wage clauses.
12. The attempt upon the part of Russia to secure the surrender of Federenko.
13. The Judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Gompers' case.

In addition to these, there are many other matters of vital and every-day interest to the workers. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every affiliated body should be well represented.

In summoning this Convention, your Executive Council cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of a large representation of delegates at Calgary Times are progressing and the Labor Movement must imbibe some of the freshness and vigor that animate our Western brothers. The problems of the movement are becoming more complex and require the best of the best minds.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GLOCKLING,
President

GUSTAVE FRANCQ
Vice-President

P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer

Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

CARTOON, CARICATURE, OR WHAT?

In the days of our childhood we used to draw pictures of horses and write underneath, "This is a horse," lest it might be mistaken for some unknown and unclassified animal. A similar thought must have actuated the cartoonist (!) of the Victoria Daily Times, when drawing what purports to be a resemblance of W. R. Ross, as it is so labelled, otherwise we would not have recognized for what it was intended. See issue, Friday, July 7.

ARRESTING MINERS TO KILL STRIKE

DENVER, Col., July 8.—The arrest of union miners, and their haling before Judge Greely Whitford on charges if violating the injunction issued by Whitford last fall, are simply moves taken by the Northern Coal and Coke Company to break up the strike which has been in force since April, 1910, is the answer of the miners.

The law forbidding the importation of strike breakers, passed by the last general assembly, will make it difficult for the mine owners to bring in men from the other states as they did all last winter.

The strikebreakers who were at work all the winter, and through the spring have left because there has been but little work for them in May and June.

This, the union men believe is at the bottom of the revival of the injunction.

Eleven men are now out on bail.

Warants are now out for the arrest of Antone Kosonis, John Newcomb, George Bogdonas and Kas Gardjurgis

In all likelihood other arrests will follow. The statements of the miners and the city officials of Lafayette, now awaiting trial, seems to bear out the theory that the arrests are made simply to break up the long drawn and resolute battle of the miners for increased wages and better working conditions.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

FREE BATHS IN THE BEER CITY FAMOUS

Goodness gracious! What's going to happen? Those visionary Socialists of Milwaukee are actually going to allow the river to be used for bathing purposes. Instructions will be furnished free. Such paternalism will destroy the incentive of the individual! We don't know what puarticular incentive, unless it be to drown. Again, the very idea of the "great unwashed" taking a bath! It shocks our delicate sensibilities. The worst feature of this unheard of departure is that heretofore we have so loudly proclaimed against these Socialists not having a "practical" idea that we dislike to feel that we have erred. Would strongly urge the importance of getting out an injunction against thes disturbers of established order. They may next determine that only pure foods shall be supplied, habitable dwellings rented, and no end of other "anarchistic" notions may be adopted. In the words of the typewriter's slogan "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," or infanticide cease, because of the mortality table show a decrease, unemployment become more intense, and then, in order to provide employment, some radical legislature be enacted that, involving even those, who like myself, are known generally as — A GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

MEN OF SLAVERY GIRD FOR BATTLE

Men of slavery, gird for battle,
You have glorious work to do,
Proletariats, wealth producers,
Heroes steadfast, brave and true,
Let no false star guide your footsteps,
Falter not at Freedom's call,
High your standard floats above you,
Plant it on the outer wall.

Men of slavery, gird for battle,
Not with sword in bloody strife,
But with UNION as your armor,
Healing wounds and shielding life,
Strike the foe, but not with rapier,
Bullets are but thoughts in lead,
Swords and sabres are not needed
'Neath the glorious flag of red.

Men of slavery, gird for battle,
Follow straight where duty leads;
Valor rests not in loud clamor,
Freedom's sword is starr'ed with deeds,
Every rood of land calls to you,
Tongu'd with wrong's deep bitter wail,
Memories of so many centuries
Break in blood within your vale.

Men of slavery, gird for battle,
Sacred is your flag and cause,
Love of kindred, mercy, justice—
These o'er top all man-made laws.
Heaven hath place for every hero
Clad in armor wrought in light,
Leading men from chains and serfdom
To the heights of Truth and Right.

Men of slavery, gird for battle,
Workers of the world unite
Think of how you are exploited,
Join us in this noble fight.
Fill the ranks and aye press forward,
Socialism now doth point the way,
And the darkest clouds have vanished,
As her sceptre lights the day.

HENRY COSGROVE,
Fernie, B.C.

ALDERMAN UNSEATED FOR SUPPLYING MATERIALS TO CITY CONTRACTOR

Upon a motion made before the Master in Chambers at Toronto, for an order setting aside the election of respondent (Homan) an alderman of the city of Niagara Falls, the following judgment was given on Many 23 last. On October 19, 1910, a contract was awarded to Mr. Ferris for the erection of a fire hall in the city of Niagara Falls, to cost $5,000. The work was begun shortly thereafter, but is not yet finished. The relator (Slater) charges that the respondent has, as well before as since the election in January last, furnished supplies and material to the contractor, and that he has thereby vacated his seat as alderman. In the face of all the evidence as to respondent furnishing doors, bricks, etc., it is difficult to see why Homan, the respondent, who was present, was not called to give evidence in explanation, especially to such a suggestive fact as that of Homan's name being on the door-frames, taken in conjunction with the numerous bills of materials, all made out to him, and receipted as paid by him. I therefore, feel bound to hold that the relator has given sufficient proof of his allegations, and that the motion to have the respondent unseated must be allowed with costs. This decision has since been appealed against.—Labor Gazette for June.

The Alberta Government would do well to act on the riders attached to the verdict in the Bellevue disaster. These riders urged an increase of inspection; the equipment of a rescue station in that section on the lines adopted by the British Columbia Government, the equipment of mines with telephones; an investigation of the means of preventing caves and their results. The last rider was not the least important in that it pointed to negligence on the part of both operators and employees in observance of the Mines Regulation Act, and urged the strict enforcement of the law. The B. C. Mining and Engineering Record.

(Ed.—"Increase of Inspection," we would translate "thoroughness of inspection," failure to do so should mean the immediate dismissal of the guilty one, otherwise governmental "inspection" (sic) becomes not only farcical, but should a disaster happen afterwards contributory negligence can consistently be charged against the authorities.)

Special Excursion To Creston

¶ Date will be announced later—so watch for it.

Visiting the entire district See before you buy. Write me for full particulars.

Dig in the ground for a livelihood, you'll be under soon enough! Five acres cultivated will prolong life and provide a competence for old age.

Eight 10-Acre Tracts $300

each, easily cleared, Burton City, well located and water

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

The Home Bank of Canada

To send money anywhere in Canada, or the United States, take out a Money Order through the Home Bank. Registration at the Post Office is not then necessary. This is a safe method. The Home Bank will give you a receipt for the Money Order, which is a guarantee that the amount will be paid to the person, or firm, you direct. The Home Bank's rates for Money Orders are:

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" over $ 5. and not over $10	6 "
" " $10. " " " $30	10 "
" " $30. " " " $50	15 "

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

THE FARMER, THE TARIFF, AND MODERN MACHINERY

THE Morning Albertan, commenting editorially upon the small number of people who had attended Borden's meetings, states that "The farmers of Alberta have too much business sense to be drawn away from self-interests by declarations in favor of boards to adjust tariff and frantic waving of the old flag." They are moved (mark ye) not by patriotism, the last refuge of the scoundrel, according to Dr. Johnson, not because of any fear of the annexation bogey, not because of any philanthropic buncombe of wishing to see the millions well fed, but by "self-interests."

Just so! On the other hand, those who oppose Reciprocity do so because they likewise fear its effect upon their self-interest. We admire candor—it is refreshing, because rare.

The farming class, having to compete in the world's market without any saving restrictions on what they produce, therefore wish the same rule to apply on what they use.

Several years ago a Detroit daily gave prizes to the best essays on 'What a Farmer Needs to Know." The winner of the second prize said: "All that a farmer needs to know is the way to market and the way home again, because the price of his products is fixed for him, and for the articles he buys he must pay the fixed price also."

The farmer who works alone never makes a fortune by the sweat of his own brow, but he may make a comfortable competence for his old age, provided he is able to make use of the labors of his wife and children, their "wages" to consist of food and such clothing as may be found in the catalogues of department houses as "farmer'" specials. He has, however, one advantage over the wage earner, and that is he possesses the title deeds to a steady job.

There are men who have started life as farmers that have become well-to-do but invariably it will be found that it is not by their individual effort, but by the sale of their land at increased prices, caused, as the single taxers term it by "unearned increment," or in some instances by a practice of skimping have succeeded in saving enough to enable them to exploit others.

The farmer, like everybody else, determines his actions in acordance with what he thinks will best promote his self-interest, to do otherwise would be foolish. Farming is the one industry which has not yet reached the stage of development that obtains in manufacturing and transportation but that it will soon follow in the same lines is evidenced by the introduction of cultivation on a large scale with its 2- steam ploughs drawn by the many horsepower steam engine, its 1500 lb. roller pulverizer, and other modern scientific agricultural implements.

These cost large sums of money, and will place the man with his 12 inche gang plows, horse-drawn, in a similar comparison to that of the old stage coach with the Imperial Limited Express.

MICHEL AND ITS WATER SUPPLY

ONE of the most fertile sources of fever is recognized to be polluted water. Attention has quite frequently been called to the lack of sanitation in Michel the seepage from the dwellings percolating the earth and emptying into the river, the water from which is used for drinking purposes.

This would seem to be the worst that could happen, but it isn't, as now the waters are receiving another admixture of matter resulting from the hydraulicking of coal at Corbin giving the water an inky color and a distinctive flavor. The authorities are to be notified forthwith, and immediate steps should be taken to abate the nuisance, and likewise remove as far as scientifically possible the dangers of infectious diseases.

That great bodies move slowly is axiomatic, but all bodies that do move slowly are not great. There may be exceptions to this rule, if so we hope it may be exemplified in the instance under consideration.

The children of Michel go to school and read about domestic hygiene, while within sight of the building is a germ laden stream. What consistency!

STREET SPEAKING IN NELSON

THE residents of the beautiful city of Nelson who revere the good old days of our grandfathers and bemoan their disappearance from the scene of to-day's activities should congratulate themselves upon the possession of a council justly entitled to a niche in the Hall of Fame (Fossil Department), alongside the School of Trustees of Lancaster, Ohio, of 1828, who were perfectly willing to allow the use of the school building for various purposes, but specifically prohibited them for the discussion of such subjects as railways and telegraphs, because they were schemes of His Satanic Majesty.

A by-law has been passed to regulate street speaking and this undoubtedly is aimed at the soap box orators who discuss economic subjects. They may deny this but the naive (Note to Op.—Don't spell this with a "K") admission that it is not intended to apply to the Salvation Army shows a keen sense of discrimination which lets the cat out of the bag.

What has become of those squawkers about "class legislation" so insistently shouted on when there is any discussion in the legislative assemblies upon labor questions?

The retort discourteous may be uttered: "Why not hire a hall?" To which we make reply: "It is not necessary, the street is a public thoroughfare and if one man or one institution is allowed to speak or hold services thereon, whether for the discussion of the beauties of the bright and happy unknown land or the ugliness of the dismal and unhappy here and now, then none can be equitably denied the use.

In the Old Country, where, by the way, traffic of most towns is somewhat heavier than that of Baker Street, even on a busy day, speakers are not molested, but should any block of the traffic occur it is relieved, not by the removal of the speaker, but by the policeman courteously requesting the bystanders so to disperse themselves as to enable the channel of transit to be open wide enough to allow pedestrians or vehicles, as the case may be, to pass along. This of course, does not apply to Fleet Street or the Strand.

Quite frequently these street gatherings are preliminary to a meeting to be held indoors and the invitation is more likely to be responded to when given thus direct than through the medium of handbill distribution.

If the city fathers feel that their paternal protection is essential for the safeguarding of the electorate (like those of Lancaster already cited) then let them come out boldly and state specifically against whom their ordinance is directed and not hide their light (!) under a bushel of pretexts about blocking the sidewalk. We hope the Salvation Army may continue to use the highways and byways for their exhortations, but at the same time if any others allow themselves to be suppressed while conducting orderly meetings they deserve to be quashed, but we do not anticipate the by-law will have any deterrent effect.

There is a principle involved, and should any disturbance arise it is the duty of the policeman to see that the peace is kept, but not by any high handed tactless attempt to apply a gag law. Discrimination is not tolerant, nor do we expect it will be tolerated, regardless of any hair-splitting distinction of the Nelson city fathers.

A FEW COLD FACTS

WE are pleased to note that the Fernie Free Press does not consider that $90 is a munificent return for a month's labor in the mines, but we assure our co-tem that he pays us a tribute which we must decline to accept in charging us with being guilty of humanitarianism. There is one slight omission that may have been inadvertently made or not (we are inclined to the negative), and that is he conveniently limits his criticism to the $90 man, entirely ignoring the large percentage of those we dealt with who average less than $60

We have no false notions regarding either party. The operators' hearts are not bubbling over with any mawkish sentimentality, and if an individual's pay envelope contains 90 or more dollars it is because he has not only earned that amount for himself, but also a surplus value for the employer.

The remark has quite frequently been made in our hearing that it is not right (!) that the company should have so many men on the pay roll when by having a lesser number there would be more steady work with corresponding average increase per man. We do not so regard the companies action with any metaphysical "right" or "wrong" ideas. They are engaged in the coal mining industry for the profit they can get out of it. At an time they may receive orders for larger quantities than usual provided they give prompt delivery. To effect this without loss accruing to them a reserve contingent of workers is necessary. Again, although there are many who will deny the existence of a struggle between employers and men they readily accept the belief that it is to the companies' interests to keep the men in financial straits ,otherwise they might become too independent and make unreasonable (!) demands. This may not sound nice, nor do we so regard it, but look the situation full in the face and state facts that are self-evident.

We likewise realize that given the opportunity the workers will make demands that are unreasonable (!) viewed from the standard of the employer, but in both cases the reasonableness (!) or unreasonableness (!) is determined by the power behind.

These conflicts are going on wherever commercialism holds sway, as is clearly shown that, in addition to the coal strike affecting the immediate vicinity we have the strike in the building trades in Vancouver; the Structural Bridge Workers on the railroads; an expected strike of the C. P. R. machinists is reported from Winnipeg; Brewery workers in Winnipeg are reported to have quit work. To enumerate all the existing strikes in the U. S. would occupy too much space. Manchester, England, the teamsters; Liverpool, the dock yard yard employes and the tobacco warehousemen; Wales, the coal mine workers; Hamburg, Germany, the stevedores; Christiana, Norway, 15,000 mine workers have been locked out.

These are but a few of the instances of the many squabbles that are in progress, all indicative of an unrest that instead of abating is very likely to continue, although temporary truces may be patched up in spots, the root cause remaining precludes the possibility of a permanent peace.

Instead of following the tactics of the ostrich it behooves every single individual to investigate, because there is no telling who will be next involved and we might as well make up our minds now and cease further procrastination, that there can be no peace so long as one class is robbed by the other class. They who commit the robbery are no more blamable than those who permit it.

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MAN WHO SLUGGED STRIKERS PUNISHED

An Instance of How Milwaukee Socialists Serve Working Class

By Oscar Rademaker

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The slugging of strikers is promptly and duly punished by the Socialist administration of Milwaukee. Just recently the District Attorney prosecuted effectively a non-union man for assaulting a union picket of the local Cigar Makers Union.

In every respect the Socialists serve the working class. On their behalf the City Council appropriated $10,000 for the use of the Anti-Tuberolcsis Commission, and passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of the common drinking cup in public places. The city needs a municipal electric lighting plant and the Socialists voted an appropriation of $6,000 for preliminary work. This lighting plant would have been furnished long ago were it not for the numerous injunctions issued against the city administration by capitalist judges. Who are the genuine friends of the public schools? Socialists. And they voted for an issue of $47,000 of school bonds.

Likewise are our public servants active in the county administration. Supervisor Hensing (Socialist) lately introduced a resolution in the County Board instructing the District Attorney to prosecute former County Clerks for embezzlement of public money. Supervisor Heath (Socialist) introduced a resolution calling on the District Attorney to give an opinion as to the legality of the County Board giving financial aid to impoverished families unable to provide for their children instead as heretofore depriving the parents of their children by sending them to the Home of Dependent Children, a place naturally void of loving care. This resolution is a slap at those liars or ignoramuses who constantly cry that the Socialists want to disrupt the family.

Socialists will make the County Prison a place of correction instead of punishment. The County Board has accordingly bought a large farm where offenders will be out in the open air raising vegetables, etc., for their own consumption. The prisoners will be segregated according to ther degrees. So everything is moving in Milwaukee towards a better and more pleasant city for all concerned.—N. Y. Call.

WORLD-WIDE STEEL TRUST WAS FORMED

BRUSSEL, July 11.—Delegates at the conference of steel men concluded their business the other day by the organization of a committee of thirty, with Judge Gray as chairman, to perfect a plan for an international association of steel men, and then adjourned. There was no intimation among the delegates as to when the committee would meet to present its final report, but it is the general opinion that it will be late in the fall before the step in the great combination will be taken. Gray said that the conference has been a pronounced success and he feels that a long step has been taken towards a common world code of feeling and practice on the steel industry.

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

Wanted to know the whereabouts of one John Shone, age 40 years; height 5 feet 7 inches; complexion dark. Last heard from in Alaska, was at that time thinking of going to Washington, U. S. A., or B. C., Canada, but has not been heard from since.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts would greatly oblige by giving information to Mr. Thomas Shone, No. 3, Spring Gardens, Philadelphia Fence Houses, Co. Durham, England, or Mr. R. J. Little, P. O. Box 225, Nanaimo, B. C.

The good God has given you two ears and one mouth, in which he has shown great wisdom; therefore, hear twice as much as you speak.—Op.

A BUSTED CONCERN

All the Pacific Coast is watching preparations for the impending struggle between the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds for the oil business of the western states. Following the purchase of ground for a large distributing station at Richmond Beach by the Asiatic Oil Company, which is the coast name for the Shell Royal Dutch Companies of the Orient, controlled by the Rothschilds, the Standard Oil announces that it would establish the largest station of the kind on the Pacific coast immediately adjoining the ground taken by the foreigners. The Standard is to spent $1,000,000 extending its facilities for handling the Northwest business. Both sides admit that the new Katalla, Alaska, oil fields, where the Standard has contracted to purchase 100,000 barrels of gasoline-producing oil as soon as it can be shipped, have a most important bearing on the future of the oil business, and both are seeking advantageous locations for handling the new product.—Pacific N. W. Service.

(Ed.—For a "busted" concern like the Standard Oil Co. the above notice of expenditure involves a snug sum. Why not make a gentleman's agreement and divide up the world between them, like the American Tobacco Trust did with the British? But then 'Competition is the life of Trade.' Eh!)

LIVING ON OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

A man known as Sir David Doonaught was charged with having lived for thirty years on wealth which he did nothing to produce.

Magistrate—This is a serious charge

Prisoner—I fail to see it, sir.

Magistrate—Do you plead guilty?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Magistrate—How did you come to have wealth?

Prisoner—I inherited it from my father.

Magistrate—How much did you inherit?

Prisoner—£20,000 ,sir.

Magistrate—You say you have lived on that?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—What is your cost of living?

Prisoner—£1,000 a year, sir.

Magistrate—Then it must have taken £30,000 to cover your cost of living for thirty years?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Magistrate — Have you worked any during that time?

Prisoner (indignantly)—No, sir.

Magistrate—Then you must be £10,000 in debt?

Prisoner—No, sir; I'm a rich man.

Magistrate—That seems strange. You commenced with £20,000; you produced nothing; you have spent £30,000 and you are still rich. Will you kindly explain?

Prisoner—I have no explanation to give other than I have lived on my money.

Magistrate—How much do you still possess?

Prisoner—20,000, sir.

Magistrate—Exactly the amount you had thirty years ago?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—And in the interval you have produced nothing?

Prisoner—No, sir.

Magistrate—And you have spent £30,000.

Magistrate—Then I find it clearly proven that you have defrauded the community to the extent of £30,000. Your tale about living on your money, and still possessing your money, may be good enough for the working classes, but it won't go down with us. It is quite clear to us that you've been living on that which others produced, and that you have not spent a single penny of your own money. Sentence deferred.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

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A Union House

Prop., J. S. BARRATT

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FERNIE BRANCH L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

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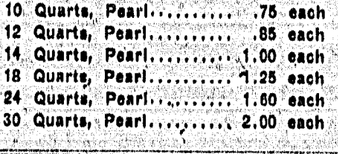

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News of The District Camps

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Michel v. Bellevue

On Saturday last Michel Football Club played another league match when Bellevue were the visitors. The fixture was an attractive one and this, together with the fact that Bellevue have not been defeated this year, was the means of drawing a large crowd to witness the game. Bellevue team felt full of confidence of defeating the blue and white. The homesters also have a record to maintain, as they have not lost a home match this season. The Michel team was strengthened by the reappearance of the Rev. G. Millett. Bellevue were fully represented.

Michel—Jim Moore, goal; S. Moore and Jim Watson, backs; Thos. Jackson W. Jenkins, J. Ferguson (capt.), halves; Joe Harper, F. Beddington, Rev. G. Millett, H. Brown, Sim Weaver, forwards.

Bellevue—H. Fisher, goal; R. Dugdale (capt), and T. Dugdale, backs; D. Miller, Friston, Jepson, halves; T. Gomm, Sloan, Varley, Easton J. Hutton, forwards.

Referee: Mr. J. Caulfield, Coal Creek.

Michel won the toss. Varley kicked off and Bellevue forwards went off with a burst, and in the first five minutes Sloan headed in and Varley put in a dangerous shot, but Moore got it away in fine style. Returning to the attack, Easton called upon Moore to clear. For the first ten minutes the home defence had a warm time of it. After this the homesters warmed up to their work, Millett obtained and made his way towards Bellevue goal and giving a fine pass to Beddington the latter shot, but Fisher got it away. The homesters once more attacked, and Millett went straight through the defence and scored a fine goal twenty minutes from the start. Bellevue tried hard to draw on level terms, but their best efforts collapsed before the stern defence of the Michel boys. Harper and Beddington got away on the right and Harper centering, and showing splendid judgment in placing, dropped the ball right at Millett's feet; the latter shot and hit the upright, but Weaver caught the rebound and scored the second goal for the homesters. Another raid by the Michel forwards ended in Geo. Millett finding the net for No. 3. T. Gomm and Sloan got away on the right and forced a fruitless corner.

Half-time score—Michel, 3; Bellevue nil.

Millett restarted for Michel and once again they had the visitor's defence in trouble. Brown, after benting several of the defence transferred the ball to Harper, the latter scored, only to be pulled up for offside. In this half there was only one team in the picture. Only once were the visitors like scoring in this half, and that when the forwards broke away on the left and Hutton centering in fine style, Varley obtained, the latter sending in a swift, low shot, which caused Moore to fall full length in saving. From this they forced a corner, but nothing came of it. Again the nippy Michel forwards got away and Beddington found the net, but this was ruled off sides. Again they took up the aggressive and Joe Harper, after beating Jepson, took the ball right to the net. This also was claimed by the referee to be offsides, when all the spectators thought it was the best goal obtained in the match.

Final score—Michel, 3; Bellevue, nil.

Michel have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their fine display, and it was by sheer merit that they gained their victory, the three goals were gained as the result of promptness and determination in attack, with an opportunism that has been lacking in most matches.

Crows Nest Pass League Table

	Plyd	W.	L.	Dr.	Pts
Michel	6	4	1	1	9
Bellevue	5	2	1	2	6
Coal Creek	5	2	1	2	6
Coleman	5	1	3	1	3
Frank	5	1	4	0	2

Installation of officers of the I. O. O. F., Michel Lodge, No. 54, by Mr. J. A. Murray, D. G. M., took place on Friday night last at Crahan's Hall. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: T. Spruston N.G., N. Huby, V.G., J. Sewell, R.S., A. Matusky, F.S., J. Berry, Fr., D. Lundy, Ch., A. Newton, R.S.N.G., G. Spencer, L.S.N.G., R. Spruston, R.S.V.G., D. Morris, L.S.V.G., D. Davies, J.G., F. Pollitt, O.G., W. Ridley, Warden, J. McLeod, Conductor. After the installation a grand social and smoker was provided by the social committee. The following musical program was gone through: song by Bro. W. Ridley, When the Sunset Turns the Ocean Blue to Gold; song, Bro. J. Hutton, Loch Lomond; comic song, Bro. J. Sewell, I Love My Wife, But Oh, You Kid; song, Bro. T. Mathers, One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Akin; recitation, Bro. D. Grundy, Single Heir.

A. Almond presided at the piano. A vote of thanks was accorded to the the chairman, the social committee and artists by D. G. Stedman, and seconded by Bro J McLeod, which brought a very successful evening to a close.

Mr. Robt. Fairclough, from Coal Creek, was visiting friends here on Sunday and returned to the Creek on Tuesday.

Mrs. Streethorse, from Corbin, was here, visiting her many friends, on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. Millett left here on Monday night's local for Spokane, where he intends staying for a week.

Mr Sam Moore left here on Saturday night's passenger for Coleman, where he intends making his new home. Sam has secured a new job as bartender at the Union Hotel.

The daughter of Mr. Wm. Carr just out from England, are visiting their uncle, Mr. Harry Carr. Michel seems dull to them after having left a place like Bongs.

Mrs. and Miss Hogan, of Coleman, were visiting Mrs. Ted Lawrenson this week.

For the last six or eight days the Michel Creek has been colored like ink. This is owing to the fact that the Coal Company at Corbin are washing off the face of the mountain by hydraulic force, the dirt being washed down into the creek. Michel inhabitants have to drink this water, and it is to be hoped that the government will take some steps towards stopping this. We are glad to learn that a petition is being signed by the inhabitants of Mchel requesting the Government to take some action, and we hope that it may have the desired effect.

We are glad to learn that the Michel fire bosses, and those holding certificates, organised last Sunday. It is to be hoped that the same will be carried out in alll the camps of the Pass.

Two Itallans discovered a cub bear in the Erickson Valley and brought same into camp. It is only the size of a cat and is a source of amusement for the children.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lawrenson are visiting Coleman this week.

Mr. Thos. Taylor and family were the guests of Mr and Mrs. Powell, of Coleman, yesterday.

All visitors to the Calgary Exhibition have returned and quote "There's no place like Calgary."

Mr. Thomas Spruston, superintendent has moved into his new house in the Park.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

At a well attended meeting held in the Eagle Hall it was decided to organize a male voice choir to be known as Coleman Lyric Choir. This society will be under the able directorship of Mr. Thomas Leyshon, and the members will attend the practices we are confident that ere long we shall be able to boast of a musical body that will be hard to beat anywhere as there is not the slightest doubt that there is excellent natural ability in this community and it only requires development to bring it out. Every lover of music is invited to attend the practice nights on Fridays, and those possessing good voices are earnestly requested to join and help the good cause along.

Mrs. Percy Porter presented her better half with a fine daughter on Thursday last, but we regret to learn that the mother is not progressing very rapidly.

The Union officials for the next term are; President, D. Hyslop; Secretary, William Graham; Pit Committee, D. Hyslop, W. Graham and J. Glendenning.

There is an excellent opening for a garage here in Coleman and now that the automobiles are making trips through here this is an excellent point to establish a repair shop, as the roads are by no means in first rate shape, particularly through the Pass, and we hope that this matter will be taken in hand by the government as it means a great deal to those who use this method of locomotion.

A large delegation of our local Orangemen journeyed to the 12th of July celebration held at Lethbridge, accompanied by the Blairmore Band, which latter, by the way, is making excellent progress, and although it is but seven weeks since they received their instruments, they are quite capable of satisfactorily fulfilling any engagements that they get.

Mrs. Venables has just returned home after a delightful tour through India, and likewise enjoing a visit to friends and relatives in England.

Mrs. W. Carr and family arrived from Lancashire, so now Billy will be able to drop the figure 7 and get the 7 dollars a day for support.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

That the pen is mightier than the sword is borne out by the statement made in the Calgary News-Telegram that Mr. Ashley Cooper, formerly of the City-by-the-Bow, is now Mayor of Wynndel, B. C.

For the benefit of those of our readers who do not know where this place is situated, would inform them that it is on the C.P.R. line about four miles west of Creston, and in close proximity to Wegens of strawberry fame.

COAL CREEK BY 174

Born at Coal Creek on July 1st to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Ross, a fine daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Sam Clarke arrived back in camp last Thursday after spending a few weeks in Calgary and Edmonton. He says it is a great country.

Mr. W. R. Wilson, general manager of the C.N.P.C.C. paid a visit up here on Monday, taking a look around the new prospects, which are very numerous.

Bob Fairclough was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pierpoint at Michel last week-end.

Miss Edith Langdon left here on Monday morning to visit friends at the identical spot where the big red apples and bananas are supposed to grow, which goes by the name of Elko.

Arthur De Altroy and Jas. Marmaghe left here on Monday for a trip down into Sunny Alberta to see how the crops are coming on.

A certain gentleman in C. C. is to be seen daily taking exercise with dumb bells and indian clubs, whether he is in training for football or running we do nor know, but a little bird has whispered that he is going to get married.—Some day.

District Board Member J. E. Smith went down to Michel on business on Wednesday morning.

The sixth supply of provisions have been distributed up here this week.

The junior football team up here challenge any junior team under 17 years of age in the Crow's Nest Pass for a supper of doughnuts, peanuts or ice cream. For further information apply to Jas. Logan, trainer, Coal Creek.

An enjoyable impromptu dance was given in the club hall on Wednesday evening by some of our local Orange boys, when about 40 couples tripped the light fantastic till 2 a.m. Music was supplied by Chas. Percy.

Owing to shortness of finance the Coleman footballers were unable to fulfill their league fixture up here last Saturday. However they are billed to appear here this Saturday in the first round of the Mutz Cup, and as Coleman have been the winners of this cup the last two seasons, a very fast game can be assured. The Creek boys have been putting in some good practice, and mean to do their utmost to capture this trophy. The following is the Creek line-up: Thos. Banns (capt)., goal; P. Hesketh and Thos. Oakley, backs; J. Mills, W. Parnell, R. Johnson, halves. G. Booth, W. Pilkington, J. Manning, Jas. Barr, B. Hartwell forwards. Reserves: Ben Smith (forward), Geo. Cooper (goal), Jas. Paterson (forwards). Linesman: R. Billsborough.

Don't forget to bring your purse or old stocking and look for Professor Hughes with his straw hat and a big rosette.

Down, down they have to go.

MINING NOTES

Mr. Cumming, of J. W. Cumming & Co., the noted mining tools makers, lately returned from his periodical tour of the West. He reports the mines about Fernie, Frank and thereabouts completely tied up, and thinks that the U. M. W.'s are mischief makers whehever they go. Every time he comes back from the west, Mr. Cumming thinks more of the east. There is no comparison between the people there and here. There they have only one aim in life and that to secure the dollar. The social status of the miners is far below Nova Scotia, accounted for in large part by the fact that many foreigners are at work in the mines. Mr. Cumming has a nice branch of his business established in Lethbridge. Here a fine stock of mining tools are kept and distributed to the numerous collieries within a radius of twenty miles. Many car loads of tools will be sent went this year as last.—Free Lance, Westville, N. S.

DR. GORDON IS NOT VERY OPTIMISTIC

WINNIPEG, Man., July 7.—Dr. C. W Gordon, better known as "Ralph Connor," and who has been sitting at various points in the Crows Nest district of Alberta, as Chairman of the Conciliation Board, which has been trying to settle the strike, returned to Winnipeg to-day and was not particularly optimistic as to the prospects He expressed the hope indeed that the strike now going on would be settled before any further injury was done to the people of the West.

"The board of arbitration have given their decision," he said, "on which both parties can meet but unfortunately at the present time this decision has not been accepted. I am hopeful that both sides will see the equity of this proposition we have presented them and will come to a reasonable attitude regarding it."

He went on to say that unless a settlement was reached in the near future the would be bound to be a raise in the price of coal in Manitoba from the fact that much of the supply of Pennsylvania anthracite would be diverted from this province to Alberta. The price of this coal today is $10.50 a ton.

THE SITUATION UP-TO-DATE

If brevity be the soul of wit so likewise is the report of the coal strike.

Reports are being published in the press and likewise received from different points along the railway lines that the supplies of black diamonds are exceedingly scanty. At all the coal camps the men are firm in their determination to continue the fight for better living conditions, and although all sorts of reports are current they emanate from highly imaginative brains without foundation in fact.

John Morton, of Sand Coulee, Mont., I.B. M. for District 27, arrived in the city on Sunday last as special representative from the International organization to work in co-operation with the District officials regarding matters incidental to the strike.

BOSSES PLAN TO JAIL WIVES OF COAL MINERS

DENVER, Colo., July 8.—Attorneys of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, according to reports in the camp are now planning, with the assistance of Greeley Whitford, to fill the county jail of Denver with wives of miners on strike at Lafayette and Louisville.

Already 21 union men have been arrested and are waiting trial on charges This, under the injunction issued by Whitford last winter, but, lest this should not be sufficient to cow the spirit of the miners, and send them back to work with their demands ungranted, the mine owners are planning to strike at their families.

The charge against the women will be that they have jeered strikebreakers. This, under the injunction issued by Whitford, will be sufficient to warrant their imprisonment.

Ed. Doyle, Frank Koenig, Guy Gordon and John Bolton, sr., were brought before Judge Whitford and held for trial on a charge of contempt.

So far attorneys for the miners have received no detailed complaints, or list of the witnesses to be called against their clients.

The arrest of the four men brought before Whitford brings the total of warrants issued up to 21, but Doyle was already under bond, being among those arrested a week ago.

"SHOT FIRERS'" CLAUSE VETOED BY GOVERNOR

DENVER, Col.—Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, it is stated, at the request of the representative of the Miners' Union, has vetoed the coal mining inspection bill, passed by the recent Legislature, which was intended to prevent accidents in the coal mines.

The objection offered by the miners was that the amendment tacked on in the senate required coal miners to pay the cost of shot firing, and it was estimated this would have taken $168,000 every year from the wages of the miners.

Probably the first coal to be mined in the much disputed Alaskan areas will be taken out by the government. The latest project is to establish a naval coal reserve. From this, fuel will be produced for naval operations in the Pacific Ocean. Although this will be a step forward, it will not relieve the situation with regard to the people of Alaska who need coal, as well as those of the Pacific states. As an indication of what may be expected if the Northern fields are opened, the Copper River and Northwestern Railway has already declared that it will build one hundred miles additional trackage as soon as the government says "go ahead." And now all are waiting on Uncle Sam.

FRANK IS NOT ENDANGERED

Prof. E. Odlum, M.A., B.Sc., of Vancouver, B. C., after making an examination of Turtle Mountain at Frank, states positively that there need be no fear concerning future danger from any further mountani slides.

WELL MEANT

A benevolent native of the north of Ireland, desiring to benefit his kind, placed a stone on the bank of the river and on it had this inscription painted: "Notice—When this stone is under water it is unsafe to try and cross the river."

WOMEN BARRED FROM LAWYERS' UNION

WASHINGTON,—It is admitted that the layman may not be able to understand the technicalities of the law, but when common sense is applied it does seem that the law as interpreted by judges is of a peculiarly elusive quantity.

A young lady in Atlanta, Ga., after graduating in the Atlanta Law School with high honors, applied to the Superior Court to become a member of the "lawyers'" union. The business agent of the lawyers' union, Judge Pendleton, has refused to issue to the young lady a "working card,' declaring that to do so would be "unconstitutional.'" Now she can't work. No "open shop goes in the courts.

Ohio C. Barber, head of the match trust, in an open letter to congress, which he has sent to every member of the senate and lower house, advocates the outright government ownership of the railroads and supervision of all trusts. He also announced himself in favor of confiscation by the government of all earnings in excess of 10 per cent on the latter properties.

Such a course, the millionaire says would bring a speedy re-adjustment of chaotic commercial and industrial relations and that trust heads would welcome the stability it would insure. In ten years the railroads manipulators, he alleges, have stolen more money than all the thieves sentenced to prison in half a century. Under present conditions, the big thieves will continue to escape, says he.

These be strange days when a trust magnate finds himself so rattled over the "chaotic" relations in business circles that he wants to see the properties of the other big fellows taken over by the government. It simply shows how the social trend is moving us on towards collectivism. Public ownership and Social-Democracy would only be steps further along. This shows why Socialism is so strong and so irrepressible.

The ownership of the railroads would be a good start, and then the expropriated railroad owners might also get rattled and ask for the ownership of the trusts one after another, clear down to the match trust. It's coming all right.—S. D. Herald.

FARMERS TO DIG BELOW INSTEAD OF ABOVE?

A suggestion appears in a Calgary paper of the 8th inst regarding the coal situation that is refreshingly novel. According to the report, a farmer is quoted as expressing the opinion tection, should go to the mines and dig coal. We do not know what useful purpose the soldiers would serve, unless to prevent the farmers from turning back before they reached the "parting." The miners would not raise any serious objection to the agriculturists extracting coal, and if labor be entitled to all it produces there is no reason to believe that anybody would show any inclination to share the bruised fingers, blistered hands, aching backs and nerve racking fears that the novice at mining would produce.

Probably a reciprocity agreement might be made, the farmers to mine coal and the miners to work on the farms, thus the taxpayers would be saved the expense of the soldiers.

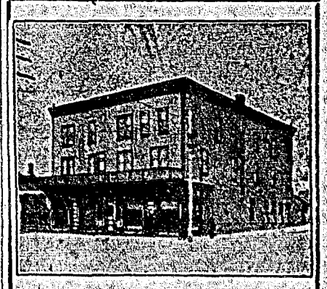
Calgary also possesses a Solon in its civic council who, in his ardent desire to relieve the unpleasant situation resulting from the dearth of coal suggested that the sum of $500 (five hundred dollars be appropriated as a first instalment towards the purchase of a coal mine. His project was not rapturously received.

The interrogative sentences regarding the representatives of the mine-workers and the operators may have originated in the same fertile brain that conceived the idea of the farmers mining coal.

JULY 14—TWO HISTORIC EVENTS.

On July 14th the French celebrate the Fall of the Bastille, that was 122 years ago. July 14th of next week, Lethbridge will celebrate the first aviation stunt, when ELY will FLY. You can't swat this FLY nor keep a good man down. (Oh, behave!)

CLUB
Cigar Store
W. A. INGRAM
Wholesale and Retail
Tobacconist
Barber Shop
Baths
Shoe Shine
Bowling Alleys
Billiards and Pool
Coffee and Sandwich Counter
Hazelwood Buttermilk
Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34



Coleman Hotel
W. H. Murr - Prop.

"HAVE A GLASS"

"It will do you good, and besides it isn't always you're invited to test a superior brand like this.'

There's no gainsaying but what the

SUPERIOR WINE

sold here is a genuine builder up of the system. Claret punches or sherry cobblers made from wine sold here are simply irresistable. For all kinds of wine buy from us.

THE POLLOCK WINE COMPANY
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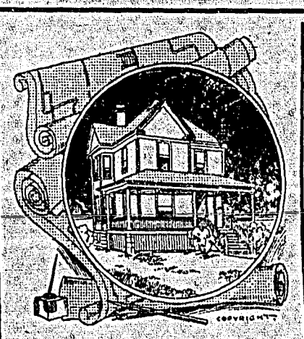

Your Architect
can give you an idea of what you have in mind for that new house of yours, but he

May Plan a House
that costs double what you want to expend. We have figured out how

To Suit Your Pocket
and give you a beautiful home at low figures. You'll save money buying a house of us.

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

T. W. Davies
UNDERTAKER
and
EMBALMER
Coleman, Alta.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

A party of ladies, on it being reported that a certain Captain Silk had arrived in town, exclaimed, with one exception, "What a name for a soldier!

"The fittest name in the world," rejoined a witty female, "for silk can never be worsted."

Weber's STORES
New Michel & Blairmore

The Western Tour.—R. L. Borden: I don't think I've killed him, but—

New Mining Laws of Illinois

The legislature of Illinois at the session recently adjourned, passed several mining bills changing the mining law of the state that has been in force for a number of years.

These bills were presented to the legislature as the result of the work of the Mining Investigation Commission authorized by the Forty-Sixth General Assembly. This commission was composed of three coal operators, three miners and three disinterested persons who had no connection with the coal industry of the state.

The laws passed by the legislature are practically those recommended by the commission, with two exceptions, which have to do with the inspection service rather than directly with the safety feature of the law. The report of the commission recommended an increase of salary for the State Mine Inspector from $1,800 to $3,000. This was not allowed. The report also suggested the substitution of a deputy inspectors instead of county inspectors but this was not agreed to by the legislature and Illinois still has the dual state inspectors appointed by the gover nor, and county inspectors appointed by the county board.

The essential features of the new law are the following: The general direction of mining matters is placed in the hands of the State Mining Board consisting of two practical coal-mining hoisting engineers, and two coal operators. Under the previous law the board was similarly constituted, but it was mainly a board for examining applicants for state certificates. The new law gives the board specific authority and direct supervision over the practice of the state for a period of two years, the president must be a coal operator and the secretary a coal miner. The compensation of the members of the board is five ($5) dollars per day and the number of days service per annum is limited to 100. In addieion to the supervision of mining matters the gathering of statistics and the publication of a coal report is placed under the board. A chief clerk to the board at a salary of $2,000 per annum is provided.

The requirements in regard to qualifications of and examinations for inspectors, mine managers, mine examiners and hoisting engineers are practically the same as in the previous law, excepting that a knowledge of rescue work and first-aid work is required upon the part of mine inspectors and mine managers. It is also a new requirement that all examination papers shall be kept on file, and the applicant may secure a copy free. The requirements for the employment of certificated managers, examiners, and hoisting engineers, are essentially the same as under the old law. The number of mine inspectors has been increased from 10 to 12 and provision made so that inspectors shall have a better allowance for expenses than has been heretofore possible. This is a much-needed improvement, as heretofore not only have the salaries been too small, but the allowance for expenses has been so meager that it was frequently exhausted before the end of the fiscal year and any subsequent inspection had to be done at the personal expense of the inspector. Definite provision has also been incorporated in the law authorizing and directing the State Mining Board to furnish each inspector with the necessary instruwork.

Every mine in which marsh gas has been detected in quantities, which in the judgment of the mining board is dangerous, must be examined at least once in six months by the state inspector. The state board may require the state inspectors to examine any and all mines when they deem it necessary. Inspectors are required to measure the air in the last crosscut in each pair of entries and in the last room of each division in longwall mines and must supply a written report of each inspection to the State Mining Board.

As heretofore, the inspectors continue to be sealers of weights, although it seems to be an unnecessary burden and one that is in no way connected with the safety of the miners.

The requirements in regard to maps are essentially as heretofore, excepting that the data on maps must now include the location and depth of all holes drilled for oil, gas, or water, that penetrate a workable coal seam. In order that the engineer of the coal company may have the data necessary for carrying out this provision, a separate law was enacted requiring the driller of every such hole to file with the county clerk of the county in which the hole is drilled a description and map showing the location of every such hole, which map and description become a part of the title record of the tract of land.

Mines to be abandoned or indefinitely closed are required to be mapped before such abandonment. The state inspector of mines may order additional map to those required by law, if he has any reason to believe that the maps furnished him are inaccurate he may have another map made at the expense of the operator.

The new law has definitely placed the operation of shaft sinking under the inspection service and requires a safe and substantial structure to support the head-sheaves placed at a height of not less than 15 feet above the landing place.

A platform must also be arranged to prevent material from falling into the shaft. No material can be hoisted from the bottom, when men are in the shaft excepting in a bucket or on a cage. Provision is made for properly attaching a rope to the engine drum and for providing the engine with a brake. Not more than four persons can be lowered or hoisted in the bucket at one time and it is unlawful to ride on a loaded bucket. In sinking, all shots must be fired by electricity and the hoisting engineer must be a certificated man.

The second shaft, commonly known as the escapement shaft, shall be not less than 500 feet or more than 2,000 feet from the hoisting shaft, excepting that in mines employing 10 men or less this distance may not be less than 250 feet. The escapement shaft, if equipped with a cage for hoisting men, must conform to all of the requirements of the hoisting shaft in reference to the hoisting and lowering of men.

Several material changes have been made in the regulations about the shaft bottom and provision is now made for a passageway from one side of the cage to the other, "free from obstruction and dry as possible and not less than 3 feet wide and for the use of men only; animals or cars shall not be taken through such passageway while the men are passing or desirous of passing through such passageway.

A refuge place or places for men coming out at the close of the day's work shall be provided off the main bottom, at such place or places and of such size as approved by the mine inspector. The places shall be not more than 400 feet from the hoisting shaft.

No inflammable structure can be erected or re-erected on the surface within 100 feet of any hoisting shaft or escapement shaft excepting in mines employing 10 men or less, and no oil or similarly inflammable materials can be stored within 100 feet of any hoisting or escapement shaft or within a mine.

The regulations in regard to safety lamps have been considerably extended and at every mine in the state there must now be kept at least two safety lamps and as many more as may be required by the state mine inspector.

The regulations for the use of the safety lamps are also quite stringent. No man is allowed to use one until he has shown that he understands the proper use thereof and the danger of tampering with it. In any mine where locked safety lamps are used it is made a misdemeanor for an unauthorized person to have in his possession any means for unlocking a safety lamp or any matches or other means of producing a fire.

To reduce the danger from excessive shooting in closed places the following provision is made: "When undercut or sheared, the entry, cross-cut and room neck may be advanced concurrently, but not more than one cutting shall be shot in the room neck until the cross-cut is finished; and after the entry has advanced 15 feet beyond the location of the new cross-cut, only one shot shall be fired in the entry to two in either or both the cross-cut and room neck at the same shooting time.

"When not undercut or sheared, the entry and cross-cut may be advanced concurrently, but no room shall be opened in advance of the last open cross-cut, and after the entry has advanced 15 feet beyond the location of a new cross-cut only one shot shall be fired in the entry to two in the cross-cut at the same shooting time.

"Not more than three shots shall be exploded at one shooting time ahead of the last open cross-cut."

Provision is made for staggering the cross-cuts between rooms.

The inspector is required if he finds men working without the proper amount of air to notify the mine manager to increase the amount of air, and in case of the refusal of the manager to act properly and in all cases at once, order the men affected out of the mine.

The regulations in regard to illuminating oils are completely changed and all illuminating oils are required to conform to specifications provided by the mining board. All oil must be stamped or branded upon the original package, showing that it has been tested and found to conform to the specifications as prescribed by the mining board. Any person selling or offering for sale oil not complying with the specifications, and any owner, operator or employe, who knowingly uses in a mine, or who knowingly permits to be used any oil forbidden by the act, is guilty of a misdemeanor. The state mine inspectors are given authority to sample all oil used for illuminating purposes or kept on sale for use and it is made their duty to send to the State Mining Board samples of any oil that they have reason to suspect does not conform to these standards or specifications.

The amount of powder kept by any one workman is increased from 25 to 35 pounds. The reason of the change being made is that according to the old law, if a miner has a part of a keg of powder left at night, or not enough to run him through the following day he was prohibited from bringing in a new keg until after the part of the keg had been used.

The following regulations in regard to dead holes have been incorporated:

"No person shall drill or shoot a dead hole where the width of the shot at the point measured at right angles to the line of the hole is so great that the heel is not of sufficient strength to at least balance the resistance at the point. The heel means that part of the shot which lies outside of the powder.

"In solid shooting, the width of shot at the point in seams of coal 6 feet or less in height, shall not be greater than the height of the coal, and in seams of coal more than 6 feet in thickness the width of the shot at the point shall, in no case, be more than 6 feet.

"In undercut coal, no holes shall be drilled 'on the solid' for any part of its length.

Mixed shots are prohibited. Holes are required to be tamped full and no coal dust or inflammable material or any material that can create a spark can be used for tamping. Missed shots cannot be withdrawn excepting with the use of copper tipped or wooden tools.

The duties of the mine manager, *mine examiner*, hoisting engineer, are essentially the same as in the previous law, but the wording has been changed so as to be specific, and an effort has been made to avoid ambiguity so that duties cannot be shirked through a lack of definite provisions in the law.

The special rules have been made somewhat more stringent. It has been made a misdemeanor to enter or work in or about a mine or mining building, tracks or machinery connected therewith, while under the influence of intoxicants.

A miner is required to sound and examine the roof of his working place before commencing work, and if he finds loose rock or other dangerous conditions he is forbidden to work in such room under such conditions excepting he make the room safe. No one is allowed to enter or leave a mine without indicating the fact of entering or leaving by some suitable checking system. It is made a misdemeanor to change or alter in any way any car check.

Provision is made for keeping bore holes in advance when abandoned working are approached. In case there is a map of the old workings, bore holes shall be kept within 50 feet of the old works, such bore holes being 10 feet in dept, one being in the face and one in each rib. The advance working shall not be more than 20 feet wide. If there is no map of the old workings reach the point within 100 feet of where the old workings are supposed to be.

By separate act the use of powder has been regulated and the following specifications have been provided for black powder:

"(a) It shall have a specific gravity of not less than 1.74 nor more than 1.90.

"(b) It shall have a moisture content of not to exceed 1 per cent. at the time when shipped by the manufacturer or his agent.

"(c) Said powder shall be sold for use in coal mines only in seven sizes of granulation to be determined as follows:

"CCC shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of forty sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and remain on a screen having round-hole perforations of 32 sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.

"CC shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round hole perforations of thirty-six sixty-four ths of an inch in diameter and remain on a screen having round hole-perforations of twenty-four sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.

"C shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of eighteen sixty-fourths of an inch indiameter.

"F shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of twenty sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and remain on a screen having round hole perforations of twelve sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.

"FF shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of fourteen sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and remain on a screen having round-hole perforations of seven sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.

"FFF shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of nine sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, and remain on a screen having round-hole perforations of one sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter.

"FFFF shall be powder which shall pass through a screen having round-hole perforations of five sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter and remain on a screen having round hole perforations of two sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter.

"In testing the powder for size of granulation as herein required, it shall be permissible for a given size to contain not to exceed 7½ per cent. of weight of grains of the size next larger and 7½ by weight of grains of the size next smaller."

All black powder must have plainly stamped on the case the letters showing the sizes of granulation as given above. Failure to conform with these requirements is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100, or imprisonment for 90 days, or both. The state inspector is authorized to sample blasting powder for granulation in conformity with the sizes given above, and for other tests he is authorized to sample powder and send the same to the State Mining Board.

A separate act prohibits the drilling of oil or gas wells nearer than 250 feet to any opening therein or as an air-shaft. As noted above, it is incumbent on the driller of the oil or gas well to file a record of the depth in the county clerk's office so that it may become a part of the title of that property.

Before the casing shall be drawn from any well the hole must be securely stopped or blocked.

The act requiring fire-fighting equipment, passed by the special session of the legislature which convened after the Cherry disaster, has been amended so as to do away with the gongs near the face of the workings. The fire-fighting equipment required of the small mines has also been reduced by eliminating the requirements for chemical fire-fighting extinguishers in mines employing less than 10 men. The provision in regard to alarm gongs has been changed, since it seems to be the opinion of both operators and miners that such gongs are objectionable and are probably causes of panic rather than an efficient means of warning. To increase the means for warning, however, additional telephones are now required.

The law in regard to the mine-rescue stations remains practically unchanged excepting with a few verbal amendments to permit the commission to more efficiently operate the rescue cars which were not provided in the criginal act of incorporations. The recommendation of the Rescue Commission for increased salary for the assistants at the stations was not agreed to by the legislature. An appropriation of $30,000 per annum was made for the support of the stations.

A bill authorizing the University of Illinois to establish miners' and mechanics' institutes throughout the state was passed but will not be operative because no money was appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act. An act was also passed continuing the Mining Investigation Commission, or rather providing for the appointment of another commission along the lines identical with those upon which the previous commission acted, the previous commission having gone out of existence when it filed its report to the governor and legislature.

In the apropriations for the University of Illinois, the allowance for maintenance of the mining department given by the previous session of the legislature was doubled and is now $7,500 per annum. An item of $5,000 per annum was appropriated calling for co-operative investigations between the United States Bureau of Mines, the Illinois Geological Survey, and the Department of Mining Engineering. An appropriation of $25,000 was also made for equipment for the Department of Mining Engineering, and an appropriation of $200,000 was made for a new engineering building in which the Department of Mining Engineering will have quarters.—Mines and Minerals.

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Sinful Sermons

For Sunday Reading

By A. G. Hales

"Iron sharpeneth iron, and even a fool wedded to a wise woman may in time lose some of his dullness.'

Sweet Chr-r-ristian friends, all flesh is grass and some of it that can be found in Buenos Aires is old enough to be hay, and ugly enough for Hades. When we refer to your ugliness, be loved, we do not merely mean your facial and bodily imperfections—we know well that you do your level best to hide those faults from the eyes of your fellow-man and your sister-woman.

When high Heaven has blessed you, by permitting you to come into this world in the shape of a woman, you try nobly to cover up your imperfections. If you have so little hair of your own that you cannot coat it to the roof of your head, and tie it in a bun as big as the fist of a babe, you do not gnash your teeth and use language that would stop a train; you do not take the world there and then into your confidence. Nay, you have too much common sense. You smile joyously and from a cardboard-box in a drawer you produce lumps of hair that may have grown upon the body of an ox or a horse, an ass or a cow, camel, and straightway you graft it on to the top and sides and the front of your own skimpy locks. On top of this superstructure you pin a noble "bun" sent from Paris and grown in Germany. Over your chaste brow you arrange a "front," a mass of tricky little curls, and at the back of the neck you place another row of little tiny kiss curls; you so arrange it that the ends of the kiss curls creep up under the "bun" and you splice the whole outfit together with pins, nets, bows of ribbon and odds and ends of lace.

Verily, verily I say unto you, a bird buildeth her nest out of the scrappings of the earth and a woman often arrayeth her head for conquest in the same fashion.

During the week that hath fled we were overcome with a wild desire to wallow once again in worldly things; for the promptings of the flesh draw us—even "us"—at times from the narrow way. We secured a ticket for "The Merry Widow." Never mind how we secured it; when we were a man of sin knew grass from gravel, and as that we have been gathered into the fold we have not forgotten it. You will notice that very few of us who preach to the people forget ourselves. As my beloved brother Stiggins remarked to us recently, "We have a way of drawing little things to us." Yes

Brother Stiggins went with us to "The Merry Widows,' and when the girls were dancing we had to hold him down in his chair. A lady sitting next to us was so scandalised that she called out "Sir, don't forget yourself." "I never do, madam,' murmured Stiggins as he slipped his hand into the pocket of her opera cloak which she had injudiciously hung over the back of his seat. Before he had been "called to the work,' Stiggins had been known as "hot stuff," and the sight of those pretty girls dancing in 'The Merry Widow" woke the old Adam in him. At the end of the dance, when the neatest and sweetest and prettiest of the ladies "threw a skirt"—which we believe, the way the ungodly worldings describe the graceful wriggle and twist which makes a skirt float far and free, until it don't matter whether you call it a skirt or a necklace—Stiggins became so unmanageable that he wanted to get on the roof. We fancy, from his ravings, he imagined there might be more than one "Merry Widow" on the premises.

At intervals, dearly beloved, when no one was throwing a skirt, we looked at the daughters of men who were sitting in our vicinity, and that is how we came to learn the mysteries of the hair-dressing art which we have drawn attention to earlier this morning.

Some of the sweet creatures had left home in a hurry and had not had time to finish building the head crop properly, and we plainly noticed four distinct shades of hair on some heads. The "front" all old gold, the "bun" yellow, the kiss curls on the nape of the neck sandy brown, and the real growth, raised on the premises, tow-colored and strained at the roots.

Dearly beloved brethren, we admired those heroic women, for the gallant efforts they made to make so much out of so little. Talk about making a mountain out of a molehill; some of those ladies would have manufactured a fashionable Parisian head of hair out of a hat-pin and what they could pick off an old fur boa. But most of all, fellow-sinners, we admired the courage of some who sat near us in low necked evening dress. We love to use that term "low neck" though waistband would have been nearer the truth in at least one instance.

We asked a worldly-looking youth sitting by us what he thought of the view—a back view of the lady with the low-necked dress. He winked at us and said it was "immense,' and he was right—it was—there was enough of it to learn roller skating on—it looked like a pink and white playground. Stiggins gazed at it reproachfully with his mouth half-open until a lady near by, who noticed that he was grouped as one of the "saved," said in a whisper that carried for that she would like to have the reverend gentleman's thoughts for her gramaphone.' She felt certain there was more of earth than heaven in them. Yet when Stiggins out of pure goodness of heart offered to whisper his thoughts to her, she threatened to call a vigilante, which goes to show the strange workings of the feminine mind: they can build up a theory on the very flimsiest material just as easily as they can build up a head of hair.

Near the large lady who so graciously gave the world a free view dearly beloved, there sat another daughter of Eve, not a matron this time, brethren, but a coy unclaimed packet of human sweetness of five and thirty summers, done up, or partly done up, in evendone up was as full of bones, knobby lumps and harsh brown skin as the ing dress, and if the part that was part that was undone; as our soul liveth, we can easily understand why no man has yet ventured to lead her to the altar. Why, the boldest of men would want a halter to lead her anywhere. Even Stiggins said he could gaze upon her unmoved in the middle of the most stirring passage of the skirt swirl.

Fellow sinners, we feel moved to ask, why, oh why, will a woman between thirty and forty, whose whole soul yearns to be half-and-half in matrimony with some man, throw all her chances to the deuce by wearing a style of evening dress in public that might be all right in the bath? Why do the plump, pretty ones, with the lovely arms, only give male humanity glimpses of their marvels of color and symmetry, and the bony ones, with bladebones like saddle flaps that have been out in the rain and wind for years, prove so absurdly generous. As my soul liveth, brethren, it seemeth to us that the thing we want we can't get, and the thing we don't want is shied at us early and late. There is no happy medium between our desires and the fulfilment thereof.

We have strayed away from our text, fellow sinners; nevertheless, old dears, we can stray back again, for man is mighty good at straying, even David, with a house full to overflowing with good things of all ages could not let Uriah the Hittite's one ewe lamb alone, he had to stray. Our only excuse is the presence in town of the "Merry Widow." If we said all that is in our heart to say about the "widder' we'd be in the divorce court or the cemetery next week, so, beloved, instead of saying it, let's whistle it, whilst the deacon takes up the offering, and don't try to palm off any merry widow gaiter buttons for ten cent pieces in the plate, for even a deacon knows oats from hayseeds when he sees 'em.

Now, returning to our text for a moment, we find that it readeth, "Iron sharpeneth iron, and even a fool wedded to a wise woman may in time lose some of his dullness." A lot of wise women find it hard to get wed, because like their own sort for mates, and one fool turneth as naturally towards another imbecile as one raindrop runs into another, but sometimes a man of small discernment is led by providence to choose a wise woman as a mate. When this happens it is mighty rough on the woman, but it is the making of the man, for though ten men may bruise him in a mortar and not knock any sense into him, yet will a wife lead him so discreetly into pleasant places that even his enemies will not discover that the outside of his head is worth more than the inside, except for looking glass purposes. To you, sister, who are unwed to run after a man; hay should not pursue a horse, but why not find out which way he walketh home from business in the gloaming, then take a tram and overtake him in a lonely place and let him run into you by accident. If he putteth his arm around your waist the fifth time of meeting, tell him plainly that you admire him because you can see he is a young blood who can hold his own anywhere. That will tickle him.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

WESTMORELAND, PA., JE RUSKOM V AMERIKE

II.

Obsobna svoboda pravo a spravodlivost' su na Westmoredandskej okolici veci neznamé. Ovšen len čo sa týka stavkujucich a iných robotnikov a ich priatel'ov. Taký sudca je tam neobmedzenym panom, on je nad zakon a nad celé spoločenské zariadenie. Ozbrojeným pochopom, ktorých platí kapital, je dovolené všetko, a beda tomu smrtel'nikovi, ktorý by sa takémuto klackarovi zprotivil, ten je na mieste zvaraždený. A to je jeho jediné štastie, inak by žalaru neušiel. Sudcovia, na naporučenie Pennsylvania Railroad Company a Westmoreland Coal Co., vydali proti robotnikom, proti stavkujucim banikom tie najbarbarskejšie zapovede (injunctions), a bezzakonitost' je na okolici Greensburgu tak vel'kaze tamejší obyvatelia myslia, že su v Mexiku alebo v Rusku.

Jakému prenasledovaniu su robotnici na Westmorelandskej okolici so strany priemyslových vladcov vystaveni, to najlepšie vidno z vypravania Johna Ruffnra. John Ruffner ma farmu asi štvrt' mile od toho miesta, kde bolo kozakmi napadnuto tých 100 banikov, ktori šli na schodzu vypočut' svojho hlavného predsedu White a pod-Hayesa. Narodil sa tu na tejto farme pred 52 rokmi, a jeho otec sa narodil tiež na tej samej farme. Je to typ pravého americkeho robotnika, a je kandidatom za šerifa na socialistickom listku. Ked' vypuknula stavka, vtedy začaly spoločnosti vyhanat' robotnikov zo svojich domov. Boly to výjavy, ktoré sa zaryly hiboko do pamati každého kto ich videl. Nedbalo sa na nemócné ženy, na ženy len niekol'ko hodin po porade, nedbalo sa ani na slabé a utle, v mnohých pripadoch t'ažko nemocné deti, jestli ich zivitel' vysiel na stavku, nemilosrdni a surovi pochopovia kapitalu vyhadzali celu rodinu na daždivu a blativu ulicu, odkial' nemlai sa kam pohnut'. Toto videli mnohí okoličnî farmari, a ponevač ani oni nemaju od spoločnosti na ru ružiach ustiano, ked' prišly pre takto na ulicu vyhadzaných banikov stany, mnohí z nich sa nabidnuli, že dovolia banikom, aby na ich pozemkoch stany si postavili a tak aspon čiastočane pred dažd'om, vetrom a mrazom chranení boli.

Jedným z najprvnejších farmerov, ktorí svoje pozemky banikom pre stavanie stynoy nabidnuli, bol už spomenutý sudruh Ruffner. A čo sa mu za to nestalo? Už na druhý den bol zatknutý a pred sudcu McCornella predvedený kde sa mal z tohoto prečinu zodpovedat'. Spomenuty sudca totiž vydal zakaz, že Ruffner nesmie dovolit', aby na jeho pozemku mali banici postavené stany. To už bolo predsa len mnoho. Ved' každý vie že sukromný majetok človeka je nedotknutel'ný, a že nad nim poručit' može jedine a len majitel'. To si myslel aj sudr. Ruffner, ale jako už spomenuto na začiatku tohoto članku, že na Westmorelandskej okolici niet prava, ani osobnej svobody, ani spravodlivosti, sudca pokutoval Ruffnera $13.50 a prisne mu naporučil, že banikov na svojom pozemku držat' nesmie. Ovšem sudr. Ruffner nezaplatil pokutu, hovoril, že skorej zhnije v žalari, než by takuto nespravodlivu pokutu platil, ani banikov zo svojho pozemku nevypovedal. Preto ho ma spoločnost' vo zvlaštnej laske, a preto tiež bol jeho brat strelený a on sam bol skoro no smrt' ubity.

Beda tomu stavkarovi, ktorý sa odvaži ist' po verejnej ceste. Znie to smiešne, ale je to pravda. Jak republikansky sudca McConnell v Jamison okrese, tak demokraticky sudca Doty v Keystone dištrikte, oba vydali sudno zakazy, že banici nesmu chodit' po verejných cestach. Kto proti tomuto nezakonitému a barbarskému zakazu sa prehreši, ten je žalarovaný, ale v mnohých pripadoch i hned' zavraždený.

Stal sa nasledujuci pripad. Unlový banik išiel po ceste. Bolo to ktorý si den minulej zimy. Na ceste ho zastavil jeden kozak a chcol po nom, aby mu povedal svoje meno. Banik tento bol Slovak, a ačkol'vek nevedel anglicky, predsa rozumel, že kozak chce vedet' jeho meno. Preto siahnul do vačka, vytiahnul z neho svoju uniovu kartu a podaval ju kozakovi, aby si meno prečital, pot'ažne odpisal. A čo kozak? Ked' lotor tento videl pred sebou prist'ahovalca, a vedomý si suc svojej všemohucnosti, zaklial ani ten najhorši degenerat, vytiahnul z pošvy revolver a bez jakejkol'vek pričiny prestrelil banikovi hlavu, tak že tento v minute bol mrtvý. A tento vrah nebol za tento zločin nikdy žalovaný, ani zatknutý nebol, ba ani k zodpovednosti nebol t'ahaný. A prečo by mal byt'? Spoločnost' ma na svojej strane kozakov preto, aby vraždili, a preto ked' vraždia, nemožu byt' za to k zodpovednosti t'ahani. A potom, ved' sa tu jenda "len" o jedno duchých, chudobných prist'ahovalcov.

Mnohý z čitatel'ov bude sa divit', jako to može byt', že spoločnost' takto s robotnikmi a s obyvatel'mi tamejšimi zachadza, a predsa vždy pri vol'bach svojich kandidatov zvoli. Jednoducha odpoved'. Spoločnost' ma moc a peniaze, a to dnes platí. Vel'ka vačšina robotnikov je nevedoma. Zvlašt' naši rodaci, za čo možu d'akovat' jedine knazom a tak zvaným "vodcom", ktori su zase len s knazmi spojeni, hlasuju na toho, kto im kupi poharek piva alebo whisky. Našmu človekovi stačí, aby sa nanho taký kandidat usmial, a on je ochotný zanho skočit i do ohna. Tých voličov ktori sa nedaju zaslepit' pivom, whiskou alebo usmevom, dostane spoločnost na svoju stranu tým, že im pohrozi prepustenim z prace. A taký robotnik vie, že by v celom okrese nedostal pracu,ked' by bol od jednej spoločnosti prepustený, a preto hlasuje, na koho je mu poručeno.

Zakial' nebolo na Westmoreland skej okolici socialismu, zatial' boly tamejšie pomery ešte neznesitel'nejšie, ponevač nahonči a plateni agenti vedeli všetko umlčat' — na verejnost' nedostalo sa ani toho najmenšieho. Vtedy sa volilo takto; Politicka mašina nech už republikanska alebo demokraticka, postavila kandidatov, s ktorými ovšem musely spoločnosti suhlasit'. Ked' prišiel den volieb, nahnali k tomu zjednaní uradnici spoločnosti robotnikov do volebných miestnosti, kde už čakali ini uradnici; tito vyplnili každému robotnikovi hladsovaci listok tak jako oni chceli, dali zpiatky robotnikovi, ktory ho pred ich očami musel vložit' do urny. Nedbalo sa na to nič, je-li ten-ktorý robotnik občanom alebo opravnenym k vol'be, im bolo potreba hlasov, a preto hlasovali aj taki, ktori boli dva-tri mesiace v Amerike. Tšte dnes su také pripady, ale len tam, kde niet socialistov, kde su socialisti, tam su podobné partyky nemožné.

A ešte jeden pripad barbarismo. Nedavno tomu, co jedno 14-ročné dievčatko, mrzak, sedelo pred domom svojich rodičov, ked' naraz okolo nej prešiel jeden skéb. Dievča sa začalo smiat' a spievalo si v svejej detinskosti piesen "Will there be any Stars in My Crown?" Za toto vysdvihnul si konstabel Pat McDonough na dievča zatykač, zatknul ho a odvliekol ho do Irwin, dve mile od domova, kde ho postavil pred "skvajera" H. L. Merhoffa. Skvajer uznal dievča za vinné z "rušenia pokoja, a posudil ho na dvadsat' dni do žalara. Po vynesení rozsudku dievča bolo odvlečené do Greensburgu, kde bolo hodené do žalara pre vačších zločincov. Okrem tohoto dievčat'a posudena bola jej sestra Minnia 17 rokov stara, Maria Lenie, 32 rokov stara a matka zmrzačeného dievčat'a a Minnie, a pani Marta Bakerova. Tieto spachaly ten hrozný zločin, že ked' išli skébi z prace alebo do prace, tikly paličkou na plechové krabice od rajských jablčiek. Za ten samý "zločin" boly do žalara uvrhnuté: pi. M. Means, jej dcéra, Dot Smith, 19 rokov stara. S nou išla jej dcéra, Andella Smith, 3 mesiace stara, a Tillie Means, 13 rokov stara. Zatvorena bola tiež pani Orzulova so svojim 18 mesiacov starym diet'at'om. Tieto ženy a deti boly vypustené zo žalara dna 10. juna, a to len tak, že šerifovi bolo za no zaplateno $324—Rovnost L'udu.

PROLETARSKI ODMEVI LONDONSKEGA CIRKUSA

12,000 štrajkujočih pormogarjov v Tonypandy, Wales, je 22. jun. protestirlo proti bedastim potratam kraljevega kronanja s tem, da so se odtegnili prisostvovanju svake slavnosti ki je bila zvezi s kronanjem.

Socialistično delvastvo na Angleškem je organiziralo mogočni protest proti samopašni potrati premoga v vrednosti $250,000, katerega so požgali za razne umetalne ognje in luči v noči na dan kraljevega kronanja. Očividno je, da bodo vsledtega tisoči in tisoči trpeli pomankajnje premoga prihodnjo zimo, vsledčesar je tako početje navadni zločin.

James Keir Hardie, socialistični poslanec v angleškem parlamentu, je z ozirom na kraljevi cirkus v Londonu izjavil sledeče: "Delavci, ki so vedno in povsod potisnjeni k tlom, morajo imeti toliko rešpekta, da pljunejo na te kronske procesije. V teh procesijah ni ne humanitete, ne vere, niti industrije, temveč zgolj sila, ktera tlači ljudstvo. Delavci morajo skrbeti, da kralje, carje, cesarje in ostalo sodrgo te vrste čimprej poženejo tam kamor spadajo."—Proletarec.

LA LOI SUR LES PENSIONS OUVRIERES EN FRANCE

Les Bénéficiaries

La loi des retraites ouvrieres vise deux catégories d'individus auxquels il faut donner également le nom d'assumés.

La premiere comprend les salariés des deux sexes de l'industrie, du commerce, des professions liberales et de l'agriculture; les serviteurs a gages, domestiques et femmes de ménage les salariés de l'Etat qui ne sont pas placés sous le régime des pensions civil ou des pensions militarires, enfin, le salariés des départments et des communes.

On entend par salariées tous ceux dont le salaire annuel ne passe pas 3,000 francs. Ils ont droit a une retraite de vieillesse. Mais ils sont tenus de contributer a sa constitution par des versements auxquels la loi les assujetti; elle encourage leur effort par une contribution de l'Etat, mais elle les oblige a etre prévoyants ce sont les assurés obligatories.

La seconde categorie comprend les fermiers, metayers et cultivateurs; les artisans et petits patrons qui, habituellement travaillent seuls ou avec un seul ouvrier, ou encore avec des membres de leur famille, salariés ou non, habitant avec eux. Il faut encore ranger dans cette catégorie les membres non salariés de la famille du fermier, du métayer, du cultivateur de l'artisan, du petit patron, justifiant qu'ils habitent et travaillent habituellement avec lui, les femmes ou veuves non salariées des assurés, enfin les salariés qui justifient que leur salaire annuel est supérieur a 3,000 francs mais ne dépasse pas 5,000 francs.

La loi permet a ceux-la de se constituer une pension de retraite; elle les y encourage par une contribution de l'Etat, mais elle ne les y oblige pas: ce sont les assurés facultatifs.

L'age de la retraite

L'age normal de la retraite est de 65 ans aussi bien pour les assurés obligatoires que pour les assurés facultatifs. Cependant, a partir de 55 ans, les assurés obligatoires peuvent réclamer la liquidation anticipée de leur pension de retraite. Ce droit n'appartient pas aux assurés facultatifs.

Les assurés obligatoires ou facultatifs, qui sont atteints de blessures grave ou d'infirmités prematurées entrainant une incapacité absolue et permanente de travail peuvent, a tout age faire liquider leur retarite par anticipation.

Il en serait autrement si leurs blessures ou infirmités résultaient d'accidents du travail. Dans ce cas, ils ne bénéficieraient uniquement que des indemnités prévues par la loi sur les accidents du travail, la loi des retraites ne devant jouer pour eux qu'a l'age normal, 65 ans, ou a l'age réglementaire de la liquidation anticipée — a partir de 55 ans pour les obligatoires seulement.

A remarquer en ce qui concerne les assurés facultatifs qu'ils ne pourront réclamer la liquidation de leur retraite par anticipation en cas d'incapacité absolue et permanente de travail que si depuis la mise en vigueur de la loi ou des l'age de 18 ans ils ont versé chaque année la contribution minimum de 9 francs.

Cotisation ouvriere. Versement Patronal

Les assurés obligatoires (hommes) doivent verser 9 francs par an, c'est-a-dire 0 fr. 03 par journée de travail; les femmes 6francs par an, soit 0 fr. 02 par journée de travail; les mineurs audessous de dix-huit ans, a partir du moment ou ils ont un salaire en argent, 4 fr. 50 par an, c'est-a-dire 1 centime et demi par journée de travail.

Les patrons qui emploient des assurés obligatoires doivent verser la meme somme que ceux-ci. Il est cependant a remarquer que les assurés obligatoires qui veulent se constituer une pension plus élevée pourront faire un versement supérieur, mais alors le patron ne sera pas tenu de contribuer au dela de 9 francs, 6 francs ou 4 fr. 50, qui constituent le taux normal fixé par la loi.

Si le patron emploie des ouvriers ayant déja leur pension de retraite car l'ouvrier retraité pourra continuer de travailler, mais il ne pourra plus rien verser — il sera néanmoins tenu de faire des versements de 9 francs ou de 6 francs. S'il emploie des étrangers, ceux-ci aussi bien que le patron lui-meme, seront tenus aux versements obligatoires fixés par la loi.

En ce qui concerne les assurés facultatifs, la loi distingue, selon qu'il s'agit des fermiers, cultivateurs, artisans et petits patrons, ou qu'il s'agit de metayers.

Les fermiérs, cultivateurs, artisans ou petits patrons, devront verser un minimum de 9 francs par an et un maximum de 18 francs. Ils confondent en leur personne la qualité du patron et celle d'ouvrier; ici la cotisation est unique. Pour les métayers, au contraire, les propriétaries seront tenus de faire les memes versements qu'eux. Les métayers pourront verser au minimum 6 francs et au maximum 18 francs; mais les propriétaires ne verseront, en aucun cas, plus de 9 francs par an, chiffre maximum de la contribution patronale.

En case de déces

Si un assuré, encore astreint aux obligations de la loi, décede avant d'etre pourvu de sa pension, il sera alloué; a sa veuve, sans enfants de moins de seize ans, 50 francs par mois pendant trois mois; aux enfants de moins de seize ans, 50 francs par mois pendant six mois, s'ils sont au nombre de trois ou plus; 50 francs par mois pendant cinq mois s'ils sont au nombre de deux; 50 francs par mois pendant quatre mois, s'il n'y en a qu'un seul.

Toutefois, ces allocations ne seront acquises aux ayants droit que si l'assuré décédé avait effectué le versement des trois cinquiemes de la cotisation légale depuis son inscription. Exemple; voici un ouvrier assujetti a la loi depuis l'age de vingt-cinq ans; il meurt a l'age de quarante-trois ans, laissant une veuve et quatre enfants agés de moins de seizes ans.

Pour que la veuve et les enfants puissent bénéficier des allocations prévues, c'est-a-dire toucher 300 francs, soit 50 francs pendant six mois, il faudra tout d'abord prouver que le mari, le pere avait versé 102 fr. 60, représentant les trois cinquiemes de sa cotisation légale de vingt-cinq ans a quarante-trois ans.

Le demande d'allocation devra etre déposée a la mairie de la residence de l'assuré décédé ou de ses ayants-droit. Elle devra etre appuyées; (1) d'un bulletin de déces. (2) d'un certificat du maire de la résidence de l'assuré décédé ou d'un acte de notoriété faisant connaitre la situation de famille du défunt, ainsi que les noms, prénoms, dates de naissance et résidences des bénéficiaries et, le cas échéant, les nom, prénoms et domicile du tuteur; (3) de la carte d'indentité de l'assuré et de sa carte annuelle en cours.

Le maire délivrera un récépissé de la demande et transmettra immédiatement collo-ci au préfet, qui statuera d'urgence. Les allocations seront aussitot ordonnancées.—L'Ouvrier Mineur

IGIENE DEL LAVORO

Le professioni che vogliono il continuo lavoro dei muscoli sono lo piu sano, se pure la iniqua societa pretino borghese attuale concedesse al lavoratoro, che crea la piu firan parte della ricchezza sociale, una buona alimentazione ed una sana abitazione, so non lo condannasse ad un lavoro per la sovorchia durata sovento inumano.

I fanciulli, le donne, i vecchi non do vrebbero mai lavorare sproporzionatamento alle loro forze, ed ancho gli adulti non dovrebbero compiere lavori eccessivi.

Si guardino, lavoratori, dai salti repentini di temperatura, dai venti freddi e dalle pioggie che il colgono tutti sudati. Chi e tutto bagnato corra a mutarsi di vestito e badi d'aver i piedi asciutti e caldi; giaccho, trascurando ogni riguardo, potrebbe procacciarsi un raffreddore e, peggio assai, una malattia dei polmoni, dei muscoli, delle articolazioni ecd.

E rammentiamoci, o lavoratori, che la conquista d'una igiene sociale del lavoro, non e gia una "sciocchezza," ma bensi uno dei fini piu alti cui deve mirare l'organizzazione proletaria per redimere il lavoro e mutarlo da malefficio, quale ora e il piu delle volte, nel maggior beneficio, individuale e sociale.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Thos. Clapham, sec., via Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodfield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. E. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

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

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

Dated the 12th day of June, 1811.

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

HAS MADE GOOD IN CANADA WEST

Ernest Walter, Once a London Draper, Is Now a Successful Farmer In Manitoba

Many reasons have been assigned for England's comparatively slow response to Canada's alluring offer of free homesteads in the great North-West, but perhaps the most potent is the idea so widely prevalent among the working classes that lack of agricultural knowledge necessarily precludes from success. Those on whom this notion has hitherto acted as a deterrent would do well to study the story of Mr. Ernest Walter, who, though now a thriving Saskatchewan farmer, formerly worked for a London draper. Mr. Walter emigrated in 1902, and, after spending what were, owing to his unfamiliarity with manual labor, a trying two months on a Quebec farm, proceeded to Manitoba. Here he secured immediate work for the harvest season, subsequently engaging with his employer for the ensuing twelve months. In the meantime he took up a homestead thirteen miles from Estevan, in the neighboring province of Saskatchewan, where with a neighbor's assistance he erected a small shack.

It was not until 1904 that he actually began farming for himself, having spent the intervening period in acquiring a small capital and increasing his experience. His first crop, though of fine quality, was practically a failure, owing to late sowing and frost. Naturally despondent at this set-back, he contemplated giving up, but further consideration convinced him of the unwisdom of abandoning the fruits of his hard work to others. He therefore put in another crop, his perseverance being ultimately rewarded by a steady improvement in his prospects. The following year he added to his capital by working for a Government road-team while his crop was growing, supplementing his earnings by hiring out for threshing jobs with his team. His crop sold for seventy cents a bushel. Later crops, however, repaid his industry with a return of ninety cents a bushel, twenty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Walter's experience with dairy-farming shows that there are great possibilities in this branch of agriculture in Canada, especially if taken up by a man with a more expert knowledge, and better poultry and stock, than he himself possessed. His own two cows, fed simply on the prairie grass, kept in milk himself, his wife, and two others who were staying in the house, and yielded enough butter to sell in the town; while from his thirty hens he got a more than sufficient supply of eggs.

His nine years' experience of the much-dreaded Canadian winter has left him convinced that, though colder, it is to be preferred to the English variety. Although always in poor health when in England, he has never had a day's sickness since he landed in the Dominion. Life on the prairie was somewhat lonely at first, but he now prefers it to living in a city. There is always a certain amount of social life to be had, while in some towns debating societies and similar institutions provide a means of intellectual culture. Moreover, there is hardly a district without its newspaper. Failures, which are comparatively few, Mr. Walter attributes chiefly to recklessness in getting into debt —an easy thing to do in Western Canada, where credit can always be obtained by an industrious man—and improvidence in neglecting to husband the resources of good seasons to tide over the bed. The critical period, Mr. Walter states, is the first five years. If a man come through them successfully there is no reason why he should not go on. The value of his own homestead he estimates at about $5,000, exclusive of stock and implements, and this amount, of course, increases every year.

HAREM SKIRT DANCE

A New Movement Designed for the Unpopular Dress

To suit the new harem skirt, the professors of the Paris Dancing Academy have introduced a new dance from the East, which might be called the cheroot dance, from the name of an Ottoman garment. It is said to be just the thing for persons wearing harem skirts, as it will show the harmonious movements of the limbs. The scheme, we are told, may be for a single pair or for a number of couples, like any modern round dance. After the couples are taught how to step out, we see in the instructions at a certain point the following prescriptions: "Here the lady, having disengaged the lower part of her leg, makes two steps, turning round." This "graceful" movement, we are told, could not be appreciated if the wearer had on an ordinary long skirt. But the harem skirt does not seem to be making much progress. Perhaps this is reserved for the harem skirt dance.

PASSION FOR POULTRY

Madame Paderewski Has Over a Thousand Chickens and Fowl

Mme. Paderewski, wife of the famous pianist, who lives at a beautiful country seat on the border of Lake Leman, has been nominated by the French Agricole. Mme. Paderewski's passion is her poultry yard. She has over a thousand chickens and fowls of all kinds, and she has succeeded in creating some kinds of new species by cross-breeding. Her poultry are of great value, and recently she sold to an American purchaser a couple of white Orpingtons for $7,500. Paderewski's farm is stocked with several presents from Sovereigns, including a flock of English sheep given him by the late King Edward.

BLACK'S FACE IS NOW WHITE

HOLDRIDGE, Neb., July 9.—Fifty inches of white skin have been grafted on the face and hands of L. D. Thomas, a coal black negro, confined in a local hospital. The operation was successful and the negro's face is about half white. Thomas was burned in a train wreck six weeks ago.

NEW PROCESS AT MINT

Wonderful New Method of Refining Gold is Adopted by the Royal Mint at Ottawa

This is the age of the introduction of new things, new systems, new processes—and the Royal Mint, Government institution though it is, does not run counter to the age.

They have introduced a brand new refining process down there. It removes from the gold all silver and what they call the "base" metals—the low-down, depraved metals for which there's no hope of salvation—leaving a solid chunk of the pure yellow stuff that men live and struggle and die for. The principle of the new process is the principle of the stuff that makes the street cars go and makes a cat's tale crackle when you rub it in the wrong way—electricity.

The gold containing the "base" metals is melted with silver in such proportions as to form an alloy or mixture of 40 per cent. gold, 56 per cent. silver and 4 per cent. of the inevitable.

This alloy is poured into iron moulds and forms a plate approximately 15 inches long, 3 inches wide, ⅜ inch thick.

These plates, called the "anodes," are now suspended in an earthenware vessel or tank, 44 plates in each, containing a dilute solution of silver nitrate and a little nitric acid. Opposite each plate at a distance of 2½ inches is hung a very thin strip of pure silver called the cathode.

When an electric current is passed through the "anodes" to the "cathodes" it causes the silver to dissolve and pass over to the "cathode" on which it deposits in minute brilliant crystals. The base metals also dissolve, but are kept in solution by the nitric acid. When a sufficient quantity has deposited the "cathodes" are lifted out and the silver crystals scraped off, washed, melted and cast into silver bars. When the silver is deposited very rapidly beautiful masses of crystals are formed remarkably like very delicate fern fronds.

This takes almost all the silver out of the gold. The "anodes" are now about 96 per cent. the pure Porcupine stuff. A further electrical process, somewhat similar to the first, takes the remaining four per cent. out of the gold, leaving it about 98.95 per cent. pure. The gold is then ready for alloying with copper to form the standard gold bars from which the present sovereigns are made.

The introduction of the electrical process of gold refinement places Canada's mint on a par of up-to-dateness with any mint in the world.

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS

Amount Grand Trunk Pacific is Planning to Spend This Year—Great Development

Seventeen million dollars will be spent by the Grand Trunk Pacific during 1911 in constructing new lines and erecting station buildings throughout the West. There will be 619 miles of work undertaken on the branch lines and completed during the present season. This will include the Calgary branch, Battleford branch, Melville-Regina branch, Alberta Coal branch, Regina-Boundary branch, Moose Jaw branch, Prince Albert branch and Biggar to Calgary. There will also be 265 miles of main line track laid, as well as 200 miles further grading on the branch lines.

Arrangements are also being made for the erection of 140 station buildings. This is the largest and most expensive year's work that the Grand Trunk Pacific has undertaken. The majority of new branch lines to be constructed will be laid in districts hitherto totally untouched by railroad development. Rapid strides have already been made towards completing the main line between Edmonton and the coast, and up to the present 365 miles of steel has been laid. From Edmonton, going west, the line is completed as far as Prairie Creek, which is the entrance to the foot hills of the Rockies, and from the coast working towards the Rockies 165 miles of track has already been laid.

This year the work will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, and from Prairie Creek fully another 165 miles will be completed, while from the west end 100 miles are to be constructed.

The Alberta Coal branch will tap an entirely new country by running a line from Bickerdike on the main line through the Pacific Pass coal fields, as well as those of the Yellowhead, and provision has been made for 69 miles of it to be constructed this year.

Another entirely new branch will be constructed between Regina and Moose Jaw, a distance of 49 miles.

Besides all this construction work, a vast mileage of grading is to be accounted for, and this will be carried on to the extent of two hundred miles on the Regina boundary branch and those others which will not be completed.

In addition to the above, the company is erecting some of the largest bridges in the West. Over the Red Deer River on the Tofield-Calgary branch, an enormous bridge, 200 feet high, is now under construction. Another huge bridge has just been completed at Prairie Creek on the main line. A third is to be constructed farther west over the Athabaska River. Another over the Skeena River, which is to be the largest on the Transcontinental.

WRECK OF A BRIDGE

Steel in the Quebec Bridge is Taken to Sydney, N.S.

The wreck of the Quebec Bridge will be taken to Sydney, N.S., and will be manufactured into various forms by the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation. The Steel Company has purchased from the Koenig wrecking firm which bought the contorted mass from the Government, the entire right to the ownership and removal of the bridge wreckage. When the bridge collapsed 12,000 tons of steel had been put up. Some of this cannot be secured because it is lying beneath water.

WELSH WILL FIGHT WOLGAST FOR THE LIGHTWEIGHT TITLE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—A cablegram from Cardiff, Wales, received by Freddie Welsh, conveys to him the information that a draft of £2,000 has been mailed to him in accordance with his request for a backing against a like amount put up by Ad Wolgast. This means that the next contest for the world's lightweight championship will be between Welsh and Wolgast.

PLACE THE NOOSE ON THEMSELVES

Most Murderers Are Careless as to Some Detail or Other—Clues That Led to Identity

"Four murderers out of five place the noose round their own necks," was the startling statement made by a Scotland Yard official. "No matter how clever the criminal is he is almost certain to do some stupid thing, or to omit taking some elementary precaution, which is his undoing; and the cleverer he is—as was proved in Crippen's case—the more and bigger blunders he often makes.

"And it has always been so. I could give you scores of cases in which a murderer, however, cautiously and cleverly he has planned his crime, has by a single foolish act played straight into the hands of justice.

"Poucet, the notorious French murderer, was a very clever man; but he was mad enough to be seen driving with his victim on the very day of the crime, and the same evening hawked his watch about at a public ball. Edison, the Bodmin murderer, went straight from the scene of his crime to have his hair cut. The barber noticed that, while his beard was brown, his hair was quite grey. The murdered woman was found to have a handful of brown hair in one hand and of grey in the other.

"Jarvot, a notorious French murderer, after killing and robbing a man and his wife, went straight to the savings bank in his native town, where he was known as a pauper, to lodge the exact sum his victims were known to have saved. A man called Wolff, who murdered his master, appeared immediately afterwards actually wearing a well-known suit of his victim; and Troppmann, who killed an entire family, would not even have been suspected had he not in his vanity described with such minute knowledge how the man he accused had probably done the deed that he was himself arrested on suspicion and forced to confess that he was the murderer!

"In our own country it has nearly always been the same. The Muswell Hill murderers were brought to the gallows by a toy lantern they had carelessly left behind them at the scene of the crime, and which was identified as his own property by the young brother-in-law of Milsom, one of the murderers. Mrs. Dyer, the notorious baby-murderer, was undone by an envelope which formed part of the packing of one of her victims' bodies; and Hudson, the wife-murderer, might have gone scot-free if he had not placed a sheet of blank paper in an envelope and addressed it to himself under one of the pseudonyms, with the object of throwing the police off the scent.

"James Canham Read would have proved an alibi, and thus escaped the gallows, if he had not stupidly sent a telegram which conclusively disproved this defence; and when Franz Muller murdered Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway a good many years ago he was fool enough to leave in the railway carriage his straw hat, which easily led to his identification.

"Even excess of care often proves as fatal as such acts of carelessness. Thus, one murderer, after cutting his victim's throat, arranged everything so as to point conclusively to a case of suicide—with one exception. He hid the fatal knife, a precaution which no suicide, for obvious reasons, takes. Several murderers with a similar object have placed knife or revolver in the victim's hand, where it has been found loosely held. After a suicide the weapon is always clutched tightly.

"Wainwright thought he had effectually destroyed all trace of his victim when he buried her remains in chloride of lime. Chloride of lime, however, instead of destroying, preserves; and the body was found in an excellent state of preservation."

PREHISTORIC MONSTERS

Some Interesting Information About Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands, which the United States is leasing from Ecuador for ninety-nine years for $35,000,000, are of extreme interest to naturalists, since they form a connecting link between the animal life of the twentieth century and remote prehistoric times.

Here, and here only, are to be found the giant tortoises, survivors of the reptilian age, when there were as yet no mammals, and all sorts of huge reptiles held sway upon the earth.

The islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, some 730 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, and are so inaccessible, rugged, and mountainous, that they were until quite recently very little visited and comparatively unknown. It is owing to this fact, no doubt, that these monster tortoises have survived there, although they and all their relations became extinct everywhere else in the world probably thousands of years ago.

Some of these reptiles weigh nearly a quarter of a ton, and they are remarkably long-lived, many of them being three and four hundred years old. They are, however, almost extinct in their wild state, owing to their having of late years been so persistently hunted for natural history collections.

The last great haul was made in 1898, when an expedition organized by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, visited the islands and brought away sixty tortoises of ages varying between 100 and 400 years.

Since then there have been other minor raids made upon them, and it is estimated that there are probably not now more than about a score of the giants left on the islands.

M. Seguin, of Marvejoles, France, has been awarded $10 damages against the railway company because a train by which he intended to travel started out of the station two minutes too early.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

AROUND TOWN

Mrs. Spalding will not receive until October.

A. B. Trites palatial residence is fast nearing completion.

The famous Corinthian Football Team will visit Calgary on August 26.

Dr. Hugh Watts, of Fort Steele, was a guest at the King Edward on Wednesday.

P. R. Lundie has returned from Calgary where he spent the last week with relatives.

Mrs. (Dr) Bonnell and family left on Sunday evening for a visit to the old home in New Brunswick.

Percy Chapman, of the A. Macdonald Co., was around shaking hands with his many friends the early part of this week.

G. G. Miekle and son Georgie were up from Michel on the 12th to hear Hon Bill Templeman and Dr. Clarke talk on Reciprocity.

"Buffalo Jones'" pictures were the main feature for two nights at the Fernie Opera House this week. Saturday night and Sunday the Coronation pictures will be shown.

Mr. Melville, representing the Canadian Birkbeck Loan Co., was in town during the week inspecting their several holdings in the city. Cree and Moffatt are resident agents.

E. K. Stewart, the genial manager of the Trites Wood Company at Michel, has received an advancement to the position of supervisor of all of this firm's branches. He will make his home in Fernie.

Mayor Bleasdell and Chief Electrician R. B. C. Hammond left on Friday morning's train for Wardner, where they will be met by President Henderson and with whom they will make an inspection of the Bull River power plant.

G. B. Stedman, of Michel, J. Lewis (game warden), and J. S. T. Alexander, and W. Wilmott (fire warden) have gone into the Flathead country taking a string of cayuses and the usual impedimenta of the fisherman and big game sportsman. They outfitted at Andy Good's Summit Hotel.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church are holding an ice cream social on Saturday evening, July 22nd in the grounds adjoining the church. Should the weather be unfavorable for having same outside, the church building will be available.

L. A. S. Dack, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, returned on Monday from a five weeks' vacation during which period he has visited many of the eastern provinces and eastern states. He reports that in Ontario the extremely hot weather has had a very disastrous effect upon the crops both fruit and grain. The small fruits may be looked upon as practically a total loss throughout south-western Ontario. As an illustration of the damage caused by the drought the phenomenal cutting of fall grain in the latter part of June is conclusive evidence thereof.

Leslie Mills, the popular and efficient manager of the Waldorf Hotel, has for the last two weeks been confined at the Frank Hospital suffering from inflamatory rheumatism. He was first taken to the Blairmore Springs, but he was in such a weakened condition that he had to be taken to the hospital. On enquiry, this morning we learn that while he is improving, recovery will be slow, as he is practically in a helpless condition. His host of friends throughout the west will regret exceedingly his painful illness and hope for a speedy and lasting recovery.

Mrs. Hargreaves and family are visiting Grandpa and Grandma Whimster.

The Calgary Automobile parade only consisted of three machines instead of 17 as expected.

Mr and Mrs. John Adair left this week for a visit to Toronto and other Eastern points.

Walter Harwood, of the Pollock Wine Company, has gone to Spokane for a 10 days vacation.

Mrs. Chenette, who is well known to the old time residents of Fernie, is the guest of Mrs. T. Whelan this week.

There was no disturbance at Hull on the 12th, which speaks well for the common sense of the residents of that city.

S. F. Wallace, of the Fernie Hotel, was presented with another son on Tuesday the 11th. Both mother and child doing well.

David Martin, J. Shanks and J. McLean visited the boundary line of Reciprocity this week, including Gateway and the famous Roosville district.

L. E. Kennedy, formerly operator at the moving picture show at the Grand Theatre, has accepted a position at W. A. Ingram's, made vacant by the resignation of James Mitchell.

The legal firm of Eckstein and McTaggart has dissolved. The Fernie office will continue under Mr. Eckstein, and the Vancouver business will be looked after by Mr. McTaggart.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, formerly of Fernie, but now of Medicine Hat, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl who made her debut on Wednesday the 12th.

MOUNT FERNIE No. 47, I.O.O.F.

Installation Officers

Last Wednesday night was installation night with the three-linked fraternity, R. S. McTaggart, D.D.G.M., of Hosmer, being present to perform the duties pertaining to the interesting ceremony. In all ten brothers were present from Maple Leaf Lodge to participate in installation.

First degree was conferred on four candidates.

After regular busines and the newly elected and appointed officers were in place, the Rebekah Lodge took charge and with an array of the best to eat and drink, soon had everyone in a happy mood. By 12 o'clock all was over save the trip to Hosmer by "Armstrong" machines. All are of one voice that the evening was one well spent and betokens great things for the success of Odd fellowship in Fernie. Bro. Geo. Thompson presided at the piano. The following are the officers for Fernie for the term ending Dec. 31, 1911:

N.G.—Thos. Robertson.
V.G.—J. W. Quinney.
R.S.—A. J. Buckley.
F.S.—R. Dudley
Con—W. Bailey
Treas.—I. E. Covert.
War.—P. McLeod.
O.G.—W. Worthington.
I.G.—R Brooks
R.S.N.G—Hy Bentham
L.S.N.G.—J Jones
R.S.V.G.—J. Minns.
L.S.V.G—G Foster
R.S.S.—J. Barratt
L.S.S.—T Kynaston
Chap—J. McNicholas

THE SAME OLD STORY

Once again the Intermediates went down to defeat at the hands of the Elko ball team. The event happened on Tuesday night, and the score was 12—5. Keep at it, boys; it's a long lane that has no turning.

LE PROMESSE D'UN CONNAZIONALE NON MANTENUTE

Otto anni fa in questa gola di monti non era ancora conosciuto l'idioma Italiano tanto che alla buona come suol dirsi eravamo in certo modo contribuiti a ragione della buona fede portata dei vecchi paesi; ma adesso i tempi sono cambiati e col tempo sono cambiato le persone perche certe persone che in quel tempo cantavano come canta il fabbro ferraio allo spondar del giorno batte il martello sopra l'incudine che la fiamma lo ramolli

Ed oggi? non siamo piu i fabbri d'una volta ma bensi possiamo imporre la nostra volonta come negli antichi tempi l'imponeva il consiglio dei dieci della Republica di S. Marco; ma adesso miei cari Italiani il pidocchio e snidato della lugura camicia ed inosservato cammina sui polsi inammidati dimenticando la rozza condizione d'una volta?

E dire che siamo socialisti sotto una falsa veste pero tutta monacale. Il rimanente miei cari a nulla vale il ritornello dei vecchi tempi meglio attenersi al vecchio obolo di San Pietro ed ora veniamoo al sciopero odierno. Non tutti gli uomini d'affari che promisero una volta hanno eseguito l'esempio del stimato Signor Thomas Crahan il quale ad onta delle digerle degli altri che lo dicono uomo avaro ha contribuito con ben quaranta tonellate di farina e piu a dato un ballo gratis per farci discacciare la malinconia.

E cosa abbiamo avuto da lor signori. Sfruttati fin al midollo ed oggi mai visiti per conseguenza. Se il gentil Thomas Crahan ha contribuito con tanto non meno furono lor Signori che giornalmente contribuiscono a dilatar la gente col giuogo delle boccie spranel lando i quatrini guadagniati sotto il duro macigno.

Che dio vi viuti negli affari; mentre che non posso astenermi a voi Italiani d'andar guardinchi nello svolazar troppo. Il rimanente lo sapete sono quasi inedgni della nostra fiducia.

Siccome non e una infamia ma la verita di tanti connazionali ognor di qualsiasi rancore solo non vogliamo abbassato il prestigio dei nostri padri e auguriamo da lor Signori una cortese risposta. Ed ora non rimane altro che mandare un riverente salute all' Egregio Sindace della Laguna che ebbe la cortesia di rilasciarvi il passaporte.

CHAS. SALMO

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

Calgary, Alta. — Classes Open Sept. 7, 1911

High class Residential College for boys and young men, and girls and young women. Leading denominations represented on its faculty and governing board. Non-sectarian in the best sense. Government charter. Ideal location. Staff of highest scholarship and experience. Dormitories, class rooms and dining hall equipped and furnished the very best. New building.

Course of Study

Preparatory, Teachers, University Matriculation, Royal Military College, Civil Service, two years under-graduate work, Business, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Conservatory of Music, Manual and Technical Training, Household Science and Art, Physical Culture and Expression, Fine Arts, Ladies' College Course, Special Course for boys.

For Calendar and particulars write—
G. W. KERBY, B. A.,
Principal.

Here it is, Waiting for U

FOR SALE—Garden produce, Rhubarb, etc. Jos. Leonard Allan. (45-6t-tp

TO RENT.—Three-roomed House, Riverside Avenue, West Fernie; $10 a month. Jos. Leonard Allan. (46-3t.p

WANTED—At once, girl to assist in store and house: Protestant; reference required. Apply, Somerton Bros., jewelers, New Michel. 47-1-t.c.

EUGENE ELY

The world famous Aviator, will fly at Henderson Park

Lethbridge, Friday, July 14

at 2 o'clock p.m., in his

CURTISS AEROPLANE

This is positively the First Opportunity ever afforded Western Canadians of witnessing an Aeroplane handled by an experienced and expert aviator.

ELY WILL BE SEEN IN HIS

Spiral Glide and Ocean Dip

Two of the most difficult feats ever attempted by any airman

Ely Day in Lethbridge will be one of the biggest events ever pulled off in Southern Alta.

75c. admits to all parts of the ground. Children with parents admitted free.

The Fair Association will hold a Grand Public Dance at Night

WATCH FOR EXCURSION RATES

Letters To The Editor

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

A PHENOMENA (?)

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make a few observations on the "Award" (?) by the late Conciliation Board (or rather the Chairman of that body!)

In the first place I should like to make it quite clear that I am a member of that party in whose interests the Rev. Gordon displayed such remarkable zeal and for whose welfare he was most solicitous, viz. — THE PUBLIC! And as a member of that body I, in common with others, hoped for great things from this board, and was never tired of informing my friends in the old country that the "trouble would soon be fixed!" (which of course only goes to show how ignorant we old country plugs are with regard the working of the Lemieux Act, and its great possibilities). But we still have the trouble with us in spite of all the investigation and delay, and as far as the PUBLIC know, are likely to have it for some time.

Of course I have read the Rev. Gordon summing up, and like most of the PUBLIC have formed my own opinion, and my opinion is that for a gentleman of holy orders—it is remarkable; yes, I must get rid of it—its "Masterly"! To quote the rev. gent:

"With regard to the wages there are, of course, two points of view, but as far as I have been able to cast my eyes over the field of observation, I have discovered two phenomena. One is that in a certain class of work an exceptionally high rate of wages is paid, that is in contract prices, and in the other extreme is a low and extremely low day wage for the character of work done. Now, when you consider the fact that in certain classes of work the wages rise to an exceptionally high figure, a figure which I don't know to be equalled or anything like equalled in any industry in Canada, you will find this infringes upon one of the great principles that ought to govern as far as possible an equalization and equity in the distribution of the pay roll of the camp."

The reverend gentleman must surely have been laughing very quietly up his sleeve, for one cannot presume that a man of the experience of Dr. Gordon could possibly make such a remark without being struck with the absurdity of same. Among his own industry (may beg pardon, vocation) he will find another phenomena, and among the coal operators he MUST have found a remarkable phenomena! But of course, this is absurd, I am wandering, the operators do not enter into the question at all (in fact I almost wonder that they wasted their time by being present), for it is very evident that the Chairman was not concerned with what their profits might be—he was there to arrange an equalization of wages between contract miners and day workers! (Just shows you how unsophisticated the Great PUBLIC is!) The fact that one miner gets more coal than another—that he works harder, is more skilled, should most certainly not count—we know that among clergyman it is not so; neither is it so among the operators, then why, oh why should this principle apply among the miners? And very rightly the rev. gentleman set about 'adjusting this!—that's all!

"As I stand before you I am glad to say that I find nothing for which my conscience can accuse me in having been unfair to either side. My ambition has been to keep faith with myself and I have striven to do that."

Having regard to this statement by Dr. Gordon, I cannot but help thinking that, like may other individuals who have been appointed as judges in such delicate matters, he has viewed the matter from what he considers to to be a just viewpoint. But if it be illogical for the workers to have an unequal division of the pay roll, why not even matters up a little by taking a portion of the profit that the operators must make—in spite of their protestations to the contrary? This appears to me to be quite as logical as taking from one worker to give to another. It is certainly peculiar the interpretations that we poor mortals can put upon the voice of conscience! And it is still phenomenal how we can appease that small voice.

Trusting you will excuse my trespass, and assuring you that I venture into print only on behalf of that great body—The PUBLIC!

I beg to remain,

F. H. N.

Coleman, Alta.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—As I have more time on my hands than usual thoughts come into my head and I only wish I could write them as clearly as they appear to me, but at any rate will do my best to put them on paper.

I have read the letters you have printed by a "Coal Digger," and "Another Coal Digger," and as they say, let us discuss questions that affect us, I am taking their advice, because it seems good to me. Excuse me, if I ramble in my remarks, but I want to say this, before I forget it—We ought to use our own paper more than we do, because in this way we can help one another to a better understanding of subjects that puzzle some of us. Don't let us be afraid of poor spelling and bad writing, because the editor will help us out as he knows many of us have not much education. You'll do this, won't you, Mr. Editor? (Ed.—Gladly.)

It sounds all right enough to say that one big union would be the best, but what I would like to know is, if we all go out on strike at the same time who's going to provide for us and our families? We must eat, and while it is a grand thing to fight for a principle our stomachs have a nasty way of letting us know they need attention. Of course, some of our brothers may say: "There's no fear of that if we will all stand together." That little word IF has a very big meaning. All men don't look at things in the same way. Even in our own ranks with so many different opinions, how can we expect that if we had a bigger union there would not be that many more different opinions? I am asking questions, and would like those who have looked into the subject to give the rest of us the benefit of their experience.

Speaking for myself, will say that I am always willing to learn and that's what we all ought to do. If I don't see through things as quickly as some others, I know there are are many who are just the same as I am, and it's up to those who have had better chances to show us.

I know that the bosses have to make money because if they didn't they wouldn't hire us. I know that we have to live, and as we cannot all have big families and big banking accounts at the same time, I would be glad if somebody would explain how we are going to fight for better wages and get them if we all go out on strike at the same time. This I don't think would work, because, as I said before, we are not clever enough to make money by our wits. I will say this much, that if we do stand together we can win, and I am sure that in this camp there are very few men with cold feet.

The idea of having the contracts all expire on the same date is a good plan if we can get it that way, only I hardly think the bosses would stand for it, but would fight against it tooth and toe nail. Now let's have some more letters from you chaps that have got ideas to peddle, and so educate one another.

Yours truly,
A "BONE" BUSTER

Michel, 12th July, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—In a recent issue of the Blairmore Enterprise I notice an article headed "Sunday Ball Game Caused a Rumpus." The writer goes on to quote the Michel players as being poor sports. Now, before he did that he should have looked at the career of the Blairmore team as sports, before he criticises others. Two years ago Mr. Editor, Michel had some sports, one of the events of the day was a baseball game for which a prize of $75 was given for the winning team. Blairmore competed and won. It is customary for a team, when competing for a prize to pay their own expenses, which some of these Blairmore sports (?) failed to do, and even for that of their wives and families. A month or so ago Blairmore agreed to play Michel at Blairmore, but when the date drew near wired that there was six inches of snow on the ground, and could they play here? Michell, always willing to oblige, answered yes, and advertised the game. When the day arrived alas! Blairmore had done likewise, and they did not even have the common courtsey to wire they could not come. Michel were invited to Blairmore on the 18th of last month and went down on the Saturday night passengers, they could not get down on the Sunday. Now, to show the hospitable nature of these Blairmore sports(?) Half of the team did not get beds and only half of the team were fed and on Sunday the manager of the Blairmore team told the Michel manager that if they stayed until dinner they would have to bear the expense themselves. This again shows their manner of entertaining, and I will leave it to others to judge whether this sort of treatment is not that which could be desired and if the spectators had kept off the ground and not acted like a bunch of Red Indians the game might have proved more satisfactory. I would like to correct one statement made by the writer in regards to the game and that is this, that the ball struck out by Adamson was called a foul by the umpire as soon as hit. The Blairmore Sports (?) plainly showed their calibre when they hinted at having another umpire, as the writer states, and it goes to show that they were mostly to blame if the game was a failure. The least Blairmore could have done, having decided on the umpire, was to have stayed with his decision, and by doing so they would have showed some of that spirit for which the writer condemns the Michel team. He the writer makes mention of the fact that Cranbrook would be playing at Fernie on the 24th of June and that Michel would have a chance to sit on the benches and take lessons. I notice that Michel was not the ones to do this, and did at least have sand enough to go in and take a licking. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in advance, for space in your valuable paper.

I remain, yours, etc.,
ONLOOKER.

Michel, B. C.
July 12, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly inform me, through your columns what constitutes Great Britain? The argument was that Ireland was not a constituent part of Great Britain.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES HAMPSHIRE

Answer.—Ireland does not constitute a part of Great Britain, but is a constituent part of the United Kingdom, hence the term "United." Great Britain includes the Kingdoms of England, and Scotland and the principality of Wales.

In reply to letter signed by "Graft" of Royal Collieries, would first suggest to him, if he has a grievance, to take it up with the Local Union, according to the Constitution. Secondly, he does not represent the circumstances according to facts. The Diamond Coal Co. has not yet received any consideration from the District Executive that they have not been prepared to concede to other operators under similar conditions.

A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.,
Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A.

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday

Each Department is now offering special values that considerably increase the purchasing power of your dollar. Take advantage of the special grocery values for Saturday selling. We save money for others—why not for you?

Quaker Canned Corn, 5 tins for	55c.
Quaker Canned Beans, 5 tins for	55c.
Mason Fruit Jars, pints, per dozen	65c.
Mason Fruit Jars, quarts, per dozen	75c.
Shredded Wheat, 2 pkts for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts for	25c.
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts for	25c
Wellington Knife Polish	15c.
3 lb. Sacks Table Salt, 4 for	25c.
5 lb. Tins Table Syrup	25c.
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins for	25c.
B. C. Cane Sugar, 20 lb. sacks	$1.20
Potted meat, Fish and game, in ¼ lb glass jars	15c.
3 lb Tins Economic Tea	90c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Cantaloupes, Water Melons, Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Strawberries, Bananas, Oranges, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Radish, Lettuce.

Women's Wash Coats

Dressy enough for any occasion, and not too dressy for ordinary wear; light and cool they make an ideal dust coat.

At **$3.90**, made from pure Linen Crash, well-tailored a good appearing, ful length Coat.

At **$4.90**, a plainly tailored Coat made from Horrockses reliable coatings; colors, natural and grey.

At **$5.90**, same style as the $4.90 Coat but trimmed with black Duchesse and fancy buttons.

At **$6.90**, a splendid Coat made from thoroughly shrunk Rep, trimmed in Moire with buttons to match.

Pongee Coats at **$10.50**.

Cream Serge Coats **$7.00, $9.00 and $9.50**.

Wash Coat and Skirt Suits, **$4.00, $4.90, $5.90, and $6.90**.

Wash Dresses prettily made from Anderson's celebrated Zephyrs, prices **$2.50, $2.75, and $3.35**.

Children's Wash Dresses from **65c.** and up.

Insist on seeing these three Waists, **65c., 95c., and $1.25**.

Corset Demonstration

From July 17 to 21st (from Monday until Friday of next week) we will have with us Miss Dougherty (Expert Corsetaire), demonstrating for W. B. Corsets. This is the opportunity for those who have had difficulty in getting just the right corset. Remember that there are corsets made to fit comfortably all kinds of figures. The corset is now permanently established as a healthy garment. Then why wear ill-fitting garments; allow us to fit you to the corset you should wear. If you are not requiring the pair at present you will know the style you should wear when you do need them.

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited.

For Sale

22 Acres Fruitland at Elkmouth

Partly cleared and ready for planting out. Good stream of pure water on property. Easy terms. Address A.J.B. District Ledger, Fernie, B.C., for particulars.