The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

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AUG 20 1912
VICTORIA, B. C.

System to Beat Alien Labor Law

Arraignment of Englishman in Boston Expected to Lead to Sensational Exposures

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—An expose of alleged wholesale violations of the alien contract labor laws by New England manufacturers may follow the arrest of Arthur Sayille, of Bradford, England, whose hearing on a charge of importing mill operatives to take the place of the strikers at Barre, Mass., wool combing company, will take place tomorrow by United States Commissioner Grinnell.

Sensational developments were predicted today by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other strike leaders, who have been in charge of the Barre strike. These leaders declared it was on their representations to the federal immigration officials that the present investigation was started. Twenty mill operatives, who say they were bound for Barre from England were detained today here as witnesses against Saville.

Drew English Cheque

Two witnesses, Mrs. Jane Johnson, 54, of Bradford, England, and H. S. Edwards, of the N. Barre Wool Combing Company, were heard, when Saville was arraigned. Edwards drew a cheque for $7,000 on Francis, Willey and Co., Bradford, England, for whom Saville is said to be manager, and deposited it as bail for Saville.

Francis Willey, of Bratford, is the head of the big English wool firm which bears his name. His two sons F. Vernon Willey, of Bradford, and Lewis Willey, of Philadelphia, are directors and general managers of the Barre plant, which employs 1,000 operatives in its manufacture of raw and combed wool.

Gave Her Money to Show

Mrs. Johnston testifies that upon the representation of Saville, she was induced to bring her five children to America, with the idea of getting work at the Barre plant. She declared Saville told her he would give her and her family the necessary money to show the immigration officials at Boston.

Saville was arrested July 31, when the Johnstons were detained by the Boston immigration officials, but the immigration inspector thought the case so replete with ramifications which they expect to involve other great mill owners, that they kept the matter secret until Saville was arraigned in open court.

The report was current today that a swarm of federal inspectors have flocked to Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, and other New England mill centres, to investigate charges of wholesale violations of alien contract labor laws. This report could not be confirmed today.

Investigations will be made of the known circulation of alluring posters throughout several countries by the Lawrence woollen mill syndicate which were issued for the purpose of attracting operatives to their plants. This investigation of circulars resulted directly from the famous Lawrence strike last winter when the strike leaders exhibited the posters.

ALIEN LABOR ACT NOT ENFORCED.—ASIATICS FLOODING THE COUNTRY

VICTORIA, August 12.—At a meeting of the local Trades and Labor Council it was decided to send a representative of the council to the forthcoming convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. An election for delegate resulted in the choice of Christian Siverts, secretary of the council. Mr. Siverts was instructed to bring to the attention of the congress the requirements of the Pacific Coast from a union point of view, and to draw the attention of the congress to the influx of Asiatics, which it was stated in spite of restrictions by the late government, still continues.

The flagrant infractions of the Alien Labor Act is another matter to which the attention of the congress will be drawn. Delegate Siverts is instructed to draw the notice of the congress to the fact that while the laws governing the importation of Canadian labor into the United States is strictly enforced, the Canadian authorities are exceedingly lax in protecting Canadian workmen against foreign competition. Information supplied by the delegates was to the effect that the Alien Labor Act as enforced in British Columbia was largely a farce, as hundreds of men are imported from the other side to work as laborers, or at the mechanical trades, and the general sentiment of the council was to the effect that a coach and horse could be driven through the Alien Labor Act as at present enforced.

SUGGESTS LICENSE TO CONTROL TRUSTS

Combines Referred to as Natural Development of Industrial Conditions.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 9.—Trusts were not the deliberate creation of man, but were the natural development of industrial and competitive conditions, according to Republican Gardner of Massachusetts, minority member of the house of the steel trust investigaing committee, who addressed the house tonight on his report. He advocated federal licenses for all concerns whose capital exceeded a fixed amount and the creation of an interstate commission of industry with regulatory powers over corporations and prices.

"If we wish to dissolve the trusts the time has come to say so," said Gardner. "If we wish to recognize the trusts, the time has come to be definite about it. Don't misunderstand me as adversely criticizing the bills as presented by the Democratic majority of the committee, in my opinion substantially all the practices at which those bills are aimed are unfair and ought to be suppressed. But, if every one of the majority's bills were to be enacted into law, we should be no nearer the settlement of the trust question.

Should Be Made to Behave

"The majority bills do not spell dissolution," Mr. Gardner continued. "The stock market tells us so plainly enough. If we really wish to break up the trusts, all we have to do is to forbid the concentration of more than a given amount of capital under a single management, and then instruct our courts to dissolve existing trusts into corporations within the prescribed size. That will break up the trusts fast enough, but it will not prevent the surviving sub-divisions from arriving at a price understanding in a very short time."

Mr. Gardner declared he did not believe in dissolution as a remedy. He said combination of capital had their place in the economic scheme of things, but they should be made to behave.

Fooled With Dissolution

"What we need," said Mr. Gardner with emphasis, "is good drastic recognition of large industrial units. We have fooled too long with gentle dissolution."

A return to the competitive system, Mr. Gardner insisted, would not mean lower prices. He pointed to the falling off in prices on the products of the United States Steel Corporation in the decade in which the prices of other materials and commodities soared.

As a solution of the problem, Mr. Gardner advocated the compulsory licensing of all corporations whose assets exceed $50,000,000 forcing them at the same time to recapitalize at the exact amount of their actual holdings. He would have created the interstate commission of industry, clother with power to enforce the corporation laws and, if found necessary to gain complete control of the situation with power to fix prices of commodities."

"It may be that civilization is in a state of evolution," he said, "during which socialism's creed must have a trial. It may be that government control will ultimately lead to collective ownership and out of it again. The science of statesmanship requires us to solve the pressing problems not to stand dumbfounded and inactive because in no direction is the future clear."

FOURTH MINISTER FOR THE WEST

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—It is very possible that next session an additional portfolio will be created and the West will secure a fourth minister. It is understood that strong influence is being brought to bear by the mining interests to have a Minister of Mines appointed. Formerly the Department of Mines was under the Minister of Inland Revenue. Last session this branch was transferred to the Department of the Interior. However, this is one of the heaviest departments, as the Minister of the Interior has under him, Immigration, Lands, Indian and Forestry Departments, as well as Mines. It is felt that under a full-fledged minister the mining industry could be given far more encouragement than it has received in the past. British Columbia is particularly anxious to see a Minister of Mines appointed. The names suggested for the position are: Messrs. R. B. Bennett, Calgary; J. D. Taylor, New Westminster; Robert Green, the new member to succeed Mr. A. S. Goodeve, Kootenay. Mr. Green was formerly Minister of Mines in the B. C. Government.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

Is the Pay of a Member of Parliament Something That Can Be Taxed

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—The decision of Judge Johnson, of Vanleek Hill, in finding that the sessional indemnity of E. Proulx, M. P., for Prescott, was subject to income tax assesment has aroused much interest. It is considered that the judgment forms a precedent which may be of considerable moment to members of parliament.

The department of Justice had little to say on the matter this morning. It is recognized that the question is not one for the Dominion to decide being entirely within the jurisdiction of the Ontario Assessment Act.

The interpretation of Judge Johnson may form the basis of an appeal by which the question will be formally settled.

SEEKING PEACE ON LONDON DOCKS

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Efforts are being made here today to bring about a settlement between the shipowners and the National Union of Masters and Mates in order to avoid the tying up of the port of London. The union has threatened a strike unless their demands for a minimum wage scale are granted.

The scale asked for is as follows:

For shops of 3000 to 500 gross registered tons, master $120 monthly, mate $70 second mate, $60 and third mate $50.

For ships of more than 5000 tons, master $150 a month, mate $75, second mate $65 ad third mate $55.

Owners of vessels sailing next week have been notified that the new scale must be accepted before the officers will sign articles.

YOUTH INJURED AT THE MINES

Albert Whitehouse, conductor on No. 2 dinkey, met with a serious accident on Wednesday afternoon, which necessitated his being taken to hospital, where he is now reported to be doing as well as can be expected.

The accident is a most serious one. It appears that some piping laying about the place was somehow or other lifted up by the dinkey and pushed right through the top part of the hip of the unfortunate lad, causing him to bleed profusely. Upon enquiring at the hospital this afternoon (Friday) we were given to understand that he is progressing favorably with good prospects for recovery.

I. W. W. WAGE FIGHT IN COLORADO CAPITAL

DENVER, Col., Aug. 14.—Police war on a "free speech" movement, about to be inaugurated here by the Industrial Workers of the World, led by California speakers, is expected to follow the action of Chief of Police O'Neil here today in asking permission to jail all speakers who may attempt to speak here without a permit.

A detachment of California Industrialists reached here yesterday, and announced today their intention of speaking whether they were given permits or not. Denver authorities fear a repetition of the scenes which marked the recent free speech fight in San Diego.

HEAVY FINE FOR INCITING MEN TO STRIKE.

Australia Proposes Unique Legislation In the Interests of Industrial Peace, Decrees to be enforced by Fines of $1250 for Employer and $50 for Employee.

BRISBANE, Australia, August 12.—Sweeping legislation, having for its aim the maintenance of industrial peace, has been introduced in the Queensland legislature. It provides for special boards of arbitration, the presiding officer being empowered to mediate at the request of parties to a dispute, or to call a compulsory conference. An employer failing to abide by the award is subject to a fine of $1250 and an employee to a fine of $50.

Any person inciting a strike is liable to $250 fine. Strikes and lockouts are unlawful until a compulsory conference has proven abortive, two weeks' notice given and a secret ballot has sanctioned such action.

The proposed bill, which has the backing of the government, is an outgrowth of the disastrous general strike in Brisbane last winter, when 43 unions called out their men in support of the tramway employees.

DARROW'S COUNSEL IS SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 12.—The bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow came to an abrupt and sensational nalt an hour before the usual adjournment time today when Judge Hutton committed Darrow's chief counsel (Earl Rogers) to jail until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for contempt of court in lieu of paying a fine of $50. Rogers applied to presiding Judge Willis, of the superior court, for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, Rogers being required to give $200 bail.

Rogers' offense was in designating a state rebuttal witness, O. H. F. Mayer, as a perjurer, and upon his refusal to withdraw the appellation, a fine of $50 was imposed. Rogers declared he would go to jail rather than pay the fine, and the court appended to the previous judgment an alternative sentence of five days in jail. Upon showing by the defence that Darrow could not be deprived of counsel during the course of his trial, the sentence was modified.

WORKMEN PERISH IN A SLAG BANK.

DORTMUND, Germany, Aug. 14.—Twenty-six workmen were buried today by the fall of a slag bank at an iron works in the suburbs of this city. Eight bodies have been extricated, and it is believed that all the men perished.

FIFTY CHRISTIANS KILLED BY TURKS IN MARKET PLACE

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 13.—A massacre lasting seven hours followed the bomb explosion in the market place of Kotschana, fifty miles southeast of Uskup, European Turkey recently, according to reliable information received here. Fifty Christians were killed and 200 seriously wounded by the Turks, who suspected them of having committed bomb outrages by which about 50 persons were killed or injured.

TOTAL DEAD IN TURKISH EARTHQUAKE NUMBER 3,000

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Three thousand persons are known to have been killed in an earthquake which rocked southeastern Turkey, according to a message just received here by the Tageblatt, from its correspondent at Constantinople.

More than 50,000 persons are homeless and starving. An active crater is also reported to have appeared on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora.

AN ARMY OF HOMELESS IN MANY TOWNS OF TURKEY

What the Upheaval Failed to Do, Fire Following the Shock Accomplished —Entire Districts Have Been Devastated—Harrowing Accounts of Havoc Wrought.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Reports here to-day indicate that the great earthquake shock which was felt through a great part of Turkey was accompanied by much heavier loss of life than at first stated. The newspapers today estimate the victims at 1,000 killed, while the injured are said to number from five to six thousand.

MINERS ARE ASKING INCREASED WAGES AT NANAIMO PITS

NANAIMO, Aug. 12.—The miners of the Island are growing daily more dissatisfied with the amount of wages paid them, and unless an increase is granted a strike is imminent. While the cost of living has increased fully 50 per cent. in the past ten years, the miners have only received an increase of 10 per cent. in that time. So they have a good case in demanding a raise.

MINERS REPUDIATE NEW AGREEMENT

NANAIMO, Aug. 12.—A mass meeting of miners was held at the Orpheum Theatre Sunday night. The speeches made were moderate and conciliatory, but the agreement with the Western Fuel Company was repudiated because of it not being ratified by the miners. The United Mine Workers will not submit to discrimination against its members. It being now strong enough to protect them. A strike will only be resorted to when all other means are exhausted. Miners have a strong case for increased pay and better conditions.

KAISER VISITS MINERS' HOMES

DOCHUN, Germany, Aug. 14.—Emperor William and his brother Prince Henry, of Prussia, arrived here today and visited the injured survivors of the recent mine disaster at Gerthe. Subsequently the Emperor went into several of the miners, where he expressed his condolence with th families of the victims of the accident.

Thus far 109 bodies have been taken from the mine and eight are still missing, and undoubtedly dead. Two of the injured men died during the night.

PYTHIANS SELECT WINNIPEG FOR NEXT CONVENTION

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 13.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias today decided to hold the next convention in Winnipeg in 1914. The selection of the convention city practically completed the consideration of business. Notification was given the supreme lodge that the reports from the grand domains of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec had decided unanimously to place Judge McArthur of Manitoba in nomination for supreme vice-chancellor at the 1914 meeting.

INSURANCE ACT

Ten Million Five Hundred Persons Already Insured

LONDON, Aug. 9—The latest figures published in connection with the insurance act show that 10,500,000 persons are already insured under its provisions. These include 5,700,000 insured in approved friendly societies, and 3,500,000 in industrial offices, 3,000,000 of which hold policies in the Prudential Limited. There are nearly 750,000 who have not yet selected an approved society in which to insure.

C. P. R. TO MAKE NEW FIFTY MILLION ISSUE

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The Evening Journal says: "It is learned on good authority that the C. P. R. will make a new issue of $50,000,000 at a premium of 75 per cent at the meeting on Monday next. This will mean that present shareholders will receive one new share for every four shares now held, and on the basis of the market price of 275 shareholders will thus receive "rights" to the value of slightly over $20 a share."

SPORT IS MANUAL LABOR

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Professional football playing, the English insurance commission states, comes under the category of "manual labor" and players must be insured under the act whatever their wages.

POLICE STOP SOCIALIST MEETING IN PITTSBURG

Some Injured—Many Arrests

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—A number of persons were injured slightly, and over forty arrested here late last night in a clash between Socialists and policemen. The trouble started when the Socialists for the second time within eight days attempted to hold a street meeting for which a permit had not been issued. Thousands of persons had congregated at the meeting place. As the speakers mounted an improvised stage and attempted to address the audience they were grasped by the police and sent to a nearby station.

Meanwhile the crowd became dense and a call was sent for additional police. A mounted squad, numbering thirty officers, reached the scene within a few minutes and charged the crowd. Several persons were injured in the mix-up. Little progress was made by the police, however, and the crowd increased. Patrol wagons were backed up to the speakers' stand. The moment a prospective speaker appeared he or she was placed into the waggon. At least a dozen women were taken into custody.

STARVING AND ALONE

Terrible Case of Destitution Reported From the Duck Mountains

SWAN RIVER, Man., Aug. 9.—A distressful case of want and suffering has just been brought to light at Alpine, a Swede settlement, in the Duck Mountains, 34 miles south-east of here Mr and Mrs Findley, of Durban, which is 12 miles from Alpine, heard of a woman in distress in a lonely homestead on the mountain. They went to investigate, and found a Swede woman sick in bed and starving to death, with a baby 15 months old crawling around. The child could not walk, and was clothed only in a small shirt, and was very dirty. It had crawled in and out of the house at will, often sleeping outside the door.

The mother was in a pitiable condition, a veritable skeleton. There was no money in the house, and only dry bread to eat. The woman has been sick since February last. It appears that her husband had deserted her, as no one seems to know his whereabouts.

Mrs. Findley immediately took charge of the woman and the child. They brought the mother to the Swan River hospital last night, but it is not expected that she will recover.

Child Labor Used in Corbin

Boy of 11 Worked for Coal Co. Insp. Williams Lays Charge Judge Dismisses Case

HANFORD RESIGNED TO PROTECT HIGH-UPS

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 12.—Despite the statements of Federal Judge Hanford and his counsel that the judge resigned recently because his health was poor, the impression is general today that the resignation was really presented in an effort to prevent sensational disclosures which might prove serious to powerful associates of the judge. So strong is this impression that many attorneys are planning to demand that Attorney-General Wickersham takes up the investigation where the congressional sub-committee dropped it and pursue it to the end.

They believe that it will disclose a state of affairs which will demand immediate correction.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Investigation by a federal grand jury of the causes leading up to Judge Hanford's resignation while under fear of possible impeachment is threatened by Representative Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist. He said he would ask the attorney general to have a grand jury called in Seattle, and, if the attorney-general refuses to act, will introduce a resolution in the house to that end.

"I am informed that half-a-dozen millionaires or other representatives of 'big business' induced Hanford to resign," said Berger. "Anyway, Hanford, his secretary and all his friends got rich while Hanford was on the bench. Then these millionaires induced Hanford to resign to save themselves from exposure in the investigation. I propose to show them up, although dropping the impeachment proceedings."

Carver-Mullin Bout a Fizzle

Contestants Would Not Go Into the Ring--Public Stung as Usual

Boxing received a set back in this town on Thursday last when the much talked of bout between Carver and Mullins failed to materialize. During the evening large crowds assembled in the streets many of whom came from the furthest points of the Pass, all ready to see the fray. Rumors, which eventually turned out to be correct, were rife at an early hour that the match would not come off, and various reasons were assigned for these. As far as can be gathered the contestants were not agreed upon certain points, and little doubt is in the public mind that there is something shady about it. Carver seems to have been the obstacle. The whole evening was taken up with squabbling between them as to the spoils, until the patient public were informed by the referee from the ring that the fight was off, he at the same time blaming Carver for the state of affairs. Judging from the crowds outside, the gate receipts, had the fight been pulled off, would have been the largest known in the Pass. The Athletic Association, under whose auspices the match was to take place, desire to express, through their chairman (Mr. H. Herchimer) their very sincere regret at the incident, and that they did their utmost to protect the public. Both Mullin and Carver lose their forfeit of $100.00 each, which goes to the Athletic Association.

PECULIAR BEQUEST OF AN AGED MINER

Lori York, who died during the week at Marshalsea, Allegheny county, Pa., left an estate valued at from $7,00 to $10,000 to a mine superintendent under whom he had worked for several years, cutting off his relations.

York was over 70 years of age and, although he had large sums at his disposal in Pittsburgh banks, it is said he went to the City Home rather than diminish his capital. He left $500 to the United Preabyterian Church in Unity, and $500 to the daughter of the mine superintendent who was the main beneficiary.

Corbin is once more to the front and in the public eye. This time it is no other than that the company employed child labor.

On the 9th of July, whist Inspector of Mines, Thos. Williams, was on his usual round of inspection he noted a youth, who from all appearances could not possibly be of the legal age of 14, who was at the time gathering samples of coal to be submitted for assaying purposes in the laboratory of the company in charge of the son of the Resident Superintendent, G. Smith. The name of the lad is James McDonald, son of Mrs. Dan McDonald, who is keeping a boarding house at Corbin.

Owing to the fact that the two who officiate as Justices of the Peace at Corbin are employees of the company the case was taken to Michel and came up on Wednesday the 14th inst. before Judge Burton, an employee of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. When the lad was placed on the stand he was asked if he knew the nature of an oath, and the mother on replying that he did not was further questioned and stated that the boy would be 11 years old in September next. On learning that the child had only been working five hours when Inspector Williams brought the case to the notice of the company's officials, who on realizing the state of affairs discharged him, the magistrate declared that the case should never have been brought up at all and dismissed it, inflicting the costs upon the inspector.

The action of Mr. Williams must be highly commended. Had he not brought the case to light the child would no doubt still be at work, and had an accident occurred the man who would have received the blame would be the inspector. It is to be hoped that this will be a salutary lesson to both coal companies and parents.

MEN QUIT THEIR WORK AT BEHEST OF UNION

Leaders Declare Contractors Are Working Men 12 Hours at Straight Wages

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 12.—All the union men employed on the McKay Avenue School by the contractors, Reed, McDonald and Brewster, quit their work on Saturday morning on account of the labor and the alleged unfair working conditions.

Representatives of the trades unions involved visited the work this morning, and after talking to the men and hearing their complaint advised them to pick up their tools and walk away. Acting on this advice, plumbers, steamfitters and carpenters quit the building and are working on another job.

Reed, McDonald and Brewster were interviewed by the business agents of local unions affected, but the contractors, it is alleged, refused to meet them in their requests.

Cause of Complaint

The firm is working the men twelve hours a day, the unions say, and only paying straight wages, while the union scale calls for an eight hour day and overtime for all extra work. Instead of that, the contractors work the men twelve hours, it is alleged and pay them no overtime. The union leaders offered to take men off other jobs in order to have the school completed, provided the contractors pay them overtime and comply with the eight-hour day.

This they declined to do, the delegates say, and consequently the men walked out. According to the union officials, Reed, McDonald and Brewster are the only contractors in the city who do not comply with the union conditions. They are building the Armstrong block and the Northern Hardware Company's block, and in both business buildings alleged unfair conditions exist. Other contractors such as Phesey and Batson, and Nesbitt and Miles, who have school contracts, the men say, meet the unions in every way, consequently they are never at a loss for mechanics of the allied crafts.

FOUR ARE KILLED AND FORTY INJURED

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Two enginemen and a passenger were killed, a spectator dropped dead and forty or more passengers were injured shortly before noon today by the derailment of an inbound train on the Plymouth division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway at Dorchester.

Mines and Mining in British Columbia

The Minister of Mines has just issued his yearly report which deals exhaustively with the mining industry of the province. The report is for the year ending December 31, 1911, from which we take the following:

The total production of minerals during 1911 is estimated at $23,499,072, divided as follows: Gold, placer, $426,00; lode, $4,725,513; silver, $958,203; lead $1,069,521; copper, $4,571,644; zinc, $129,092; coal, $7,675,717; coke, $326,030; miscellaneous, $3,547,262. Of this total the East Kootenay district is credited with $2,475,056, exclusive of coal and coke.

Coal

The collieries of the province during the year 1911 produced 2,297,718 tons (2,240 lb.) of coal—a decrease of 841,517 tons, as compared with the preceding year.

This decrease is entirely due to the labor troubles in the East Kootenay field, whereby the collieries of that district were shut down for over eight months.

The decrease of the output in the East Kootenay field amounted to 923,062 tons of coal, which was only partly offset by an increased production in the coast district of 81,545 tons.

The greater portion of this production—about 72 per cent—was mined by three companies—the Canadian Collieries and the Western Fuel company in the Coast district, and the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company in East Kootenay.

In the East Kootenay field the Hosmer Mines and the Corbin C. and C. Co. made very appreciable productions, although not nearly as large as in the preceding year.

The gross output of the coal mines of the province for the year 1911 was 2,297,718 tons (of 2,240 lb.) in addition to which 748 tons were drawn from stock, making the gross amount of coal distributed 2,298,466 tons.

Of this gross amount there was sold as coal for consumption in Canada, 1,373,779 tons; sold for consumption in the United States, 573,888 tons; while 38,808 tons were exported to other countries, making the total coal sales for the year 1,986,475 tons.

In addition to the coal sold, there was used in the manufacture of coke 104,656 tons, and 178,242 tons were used under the boilers, etc., of the producing companies, while 29,093 tons were lost in washing.

As has already been noted, there was no coke made in the Coast district, the total coke production having been made in the East Kootenay field, where from 104,656 tons of coal there was produced 66,005 tons (2,240 lb.) of coke—only about 30 per cent of last year's production, as the mines were closed down for eight months on account of labor troubles.

The coke sales for the province amounted to 73,454 tons, of which amount 7,486 tons was drawn from stock.

The following table indicates the markets in which the coal and coke output of the province was sold:

	Coast District	Crows Nest Pass District	Total for Province
COAL			
Sold for consumption in Canada (Tons—2,240 lb.)	1,278,640	95,139	1,373,779
Sold for export to United States (Tons—2,240 lb.)	363,994	209,894	573,888
Sold for export to other countries (Tons—2,240 lb.)	38,808	.....	38,808
Total coal sales	1,681,442	305,033	1,986,475
COKE			
Sold for consumption in Canada (Tons—2,240 lb.)	6,153	66,034	72,187
Sold for export to United States (Tons—2,240 lb.)	.....	1,267	1,267
Sold for export to other countries (Tons—2,240 lb.)	.....	.....	.....
Total coke sales	6,153	67,301	73,454

EAST KOOTENAY COALFIELDS

In the East Kootenay coal field, the old agreement as to wages, etc., which had existed between the operators and the employees, expired on March 31st, 1911, and considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging a new one, the negotiations, occupying nearly eight months, during which time the collieries of this section of British Columbia and also of the adjoining portion of Alberta were shut down. The new agreement was, however, eventually signed, and holds binding until March, 1915.

The production of the mines of this section during the past year therefore only represents the output for the four months of the year in which the mines were in operation.

There were three companies operating in this district—the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, operating two separate collieries, the combined output of which was 320,940 tons; the Corbin Coke and Coal Company which made an output of 81,718 tons, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited, which produced 39,399 tons of coal, making a gross output for the district for 1911 of 442,057 tons of coal. This gross output is 923,062 tons, or about 67 per cent less than the output of the previous year.

In addition to the coal mined, 3,259 tons were taken from stock, making the amount of coal distributed from the collieries 445,316 tons.

Of this gross tonnage, 104,656 tons were used in the manufacture of coke, of which there was produced 66,005 tons (2,240 lb.)

RESOLUTION FROM CALGARY LOCAL S. P. C.

The District Ledger, Fernie, B.C.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the above local to send you, and am enclosing herewith a copy of the resolution which was passed at the mass meeting of workers, same being a protest against the action of the authorities in sending troops to the strike district.

A copy of this resolution has been sent to the Attorney-General of Alberta, the Minister of Militia at Ottawa, the Western Clarion, Vancouver (our official organ), and the superintendent of the R. N. W. M. P. at Regina.

Yours truly,

SIDNEY R. READ,
Secretary.

Resolution passed at a mass meeting July 28, 1912.

Whereas, a strike of the workers on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's construction work in the Rocky Mountains has been called, and

Whereas a company of soldiers and a detachment of police have been sent to said district, and

Whereas, said soldiers and police are sent to protect the Company's property and not to protect the workers in their endeavor to obtain satisfactory living conditions.

Therefore, we, working men in the city of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the said action of the authorities in sending said soldiers and police, and demand the instant recall of these forces.

TRANSVAAL WAR WIDOWS

The Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation report for 1911, which has been issued as a Blue book, states that last year there were on the books of the various funds 3170 widows, 3676 children, and 250 other dependents. Of these 1570 widows and 1723 children were of soldiers who fell in the Transvaal war.

There being a large surplus on the Transvaal War Fund, the corporation propose to seek powers to help necessitous widows' children in cases where the husbands were married before the war, but did not die in consequence of it.

Burnett & Lang

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Quality Goods and Living Prices

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes
Men's Furnishings

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Bellevue, Alta.

Slater Shoes

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

A. MILLS & SON
Hosmer - B. C.

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EVADING INSURANCE ACT; SERVANTS UNDER AGE

Lady Employs Servants of an Age Excluded from Provisions of the Lloyd George Act.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Unionist attacks on the Lloyd George insurance tax are still the order of the day.

The story is told here how Mrs. Robison Guppy, of Malden, in Essex, had discharged eight servants in order not to be compelled to lick the stamps. Later she got tired of doing the housework herself, so now she has adopted another original way of evading the objectionable act.

"I have engaged a girl who is under fifteen to help me in my housework," said Mrs. Guppy, "and as a gardener I have now a man who is over 70 years of age. As both these are outside the age limits of the act I understand that I cannot be compelled to insure them. Then I am about to engage a boy to act as groom, who, too, will be under the insurable age.

Friends Assist in the Work

"But this is not all. My friends who offered me assistance when I discharged my servants a fortnight ago, are still ready to help me keep my house and grounds in order, but I have little need of further assistance now, for two other assistants have come into the house to live with me; I pay them no wages, so they, too, need not be insured. My two little nieces have also done much work in the garden in furtherance of my intentions. This morning the elder one cut the whole lawn by herself.

Her Greatest Grief.

"My great grief is that I shall have to give up the use of my landau, because it requires an experienced coachman to manage the pair of spirited horses.

"I think Mr. Lloyd George deserves severe censure," added Mrs. Guppy, with emphasis, "for doing me out of my landau. However, this is how I intend to proceed until the act is amended.

"When my servants attain the age when they come within reach of the act I shall discharge them and get younger ones. Meanwhile I am receiving hundreds of congratulatory letters from persons all over the country, one of which was addressed to 'the bravest of the brave.' By one post I had sixty letters, and I get several posts a day. Of course, I am unable to answer them all, but I spend most of my time now in replying to those which demand an answer. Many however, I have not yet had time to open."

An M. P.'s Predicament

Another insurance predicament is propounded by Sir Lewis Melver, former Unionist member of Parliament, who writes from Aix-les-Baine:

"My servants are partly in the country, partly on a holiday, partly in town. I am abroad for my health's sake, but am a law-abiding citizen, anxious to obey when I can; but they do not sell insurance stamps in the Haute Savoie. I cannot talk with my servants because I am not there. I cannot lick stamps because I am here."

Then fourteen of his servants have written to Sir Lewis, protesting that the act will be injurious to them. They protest also against the deduction of taxes from wages under the act that none of them wants.

Sir Lewis asks: "When next I meet them, or the majority of them, several weeks hence, what can I do with them, and am I laying myself open to penalties because I am absent and unable to fulfil duties which I do not in the least understand?"

So the agitation goes on, each day bringing a crop of so-called absurdities of the act—brought to light by inventive opponents, many of whom must stay awake all night and day thinking out more or less improbable situations by which to embarrass the government.

"Later she got tired. . . ." This is too serious a matter to treat with levity. That this noble, high-born, well-bred, high-spirited, self-sacrificing aristocratic dame should be compelled to submit to the indignity of "getting tired" is too great a crime—too dastardly altogether! And she thinks that Lloyd George should be "severely censured"—and that is all! Here we perceive a beautiful Christian-like spirit of magnanimity! She would only "censure" him—severely, for robbing her of the pleasure of her landau, with its voluptuous cushions and resilient springs, its spirited pair, and her experienced coachman! What delicious material for a comic opera; the pity that the operatic world has lost that great humorist Gilbert! And yet apart from the frivolous and disgustingly selfish side of this creatures objections there is a seamy side to the whole affair, and one which the many correspondents (some of whose letters she has not had time to open) to this woman have no doubt overlooked—viz. the servants who have been dismissed—robbed of their living—deprived of a market for their only commodity. We wonder if the conscience of the "Bravest of the brave" (!) is ever troubled with a thought of this nature? We wonder if she, or the numerous other objectors to legislation of this kind ever stop to consider what their "conscious objections" cost others? But the strangest and most remarkable part of all this is that the individuals who are so strenuous in their objections to these measures claim to be "law-abiding citizens"! Socialists they claim are disturbers, destroyers, agitators, rebels, traitors! Oh, goodness, any old things, including the scum of the earth, etc. The only real consolation about such characters as Mrs. Guppy and others of her calibre is that they have to die some time or another; there is nothing else for them; and whether they die from overwork, or whether they die from brain disorder brought on by trying to evade legislation of a palliative kind such as Lloyd George's Insurance Act is will not trouble the workers a great deal—but the only hope for the workers of the world and society at large is that they will "pass away," and we Socialists cannot deny them a last kick. —Ed.)

Australia soon will have its first transcontinental railroad, a line about 3,000 miles long.

Including natives and Europeans the population of India is 315,000,000.

The World's Largest Bunkering Port

A brief resume of methods and conditions pervailing at the Cardiff, South Wales, coaling station. This is one of the earliest bunkering ports, and at the present time is handling more coal than any other fuel station in the world. The mechanical equipment is such that heavy tonnages may be handled with the minimum of breakage.

Cardiff and coal are two words quite suggestive of each other, but the position of Cardiff as the premier coal port of the world has not been attained without a struggle. The wealth of South Wales itself is, of course, due to its great coal resources. The industrial population of all Glamorganshire owe their livelihood to the coal industry and the port of shipment of the greater part of the production of the mines is Cardiff, whose docks were originally built and financed by the Bute family. The dock property is still principally owned by the Marquis of Bute, though operated by the Cardiff Railway Co., which was created in 1887. All through their career there has been no lack on the part of the Bute family to render service to the public.

Early History.

The Cardiff Docks were commenced in 1839 and the Bute West Dock was completed and opened in that year. This dock has an area of 18 acres and is 4000 ft. long by 200 ft. wide, while its quayage is 8800 ft. in length. In addition to warehouses and transit sheds on the quay side for the storage of goods there are twelve staiths (Coal loading or transfer platforms)) for the loading of coal. Close by and leading out of the docks is a dry dock 235 ft. long, with a depth of 12 ft. and an entrance 40 ft. wide.

The East Bute Dock was constructed in 1855 and an addition was made to it four years later. It is in direct communication with the sea by a lock 200 ft. long and 55 ft. wide. The dock itself has an area of 44 acres, and is 4300 ft. long and from 300 to 500 ft. wide, with 9,360 sq. ft. of quay space. There are 19 staiths, for the shipment of coal, three hydraulic ballast cranes, capable of discharging 100 tons per hour, and 26 hydraulic cranes with capacities of from 2 to 20 tons, while loading from the main dock are three dry docks.

In 1874 the Roath Basin was opened with an area of 12 acres. It is provided with 9 staiths for the shipping of coal; these are chiefly moveable and with a moveable crane, thus enabling a vessel to load at each hatchway without moving. Adjoining this is a dry dock 600 ft. long and so arranged that vessels can dock irrespective of the state of the tide. Leading out of the Roath Basin is the Roath Dock which was first used in 1887. It has an area of 33 acres and is 2400 ft. long with a quayage of 7520 sq. ft. The equipment of both of these docks is of the latest type, and at the Roath Dock are the cold stores for dealing with perishable cargoes.

The largest and latest dock is the Queen Alexandra, opened by the late King Edward VII. on July 13, 1907. It has an area of 52 acres with a second deep water entrance to the Roath Dock, making a total water area available for shipping of 85 acres. With two independent exits it may be worked as either one or two docks and is capable of dealing with the largest vessels. The south side of the dock is devoted exclusively to coal shipping appliances, and two transit sheds, cattle lairs and chill rooms, as well as hydraulic cranes capable of handling up to 70 tons, have been provided.

Tonnage Handled

That Cardiff has prospered exceedingly well is shown by the following table of imports and exports for the years stated:

Years	Imports	Exports	Total
1880	1,141,313	7,145,102	8,286,415
1890	1,626,563	12,573,283	14,199,846
1900	2,526,043	18,709,413	21,236,356
1910	2,734,113	24,033,081	26,767,194

Although coal is the chief feature of Cardiff's trade there is a substantial quantity of pitwood, iron ore, grain, timber, etc., imported and the port now ranks after London and Liverpool as the largest importer of frozen meat.

The total shipments of coal handled at this dock in 1840, a year after it had been opened, was only 43,051 tons, but in 20 years this had increased to 1,794,005 tons, and in 1900 to 18,029,167 tons, and in 1910, the latest returns issued, over 23,141,555 tons were shipped.

The heating value of the best South Wales coal is very high, and being smokeless the engineers of all the principal steamship companies, as well as the British Navy, regard it as the finest coal in the market. One colliery in the Glamorgan district has been producing for some 50 years and is now evincing renewed activity, owing to the substitution of electricity for steam.

The railway cars are usually lifted at right angles to the lines of the quay by means of an hydraulic hoist or shoot. The platform carrying the rails is hinged to the main table of the dock along its outer edge, and is provided with subsidiary lifting gear to incline the wagon and discharge the load into the spout as soon as the main lifting gear has raised the whole to a suitable level. This is the system in force at most of the docks in Great Britain; but at the Bute and Queen Alexandra Docks at Cardiff, there is a special patent in use called the Lewis-Hunter Coaling Cranes.

Lewis-Hunter Coaling Crane.

By this system the car is dumped into a large box, which in its turn is deposited in the vessel's hold. This appliance consists of a rectangular box with a moveable bottom; it is made of cast iron and pyramidal in shape. The main crane chain is attached at the centre and carried through a guide in the hood of the box so that when being lifted by the chain it will still keep right side up. Attached to each side of the guide of the main lifting chain are two other chains, also attached to the crane, and when the box is being emptied these two latter chains support it. The action of the box is as follows:

It is first lowered empty into a pit three-quarters the height of the box in depth and with the mouth of the box facing a dumping platform at one end of the pit. The car is brought on to this platform and its contents dumped into the box by an hydraulic tilting apparatus; the hood of the box serves to prevent any of the coal shooting into the bottom of the pit.

After dumping the car is taken off, shunted along with the other empties, and a full one brought on to the platform. While this is being done the full box is lifted by the crane, swung over the side and lowered into the hold of the vessel. When the box is almost touching the bottom of the hold the weight is taken on to the two chains attached to the top of the hood, the pyramidal bottom being thus lowered out, and the coal sliding down the inclined sides is deposited very gently into the bottom of the hold. When the box is empty it is hoisted up by the chain attached to the pyramidal bottom, lowered into the pit and again filled from the car already brought to the dumping cradle.

There are, of course, two drops, if the discharge of the box into the hold can be called a drop, the second being small, varying from 10 ft. when the the box is empty, to nothing when full. The boxes are made in two sizes, one for the ordinary 10-ton wagons and one for handling a smaller one, generally of 7 tons; the smaller one, however, is being gradually superseded by the 10-ton or even larger boxes. The ones at the Queen Alexandra Dock are capable of dealing with 20-ton cars.

There is no doubt that even larger wagons could be dealt with, as the only modification needed would be in connection with the dumping cradle, though the cranes would, of course, have to be made capable of handling the increased weight. The Cardiff Railway Co has the exclusive right to use these cranes in the Bristol Channel, and they have proved by far the most satisfactory methods of handling coal with the maximum of dispatch and the minimum of breakage. It is claimed that screened coal shipped by these staiths is equal to the double screened product handled by ordinary staiths, besides insuring a great saving in breakages.

Efficiency of Apparatus.

Three or more cranes can be worked simultaneously on one vessel, and as much as 330 tons have been handled by a single crane in an hour while 6715 tons have been loaded on in 11 hours or an average of 610 tons per hour. Many trunk and turret steamers load full cargoes of coal by these cranes without any manual labor whatever, and shippers attach so much importance to them that they frequently elect to wait for a berth rather than have their coal shipped from the usual coal staiths.

The anti-breakage apparatus, first used some 20 years ago, saves at least 7½ per cent in loading South Wales small coal, as compared with the loading methods in use in other parts of the coal field. South Wales coal is the most friable, and this additional saving arises from the fact that the box is delivered right into the vessel and therefore eliminates the fall which in some cases is very considerable, and especially at night-time when such close supervision to the work cannot be given.

Cardiff has often been dubbed the "Chicago" of Wales; but the title is rather inappropriate as Cardiff has long historical associations, of which its inhabitants are duly proud. If an American comparison is needed, and to readers of "Coal Age" it is certainly helpful, she resembles San Francisco rather than Chicago. The trade facilities and its command of raw materials, gives Cardiff an unrivalled place among the ports of the world.—Coal Age.

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"

"Mercy, child; what a question. Why?"

"'Cause if they don't the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be all canned stuff."—Boston Transcript.

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THE OVERCAPITALIZATION OF OUR INDUSTRIES

BY ROGER W. BABSON

We all know of some family in our community that is land poor, so to speak. At some time they or their ancestors owned a fine large estate with extensive grounds and a big house. Possibly the original owner knew of no other means of investing his money; possibly he desired to make a show in the community; and possibly he had men in his employ, in connection with the operation of mills or some other business, whom he could use at off times to care for the grounds and buildings. At any rate, conditions have changed. The grounds are now unkept; the house needs repairing; it is impractical to heat it in winter on account of the expense. Most of the family have either died off or married and the small remnant is unable to keep the place going. In many instances the family is not in so good financial circustances as formerly; but this is not always the case, for often it is only the surrounding conditions that have changed.

In short, the owners of the house are simply property poor, their needs being overcapitalized. In my old home city of Gloucester, Massachusetts, people refer to such a family as being "water-logged," which defines it very well, especially to one who knows what is meant by a water-logged vessel. Moreover, there is only one cure for water-logged vessel, and that is to get the vessel on dry land and squeeze the water from it. In the same way there is only one cure for a family that is struggling under an estate that is too large for it, namely, to pull down the house, sell off a portion of the land and build a neat little cottage in accordance with present needs.

Now the great trouble with a number of our corporations is that they also are water-logged or, like our aristocratic old neighbors, are staggering under a capitalization too great for them. I mention this in order to make clear that this article, although written primarily as one of a series on reducing the cost of living, is written also in the interests of the honest stockholder and investor. A company with a capital stock larger than legitimate expediency requires is like a man wearing shoes of a size larger than he needs. If we wear size nine shoes it is no advantage to us to purchase a pair of elevens because we can get more leather for the same amount of money! We are simply beating ourselves by such an act. The same is true in the case of stockholders in corporations. Some stockholders may think that they can beat the public by issuing a capital greater than they need; but in the end they will beat themselves for their corporations will become disorganized, graft-ridden and water-logged in endeavoring to keep up appearances commensurate with this fictitious capitalization.

Why It Costs So Much to Live

The most successful corporations today are those whose capital is bona fide and legitimate, representing only real money invested. These are the corporations that are a source of profit to the stockholders, a factor in our nation's progress and an honor to us all. In addition to paying a fair rate of dividend, they are able both to sell goods at fairly low prices and thereby hold their trade, and at the same time to spend proper sums on maintenance and unkeep, always improving the stockholders' property. On the other hand, a corporation that is struggling under too large a capitalization is forced to ask ridiculously high prices—hold an umbrella over the rest of the trade—thus stimulating cheap competition, all of which results in the demoralization of the trade with ultimately higher prices for the consumer. Moreover, these overcapitalized corporations are so pressed for money with which to pay dividends on their watered stock, that they are unable properly to maintain their plants, install the latest machinery and use the most modern labor-saving devices, which in turn tends also to hold up the consumer.

Therefore, as above suggested, these remarks against overcapitalization should be read as carefully by the stockholder as by the consumer, for ultimately the interests of both are identical. This increased cost of living, outside of the increased gold production, is now due primarily to ten factors—

1. Overcapitalization of industries, and speculation.
2. Waste and fraud in the distribution of goods, with useless selling expenses.
3. Individual extravagance and social competition.
4. Growth of cities and neglect of farming.
5. Irregularities of tax laws, and unjust assessing.
6. Lack of civic interest, and abnormal government expenditures.
7. Exhaustion of natural resources, and other waste.
8. Unions, the tariff and the trusts.
9. Change in the tide and character of immigration.
10. Loss from sickness, idleness of women, and unproductiveness of the non-producing classes.

Although nearly every man has a different reason for the present conditions of labor—and certainly there are many reasons—yet one of the most important is the overcapitalization of our industries. The necessity and desire to pay dividends on overcapitalization has caused the management of many corporations both to force up the price of the product and to hold down the wages of labor, thus squeezing the consumer at both ends.

Moreover, in making this statement I fully recognize that labor is receiving higher wages and is producing less than ever before. I am willing to admit also that the laborer is receiving more in the necessities of life per hour labor than ever before in the history of the world, and from this point of view the cost of living per hour labor has diminished instead of increased. On the other hand, everything in this world is a matter of comparison, and considering what the capitalist in some branches of businesss is receiving today per hour labor, the contrast is very discouraging to the wage-earner.

This is a point which the reader should most carefully note, for it is often overlooked in discussions of the increased cost of living. The capitalist insists that he is paying higher wages and receiving less work than ever before, and therefore he has no sympathy for labor. The laborer knows that he is paying more for his goods and has less money left at the end of the week than ever before, and consequently is bitter toward capital. The facts of the case are that both of these statements are probably true, because it is not a question of how much work the capitalist receives for a dollar, or how much of the necessities of life the laborer receives for a dollar. The great economic and social question is: What proportion of the dollar is each of these interests receiving today? This is a question that underlies the cost of living.

Capital stock, theoretically, is issued to cover three kinds of assets, cash, property and good-will. Practically, it is issued for only two kinds of assets, (1) cash and real property, and (2) ficticious property and good-will. In my study of the early corporations I find that once no such thing as overcapitalization existed: in fact, the first flagrant case of overcapitalization that I find was in the eighteenth century, when John Law organized his famous Mississippi Bubble. It was at this time, when the rule of plutocracy succeeded to that of aristocracy, that the evil first commenced. This was about the time of our Revolutionary War with England.

Readers may be interested to know that it was at this time that the Rothschild family got ist start, for in 1776 King George III., of England, gave to the Elector of Hesse a large sum of money for the use of the Hessian troops, so-called. The Elector of Hesse, however, saved the larger portion of this money and turned it over to a money-lender who operated a shop known as the "Red Shield," in English, or as "Rothschild" in the native language. Not only were the Rothschilds given the privilege of loaning this money, but also the money received from the collection of incomes and rents due the Elector of Hesse. Thus, after the elector was compelled to flee from the country, these revenues were still collected by the Rothschilds who lent them out at interest and invested the same wherever it could be done with safety. Thus success of the Rothschilds caused others to develop a similar line of business until there were more funds seeking investment than there were safe channels of investment.

The Beginning of Overcapitalization

As "necessity is the mother of invention," the promoters began to overcapitalize in order to provide more capital for these rapidly accumulating fortunes, and the cost of living began to increase. This overcapitalization continued to grow in England until a short time ago, when the English passed their Corporation Act which somewhat checked these common practices. In our country it started in good earnest after our Civil War, when the corporation laws of our various states were revised to permit the capitalization of good-will. A tremendous overcapitalization then took place at once, which was a great factor in precipitating the panic of 1873 and the disturbances of the eighties. These were largely industrial panics, but later on this overcapitalization spread from the industries to the railroads, and the overcapitalization of our railroads was a great factor in precipitating the panic of 1893. About this time the famous New Jersey corporation law was passed, which not only permitted but encouraged the capitalization of good-will and the inflation of corporations, to which law the panic of 1907 was largely due.

The overcapitalization of an industry means the capitalization of intangible property and good-will, with the payment of unearned dividends. A corporation which is capitalized only for an amount equal to the real net value of its actual property, accounts receivable and cash is not overcapitalized, and in my opinion such a corporation is entitled to earn large dividends on this capital stock. Moreover, the very fact it is not overcapitalized will—according to the law of the survival of the fittest—cause it to keep down prices and bid up wages. Many corporations today, however, are capitalized also for their intangible property, and then in addition to all this issue more watered stock, for which not even the excuse of good-will is given. If space would permit I should like to give examples of such flagrant overcapitalization; but any one who will turn to the report of the United States Industrial Commission will find all the data desired. It is an intensely interesting volume and endeavors to show in an unprejudiced and careful manner the great overcapitalization existing today as a result of the issuance of stock for other than tangible proprety, to which our increased living expenses are largely due.

From studies I have made of this question based upon both this and other reports of the United States Commission, together with published figures of the National Corporation Tax Returns, I conclude that probably about $30,000,000,000 of stock is outstanding today which was issued for other than real property. On this stock dividends of about $1,500,000,000 each year are being paid, amounting to about $18 a person, or nearly $100 an American family. If these figures are correct—and I grant that they are purely estimates—it means that an average family in this country is paying a tax of $100 a year in supporting the overcapitalization of our industries. If so, is there any doubt as to overcapitalizations being one reason for the increased cost of living? Certainly to pay these dividends and force this tax of $100 a family on the American people means either that wages are being held down abnormally low or that prices are being raised artificially high, and personally I feel that the latter is the case. Moreover in making this statement I wish to emphasize that I do not oppose paying dividends, however large they may be, on honest capital, as there is no reason why the large corporation is not entitled to make as much in percentage as the small corporation or, in fact, the individual business man.

I am, however, unalterably opposed to large, inflated, fictitious capitalizations, and this includes many of the common industrial stocks listed on our stock exchanges, which corporations in turn control the prices of necessities of life and do much toward making the cost of living so high. The official figures above referred to are as follows:

National Corporation Tax Returns.

(The following figures are given for years ending June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1911, respectively):

Capitalization, $52,371,626,752; $57,886,430,519; increase, $5,514,803,767.

Bonds and Debt, $31,333,952,696; $30,715,336,008; decrease, $618,616,688.

Dividends $3,125,480,000; $3,360,250,642; increase 234,770,642.

No. of Corporations, 262,490; 270,202; increase, 7,712.

Personally, I very much doubt if good will is ever justly entitled to capitalism. Of course there are instances where large amounts have been paid for patents, and corporations may be entitled to capitalize what was actually paid in cash for these patents; but certainly the company should capitalize these patents for no greater sum than the cash price paid. This capitalization should be systematically written off each year, moreover, so that when the patents expire there will be no capital stock outstanding representing these patents. The same thing also applies to copyrights and all other similar property. As above stated, however, I do not believe that even patents and copyrights should be capitalized for their value is more or less of a fleeting nature and depends not on the certificates received from the government so much as on the ability of the sales force to push the goods.

There also is a moral reason why I am opposed to the capitalization of good-will as it is ordinarily attempted by the average corporation lawyer; and I might add here that our nation's lawyers are probably as much responsible for the present unhealthy economic difference between wealth and capital. Wealth may be of value for the moment only, while capital should be of permanent value. Mere wealth is and only can be security for value, and unless represented by actual cash should not be considered as capital. I might illustrate what I mean by referring to the call loans made by the various banks of New York on stock-exchange collateral. A bank will loan for instance $20,000 on 200 shares of United States Steel stock selling approximately at 60 and 200 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad stock selling approximately at 70, which stocks today have a market value of say $26,000. Now the loan of $20,000 represents capital, and the stocks amounting to $26,000 represent wealth. Certainly if the estate of the holder of these stocks should today be appraised it would be appraised at $26,000, which would be considered a part of the holder's wealth. On the other hand, the bank considers these stocks worth $26,000 only for the moment, and if the United States Steel stock or the Chesapeake and Ohio stock drops 10 points, the bank immediately call upon the maker of the note for additional security. In fact, the reading of the note acknowledges that these stocks are not of permanent value, and although they represent wealth, do not represent capital. The real capital in the above illustration is only $20,000, and this note should be capitalized for only $20,000, irrespective of the momentary value of the stocks.

The Real Owners of Goodwill

Moreover, the banks themselves and every individual in this country can make or unmake the value of these stocks. Assume that the banks should get together and refuse to loan hereafter on either of these stocks. In my opinion, these stocks would drop in twenty-four hours fifty per cent. Therefore, when considering wealth apart from capital, it must be recognized that wealth—so far as it is dependent on good-will—is really of value purely by public sufferance and because you, I and the rest of the ninety million people in this country are willing to permit it certain privileges. Now, is it just to posterity for us to allow a corporation to mortgage this good-will, which mortgage our children and grandchildren must pay through a constantly increasing cost of living? In other words, who owns the good-will? Is it the buyer, or the seller? Personally, I believe that from a moral point of view it is the buyer rather than the seller. It requires no Socialist to tell that the Astor estate did not make its holdings valuable, but rather that the people of New York made the holdings of the Astor estate valuable. It may be said that Mr. Astor showed wisdom and ability in making his original purchases, and we all are glad to admit this fact; but if so he and his descendants have been paid one hundred times over for this wisdom and business foresight. This is a question of great importance to our nation today.

If you or I go to a bank and desire to borrow money we are compelled to submit a tabulated inventory of our actual property, showing real estate, accounts receivable, cash and other tangible assets. A bank cares not how much we value our good-will, for its credit man knows that good-will today may be bad-will tomorrow. Why should it not be the same with a corporation? If a conservative bank will not consider good-will in the statement we render, why should we consider good-will in the statements our corporations render? In short, there is no reason why the people of this country should tolerate laws which permit corporations to overcapitalize or issue watered stock, representing no actual capital, while the people themselves in order personally to obtain credit must include only actual property in their tabulated statement.

It will be seen, therefore, that the prevention of overcapitalization will render four distinct services:

1. Such action will be better for the corporations themselves, making them stronger and always in a position readily to obtain new capital at a fair rate of interest. It is assumed that dividends on real capital will not be restricted.

2. Safer for the investor, assuring him that his certificate of stock represents real property and not simply hopes.

3. More just to labor, assuring labor that it will not be crushed in order to earn dividends on inflated capital.

4. Better for the consumer, knowing that the quality of goods and prices will not be arbitarily manipulated by a hungry board of directors.

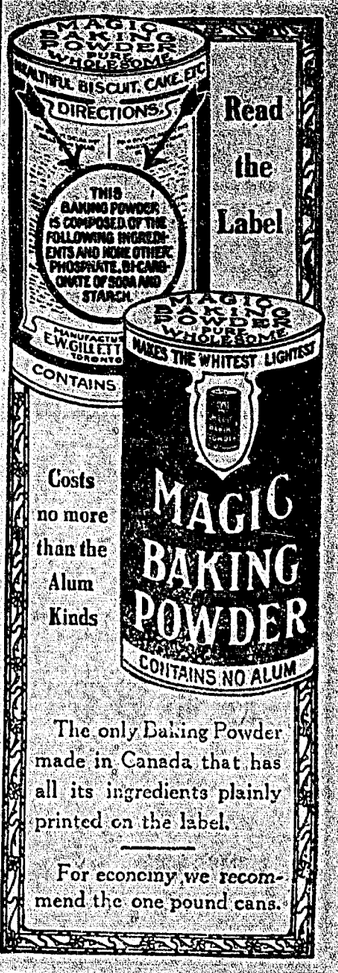
Of course I recognize that much of this is looked upon as radicalism, and many of my friends will criticize me for making these statements; but do not the facts speak for themselves? Are not the men who oppose the interference with capitalization—mind you, I have not recommended anything that will tend to handicap progress or limit the payment of legitimate dividends, however large—simply the descendants of the sincere but stubborn, fox-hunting, conservative old English squires, barristers and preachers, who one hundred years ago calmly proposed the absolute failure of our Government? Are not the people who are opposing the great social movements today simply the descendants of these Tories who looked upon our grandfathers as a horde of wealth-seeking revolutionary and socialistic demagogues? Let us not forget that every move to reduce the cost of living during the last three hundred years has been opposed by the blindness of Toryism, the stubbornness of vested wealth and satisfied aristocracy. Moreover, every act that has in any way reduced the cost of living has been held as radicalism, anarchism or socialism.

I feel, therefore, that the efforts being made by a handful of honest men in this country today to limit capitalization to actual property are in the interests of us all, and represents the far-sighted desire of the most thoughtful and unselfish students of American conditions. These men are doing something, moreover, that will prevent some future drastic measures which otherwise may rock our nation to the foundations. In conclusion, I wish to quote from William Allen White:

"Society," he says, "has devoted a century to inventions having for their end and aim the accumulation of wealth; society now is turning from the problems of accumulation to problems relating to the equitable distribution of wealth. It is proper that America, having lagged behind the progress of the world in the intelligent legal treatment of property rights, should now set forth to get in step with modern progress by solving modern problems. The conservation of our natural resources; the care of the honest poor; the protection of working men against sickness and accident; the proper housing of the masses; the prevention of contagious diseases; the regulation of public service corporations; and a score of other problems that arise in considering the duty of him who has to him who has not.

"That there is a well-defined feeling in our hearts manifest in our private charities and our public utterances in conventions and legislature that society is not doing its duty toward those who do the world's work, no one who heeds public sentiment can doubt. This sentiment is growing. It is behind the so-called progressive movement in our politics—giving it moral impetus. When that sentiment hardens and becomes the set and fixed expression of the American people, government will respond to it. For neither courts nor constitutions can stand before public sentiment."

And what's more, I am not an insurgent, as you may think.—Saturday Evening Post.



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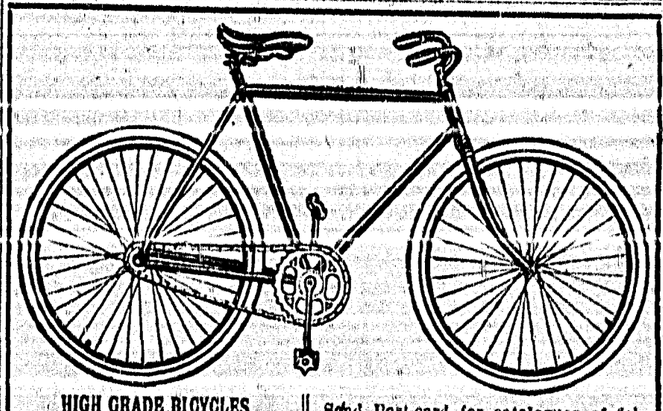

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THE MASTERS BEWILDERED

(By Charles Hobbs, in The Masses)

The world is in revolt. In America and Europe discontent is raising its cry. In the Orient—in China and India—where hundreds of millions seemed robbed of even the capacity of protest, there is sounding an answering echo of rebellion against unnecessary and intolerable misery. The world-wide rebellion has its sinister and frightful aspects. What has transpired in China we do not definitely know; but the vague and ominous stories that seeped beneath the closed and bolted doors of that unhappy country have given imagination and apprehension ample food to feed upon. We know that rivers of blood have been shed. The reaction from centuries of oppression has come. A population will not concern itself with considerations of gentleness and kindness when the day of reckoning comes.

What if the heat and rage of China should leap as a flame the barrier of the Himalayas and the tinder of Indian misery burst into a blaze of wild revenge?

The question does not come from any wanton desire to create alarm. It is a question that has given grave concern to thoughtful men everywhere. It is a problem not confined to Asia or to what we in our pride are pleased to term "the more backward races." In America and in Europe as well as in Asia there is the possibility that human patience, strained to the breaking point, may find vent in bloody reprisals. What are the facts of the problem? What is the path we must travel? I ask the reader to come with me in an honest effort to find wise answers.

An overwhelming majority of the thoughtful people of America are conman could be prosperous. With great vinced that something is radically wrong in existing economic, political and social relations. There is abundant evidence that this conviction is vastly more than a mere passing sentiment such as from time to time finds expression in so-called "waves of reform." With the natural inertia of large bodies, the people of the nation have moved slowly, but the most superficial observer is now conscious of an accelerated progress in the masses.

It is true the "stand-pat" type of mind still persists. There are still men who contend that things at bottom are sound and that everything would be all right if it were not for "agitators," but no one with "a decent respect for the opinion of mankind" now dares publicly to assume such a position. Not so many years ago it was seriously argued that if one were poor it was one's own fault and that by "thrift, sobriety and honesty" any fervor some leaders of thought contended that poverty was a result of individual wickedness and that to be prosperous and happy it was only necessary to be "good." Now all this is changed. Everywhere the need for readjustment in human relations is conceded.

With all agreed that "something must be done" it is easy for any glib demogogue to gain some sort of following. Lincoln said it is possible to "fool all the people part of the time," and the demagogue has been in his glory during these times when even the most stupid have been able to recognize that old conditions of industry and old theories of government are giving place to new. There has been much of downright deceit practiced on the people. Unscrupulous men have made in exchange for votes promises which they had no intention of fulfilling. And it may be added that even if the promises had been fulfilled they would not have brought the relief desired and demanded.

On the other hand, we have had a type of public men who have honestly sought to secure a redress of grievances, but who have lamentably failed through lack of understanding of the causes of present evils. They have assailed this or that evil and have enforced this or that "reform" law, but in no direction has substantial relief been given. As far as the increasing cost of living is concerned we are clearly worse off than we were ten years ago, and this in spite of the complete control of industry and government by those who have affirmed their desire to relieve the people of unjust burdens. Only one logical conclusion is possible. Either those who have been the masters of our destiny have deceived us consciously in their promises of relief or they have demonstrated that they do not know how to proceed to lighten the burden which presses ever harder upon the shoulders not only of the poor but upon the well intentioned person known as "the average man."

In the present condition of the public mind, as described at the outset of this discussion, there is the conviction of "something radically wrong," but it is not contended that more than a considerable minority are ready to admit that the leaders of the dominant political movement are ignorant of the causes of misery. Rather is it obvious that men like Roosevelt, Bryan and La Follette have a strong hold on the confidence of the majority. It is plain that the majority still hold to the belief that honesty in the administration of the various agencies of government is all that is needed to put bread in the mouths of the hungry, clothes on the backs of the naked and bring security into the lives of the millions bedevilled by the specter of uncertainty. It would appear, indeed, that the utter failure of La Follette's "ideal" commonwealth of Winsconsin to touch the problem of poverty should create distrust of the efficacy of so-called "progressive" policies. The lack of any amelioration of poverty as a result of Roosevelt's years of domination is plain and there is an element of the tragical in the mockery of Bryan which we find in those sections of the country controlled by the democratic party. In the cities the Democratic party is the willing tool of corrupt interests and in the South, where its sway is undisputed, the rights of the working class are ignored and crushed with a brutality and cynicism unmatched in any other section or nation.

It is no needful to prove that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer" in order to establish a basis for an argument in favor of a change. Indeed, the reactionaries can marshal strong evidence to show that the poor were never in possession of so many advantages as now, but such a showing does not serve to allay discontent. It signifies nothing to prove that the average workingman now has more advantages than his forefathers. As adults we require more food than we needed as babes. Human needs constantly expand with civilization.

Discontent grows with the widening gulf between what we have and what we might have.

In case of famine it is conceivable that we might die with reasonable resignation, but we will not be content to starve our bodies or our appetites for the fruits of civilization when the means of satisfying our desires abound all about us. Hence it does not matter whether the common comforts are greater now than fifty, a hundred or five hundred years ago. The only thing that matters is that the contrast between affluence and poverty was never so sharp as in our day. Never before did misery bulk so large as now.

It is very likely true that politics is not more corrupt now than in the past. Every age has had its scoundrels on thrones, on the bench of justice and in the council chamber. The modern "muck raker" has had his prototypes who have exposed the rottenness of their day. Oppression has always been met by—

"Some village Hampden, who with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his field withstood."

But a vast change has come upon the world, a change of continuing transformations and wonders. With the various sections of countries brought into closer touch through improvements in the means of travel and communication, it is becoming more and more difficult to smother the truth about any given incident or condition. Consider the case of the strike of the textile mill workers at Lawrence, Mass. Indisputable evidence of wanton brutality of police and soldiery has been spread throughout the world. The world is pondering the cases of two working class leaders in prison on obviously trumped up charge of being accessory in the killing of a woman during the time the workers were on strike. Nor has the world forgotten the evidence that agents of mill owners at Lawrence "planted" dynamite in strikers' homes with a view to creating the impression that the workers were preparing for a resort to bomb-throwing and terrorism. If the conspiracy had not been promptly exposed it is plain that in the physical and mental confusion following an explosion of dynamite police and soldiery would have been turned loose like savage dogs upon the defenseless workers.

The failure of the attempt of the mill owners to create a pretext to crush the strike by force is significant. Hitherto the public has not been particularly concerned with the miseries of "ignorant foreigners" who have come to America and now constitute the bulk of the wage earning population living on the edge of starvation. Now it would happily appear that the suppression by slaughter of even the lowliest of the workers may not be perpetrated with impunity.

Not alone is there evidence among the masses of the people as to the merits and methods of industrial conflicts. This education embraces a constantly growing knowledge of the heretofore hidden meanings of events in business politics. There is a widespread cynicism concerning the honesty of business methods and the integrity of men in public place.

In the face of numerous instances of usurpation and downright corruption, complete and miserable failure has attended the effort to invest the judiciary with a sacred character and to convict of "lese majeste" those who knew dared to criticise judges. Indeed, the judicial betrayals of the public interest have been so flagrant and numerous that state after state has provided means for a closer control of public servants on the bench. If all past history were not sufficient to prove that the judiciary as an institution has always leaned in its decisions to the side of established conditions—whether those conditions were right or wrong—current events would explode the fiction that the mere transfer of a lawyer from practice to a seat on the bench invests him with a sacred character or removes the bias due to temperament and prior environment.

No sane persons would demand that judges should alter their course in response to every vagrant breeze that blow. There must always be tribunals for the adjudication of disputes and it would make a farce of justice to substitute clamor for the orderly ascertainment of the popular will. If lack of ready responsiveness to the popular will were the whole substance of the distrust of the judiciary the fault would not be alarming. The indictment of the judiciary—at least the federal judges—is much more serious. The lack of concern for the public interest on the part of the judiciary is much more sinister. Human rights have too often been worsted in conflicts with vested interests to enable us to attribute the judgments to an overscrupulous adherence to precedent.

Free speech and a free press, despite suppressions and corruptions, have proved their efficiency. Now as never before the masses have opportunity to learn the truth. Exposure follows so fast upon exposure that every day the conviction grows that in practical wisdom of administration as well as in moral responsibility, the whole fabric of civilization based on private property in bankrupt. It is certain that the people will not permanently be content to receive, when they cry for bread, the stone of pious platitude given them by reformers of the Roosevelt-Bryan-La Follette type. There is bread abundant to satisfy every hunger. Of course, we who believe we see clearly the cause and cure of poverty would rejoice if the scales of delusion would immediately fall from the eyes of those to whose interest it is to change conditions, but miracles of that sort do not happen in the case of great masses of people. The only alternative is to be patient for results, but unremitting in effort to explain why poverty continues when it is so clearly unnecessary—unremitting and uncompromising in the demand that private ownership of the things which all must use to live shall be abolished. The abolition of that private ownership will mean Socialism.

We are living under a regime which, by common consent, has come to be called capitalism. This means the private ownership and more or less autocratic control of social necessities such as the means of transportation and communication, the factories, the mines and the land.

Capitalism also means the competitive wages system and out of this wages system grow all the burdens and disappointments which are at the bottom of world-wide discontent. A moment's reflection should be sufficient to show the impossibility of material improvement in the status of the working class as long as this wages system endures. It means that every person who works for wages is, so to speak, a merchant selling the commodity of labor power. In certain skilled trades the workers are able by combination to command some advantages in the way of comparatively high wages—or price—for the commodity of labor power which they sell. For the great bulk of the working class, however, effective permanent combination has been impossible.

The result has been that the workers have competed with one another in the market to sell their labor power—competed for the chance to work.

It is characteristic of capitalism that there are many more workers than there are opportunities for work—there are not enough "jobs" to go around—and consequently we have constantly an oversupply of labor. Oversupply means reduction in price and this in turn means constantly low wages. With this competition for jobs going on always, it is obvious that the great bulk of the population will receive in wages—the price of labor power—only enough to provide a bare existence.

Under capitalism it does not matter for the workers how greatly the productive power of labor may be increased by organization and improved machinery. If by improved methods the $1 a day worker increases his product threefold it does not mean that he increases his own return threefold. Competition in an overstocked labor market condemns the worker always to a rock bottom price for his labor. The constant increase in his product goes to the owner of the job—the employer—the capitalist.

In view of the marvelous advances that have been made in methods of producing necessities and luxuries, and the plain possibility of providing enough and to spare for all, the wages system takes on a devilishly malignant aspect when we see it automatically operating to pauperize those who produce all the good things of life. The modern worker starves in the midst of plenty. The fable of Tantalus is told again.

It should be obvious that as long as the wages system continues poverty must continue. Manifestly, therefore, schemes of reform which are not designed directly to soften the asperities of the competitive wage struggle, and eventually to abolish the whole horrible struggle itself, is foredoomed to failure. No man can be a real statesman who fails to see in the wages system the central fact of all present day misery. No public policy is worth while that does not aim at the abolition of this central evil. No ideal of public peace and comfort is realizable which does not call us toward an industrial democracy in which there shall be an equitable distribution of the comforts which we all unite to produce.

FIRST-HAND VIEW OF QLD COUNTRY STRIKE BY J. KIER HARDIE, M. P.

J. Kier Hardie, in a letter just received by Org. W. R. Trotter, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, says in part: "... I am glad to notice that Pettipiece has emerged triumphant from the Free Speech fight. The authorities everywhere have been at this job of repressing all free expression of public opinion, but wherever they have been stood up to they have gone under.

The Canadian Government has recovered all its old eclat in touting for emigrants and I see that they are boasting that they expect to import 400,000 this year. There are certain districts in Scotland which are being denuded of their population and a number of daily papers have a column headed 'Bounteous Canada' paid for as an advt., I expect, once a week, eulogizing Canada as the modern edition of the Garden of Eden. By the way, the Single Taxers have been praising Vancouver City as a veritable El Dorado for the workmen, since the taxation of land values was inaugurated. They tell of the tremendous building developments, of the tens of thousands of workmen who have found work, and all because of the taxation of land values. I expect there is another side to the story, which I should be glad to have. ... Of course I have been following the unemployed agitation, but they meet this by saying that despite the tens of thousands who have found work thousands more could be provided for were they attracted to the city, by the tremendous rush the tax brought about. ... Here we are jogging along in good old British fashion. The miners' strike, as you are doubtless aware, was not a success and would have been a complete failure but for the intervention of parliament. The transport workers' strike, now drawing to a finish, looks like being another failure unless we succeed in saving the situation for the men by parliamentary action. The moral is not that strikes always fail, but that the strike has to be supplemented by political action, if it is to be effective. The outlook for the Labor party continues fairly good. We failed to win Holmfirth by-election, but we doubled our vote of four years ago, raising it from 1600 to 3100. ..."

The following is clipped from an exchange: "Mothers Take Notice.—Mothers with marriageable daughters in England are in a flutter. Sir Richard Vincent Sutton, one of the richest bachelors in England, will come of age on the 26th of this month and, of course, will need a wife. He inherited $500,000 a year and 13,000 acres of land outside London, while within the metropolis he owns, in Piccadilly and Mayfair, some of the most valuable real estate in the world." For the information of the guileless, it may be necessary to point out that the "mothers" (?) in question are not the "madames" of the brothels, looking for customers for their wares, nor are the "marriageable daughters" referred to the victims of what is known as the "white slave traffic," auctioning off their bodily charms for the wherewithal to feed, clothe and shelter themselves. They, both the buyers and the sellers, are people of the very best society, who hold the sanctity of the home and the marriage relation inviolate, regular church goers, subscribers to charities (also the Anti-Socialist Union), who view with alarm the modern tendency to commercialization of sex relations. It is necessary to point these things out, as some people might not be able to see the difference. We hope to have made it plain.

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President of B. C. Federation of Labor Holds Meeting

Touches Upon Many Important and General Topics

J. W. Wilkinson, President B. C. Federation of Labor and Western Organizer for Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was the speaker at a very well attended meeting of mine workers and others interested in the labor movement in the Grand Theatre on Sunday, August 11. In the space of one hour and three quarters, Mr. Wilkinson dealt with the reasons why the Congress was established 28 odd years ago and some of the more important work it has performed since that time. He reminded his audience that the Congress was established to *safe-guard and promote the legislative* interests of the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada. He further explained that owing to geographical and other reasons, the American Federation of Labor was not able to attend to the legislative interests of the Canadian workers and for that reason the Trades and Labor Congress was established, and has fully justified its existence.

Amongst a number of matters concerning the work and activities of the Congress he referred specifically to the attempt which was made by the Dominion Parliament, which is *composed of employers or working men*, elected by working men to sit in the Dominion Parliament, to stamp out the spirit of internationalism in the labor movement by preventing the representatives of the International Unions from crossing the boundary line into Canada for the purpose of organizing the movement. He pointed out that this attempt to develop the purely national spirit was part and parcel of the methods which are used to persuade workers of one country that they had a quarrel with the workers of another country and are thereby justified in going out to slaughter members of their own class whom they have never seen, and with whom they have only one thing in common—that of being *exploited by the international capitalism*. The speaker then, as a specific instance of the benefit which the Canadian workers stood to derive from Internationalism, illustrated the strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia, which district is affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America, and which spent $1,300,000 in that district. The *money which this district had paid* into the international treasury up to the time of the strike did not exceed $350,000.

Speaking of the Kruz case he mentioned the fact that at the last convention of the Congress the assessment of 10 cents per man was levied upon all members of affiliated unions for the purpose of assisting District 18 to carry the appeal to the Privy Council in England; he expressed himself as entirely unable to understand how the Honorable M. Ross was elected to represent Fernie along with the rest of the "Forty Thieves" to sit in *the Provincial House of Government* at Victoria. He said that every form of cunning, deceit and trickery must have been employed to re-elect Ross and that the latter's majority must be based on booze, dead heads and repeaters. He advised the electors of Fernie to see that every man's name was put on the voting list, so that by the time the next election came round Ross could "be handed his."

Speaking of immigration, Mr. Wilkinson said that whilst the capitalists of this country tried to make us believe that they were desirous of bringing the worker from pauperized cities of the old country for the purpose of improving his condition, yet the real objects which lie under all their immigration schemes was to fill this country with cheap labor. The natural resources of this country were already under the ownership and control of the employing class to whom trol of the employing class to whom the workers of British Columbia had surrendered the political power of the province. These resources are useless to them until such time as the workers are produced to transform them into wealth capable of being exchanged in the world's market for profit. The employers of labor demanded not only labor, but cheap labor and the only effective way to cheapen labor *was to bring more workers into the* province than there were jobs for, then set them in competition with each other for the jobs, and human hunger would solve the problem "How shall we get cheap labor."

The speaker then went on to deal with the necessity for workingmen to study the modern industrial system in order that they might remould the conditions of their trade unions so as to make them more effective weapons in the hands of the workers. He referred to the fact that since the introduction of machinery into industry the old time craftsman had been displaced by the machine, his trade or *craft had been split up into a number* of specialized processes, each of which was now performed by the machine, and that whilst machinery had made the production of life necessaries easier and quicker and consequently should have lightened the load of human labor and toil, yet by the reason of the fact that the workman did not own the machine with which he worked, he was the slave of the machine, instead of the machine being his servant. The purely trade or craft lines had been entirely obliterated, and if trade unionism was to be of any further use to the workers they must *bind themselves together on an industrial basis*, and all the men engaged in one industry must be members of one union. *Further than that, they must* be brought to recognize that it was necessary that the workers should gain control of the political power of the state in order that those lessons which they learned from their experiences on the industrial field could be embodied in the laws of the country in which they lived.

The problem of producing all those things which are necessary for human life, and of the great problem to which the workers must apply themselves was the problem of distribution. As long as the worker was robbed of a portion of the value of the wealth which he created by his labor, it was impossible for him to obtain those things which were his by right of having produced them.

Mr. Wilkinson is a fluent and humorous speaker, and can keep his audience interested from start to finish. Having had vast experience in the Old Country labor movement his anecdotes and imitation of the Old Country mine owner who "runs his own business," was exceedingly rich.

AND THIS IS TORONTO THE GOOD

A pretty midsummer custom is observed at the Devonshire village of *Holsworthy*. *By the will of a former* vicar, the sum of $10 is presented annually to the "young and single woman resident in the parish who is generally esteemed by the young men as the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church." The difficulty in making such an award hereabouts would be that the most handsome are not always noted for their "quietness and attendance at church."—Toronto Star.

FIGHTING THE CORPORATIONS

A town in France taxes fat men, thus striking a blow at the "corporations."

LABOR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

By Carl Legien

I have not come to this country to teach tactics to the organized movement here, but am eagerly looking forward to becoming acquainted with tactics, wages and general working conditions.

France and Great Britain, rather than Germany; are the classic lands of trades. We in Germany have developed a historical solidarity in accordance with our industrial life. For 150 years our workingmen's societies and journeymen guilds were persecuted by the government. Labor organization was forbidden by legislative enactment, and it was not until comparatively recently that the government allowed free speech and assemblage.

During the period of 1860-78 about 50,000 workers were organized, and the German government tried vigorously to enforce the anti-Socialist laws. It tried also to lay the blame upon the Socialists and trade unionists for the outrages commited by the *National Liberal parties*. Yet the expectation of the government that the trade unions could be overthrown by force was futile, for the movement grew ever stronger.

In 1890, at a convention, the two wings of the trade union movement united, and a concrete plan of organization followed. A general commission, corresponding to the A. F. of L., centralized with the general local organizations. The commission was formed to solidify the workers, to gather statistics and to spread the propaganda.

In matters of strikes the national unions must first sanction the proposition. In reference to politics the dominant idea is a central organization and no politics in the union. However, the urgent necessity of recognizing the Socialist party is ever kept in mind. The Socialist party and the trade unions must not fight each other.

The German labor movement is like most countries of Europe, with the possible exception of France and Great Britain. The Belgian and Scandinavian countries have both wings linked together. In Germany every member of the party holds a trade union card, and every trade unionist is an outspoken Social Democrat. Disputes and wrangles have gradually disappeared. The executive committee of the party and the general commission of the unions meet to avoid misunderstanding, with the result that there is mutual benefit to all

The unions have developed remarkably well. The membership is now, in 1912, 2,500,000. And although the Catholic spots of the country dissent, the center party keeping about 250,000 workers for themselves, and the Liberal party have a union of about 100,000, the strength of the opposition is fast disappearing.

The income of the unions in 1910 was, in ten years, from 1900 almost 64,000,000 marks. The greatest importance is placed on the financial *income and its influence* on industrial problems. The idea of low contributions has undergone a radical change, with the result that dues in the local unions run from 30 to 150 pfennigs a week. These high dues have been necessary owing to the attacks of the capitalists. In ten years over $84,000,000 has been spent on strikes. The fact is continually emphasized that no real influence can be brought on industry unless the workers are financially equipped.

The truth is penetrating the minds of the workers that none of them can become capitalists. This is a direct *result of the modern development of* industry. Therefore, in the worker is engendered a strong belief in Socialism, in the faith of the future of his class and of humanity. The trade union and Socialist movement is making the worker self-reliant and hopeful.

With the growth of the trade union movement has come the advance of the Social Democratic party. With its 4,500,000 votes it has elected 110 out of 397 members of the Reichstag, of which but seven are intellectuals and the rest workers of the mill, mine and factory.

A few further characteristics are the relations between the unions, the party and the co-operative societies. Insurance *societies on a very broad* basis are to give the workers what the state does not want to give.

We are still at the beginning of things. There are still millions of men and women who are mere machines at the hands of the capitalistic masters. The co-operation of all the unions of the world is being knitted together day by day. At the present time 10,000,000 workers, representing no nationalities, are organized into the general secretariat of the international *bureau. The final aim of all the workers* is the same—the universal unity of labor, the abolition of warfare, the right to live and the obligation to work. The battle cry: "Liberty and equality for every human being."—Milwaukee Leader.

Owing to the cheapening of gold production the value of the American dollar has shrunk to 71 cents in the last fifteen years. The value of all other commodities except labor-power has risen in inverse ratio to this decrease. Labor power is kept in its old position by means of thugs, clubs and bullets.—B. C. Federationist.

The best place to hold the World's Fair: Right round the waist.

TREACHERY OF THE DAILY PRESS

Take a labor strike. You know what a labor strike means. Workingmen want more pay; they want fewer hours; less exploitation; more of the necessaries of life; everything that will give them better conditions. In a labor strike, the workers are involved in a struggle, their own struggle with no one to help them, but fighting their battles alone.

Ought not such a strike, such a crisis, prove a test as to who the friends of labor are? Of course it ought. Then is the time one learns that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

Now, what do you see in the time of a strike? Do you see the daily papers or the fellows who at other times try to get your attention as champions of *the people helping you out* when industrial war is on? We guess you don't.

Instead of standing by you in such a crisis, they either remain silent, or they hit you over the head with denunciations and condemnations; more generally the latter. The "great" old party press publish lies about your strike. They retail false reports of disorderliness of the strikers; of alleged riots and destruction of property. All this is done with a view to *depriving you of support* and defeating your strike.

The worthies who seek to corral *your support in campaign times* sandbag you in strike time. When the police interfere with your lawful rights to conduct a strike; when the authorities arrest you on pretexts of breaking the strike; when your pickets and strike leaders are outrageously jailed, the would-be champions of the "poor people" don't have a word to say in protest. They acquiesce in all the unconstitutional acts of the police and petty judges. They show themselves in their true colors, that of foes of *labor*.

Now, there is no amount of noise, of campaign noise, that those papers and those *political candidates can* make that can offset their devilish work, their treacherous work, when they lie low during times of strike. Their treacherous work sticks out and by it they can be judged. Hence, to cite but this one fact should be enough to enlighten the working class on how little of interest there is for them in the so-called burning issues of the old political parties.

Don't allow yourself to be flim-flammed by the noise made by the old political parties.—The People.

By 8,939 to 171 the street railway employees on the surface lines in Chicago voted on the 2nd inst. in favor of a strike unless their demands for increased wages and improved working conditions are met.

Great Labor Victory In Boston

From Boston papers it appears that the elevated railroad strikers have won an unusual victory. The strike, which began early in June, has been widely reported through the newspapers of the country as hopeless and indefensible. It has been settled, however, through the *interposition of* Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and the State Board of Conciliation and *Arbitration*, upon the basis of the following agreement secured in behalf of the strikers by their representatives and adopted by them enthusiastically at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall on the 27th of July:

First—The Boston Elevated Railway Company in the employment and discharge of men will not discriminate as between men who do or do not belong to any labor organization, any employe being at liberty to belong or not to any such organization. The company will meet its employees for the discussion of grievances, whether they come as individuals or as representatives of any organization of the employees.

Second.—Any committee to adjust differences with the company to have the right to a reasonable leave of absence *for that purpose, and men who* are in the service of any organization not to be debarred from returning to their respective positions and ratings in the service of the company after they have finished their service with such organization.

Third.—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine what men shall be taken back by the company and the time within which, and the rating at which, they shall be taken back, their decision to be final.

Fourth—The men who are out of the city to have a reasonable opportunity to return in order to report.

Fifth.—In *the future grievances or* difficulties concerning wages or conditions of labor which cannot be adjusted between the company and the organization, to be referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, or, if that is not agreeable to the company, to a board composed as follows: One man to be selected by the organization, one by the company, and if these two cannot agree upon a third arbitrator within ten days, the third party to be chosen by he Mayor of the *City of Boston*.

Sixth—If these propositions are accepted the company will post notices to that effect in all of its car barns.

Seventh—If the foregoing arrangement is agreed to, the strike to be called off at once.

The strike is accordingly at an end.

To the Women of Fernie, Fernie Annex and West Fernie only

No More Washing

Need now be done at home. All the troubles of wash day can now be ended for the Fernie Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works are opening a new department called the

WET WASH PROCESS

What is it anyway? Just this: You send us your washing, **We will wash, blue and wring it for you.** All that remains for you to do is to hang it out to dry. We charge **5c per pound,** collected and delivered. It is worth trying.

Fernie Steam Laundry & DRY CLEANING WORKS
PELLAT AVENUE :: :: OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Our Dry Cleaning Department is keeping busy but we can handle that Suit, Dress or Overcoat of yours which requires renovating and guarantee to please you.

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

THE MEN WHO MAKE WAR

THE average man in the street is at last beginning to realize that the people who make wars are the ones who will most profit by it. To them it makes little difference whether their country will win or lose; they themselves always win. The Anglo-German war scare has opened their eyes as to the motives that underlies this agitation to set two peaceful countries against one another. Looking into the matter more carefully it is found that the reason for all this agitation is that the great iron and steel interests, and the great manufacturers of warships, cannon and armor plate, and other munitions of war, are merely seeking a market for their products. These manufacturers, we are told, have their "ambassadors" in every great capital in the world, from Tokio to Constantinople, and from St. Petersburg to Buenos Ayres. These "ambassadors" get princely salaries, mingle with the statesmen of the land, and use their influence with the various governments for the manufacture of munitions of war.

In Germany, Krupp, the great German gunmaker, has his, we should say her, as Bertha Krupp is now the sole heiress of her late father's wealth, own newspaper agencies throughout Germany, whose influence in Germany's military policy for more than a generation, and whose power is felt in every capital where military budgets are raised and expended, is only too well known.

In England these "war" companies are likewise owned by the men who are powerful in the land. The lists of shareholders of three of these companies were examined by the Investor's Review and were found to contain the names and investments of three dukes, two marqueses, one hundred and twenty earls or barons, thirty-two baronets, thirty knights, thirteen members of Parliament, nineteen justices of the peace, forty-three military or naval officers, four large financiers, and seventeen newspaper proprietors or writers. It can readily be seen how men of such standing can bear upon the government to such an extent as to compel them to set man against man, and brother against brother to butcher each other and break up each other's implements of war so that new ones can be made and large dividends continue for the shareholders. In many instances these same shareholders are of the government of the country, and so long as the aim and object of this life is to extract profits it may be easily imagined that their power and influence would at once be cast on the side of war. If these capitalists would fight the battles and pay the cost, little harm would be done; that would be their look out. But ,unfortunately, it is always the worker that does both. He pays the price and bears the brunt.

Of course, armaments are of no use unless there are men to handle them, and it is, therefore, necessary, from the viewpoint of the manufacturer, and capitalism, to instil a spirit of militarism amongst the people. The governments are finding it more difficult from day to day to swell the depleted ranks of their army and navy, and new methods, tactics and artifices are being employed to remedy this "unpatriotism." Our boys are being inculcated with the spirit of butchery, and for that purpose cadet corps and boy scout movements are being pushed ahead with all rapidity. Vast sums of money are being spent for these purposes, all in the hope that when the boy gets to man's estate, and even before, he may continue the ball rolling. Here in Canada the Department of Militia, under firebrand Colonel, the Hon. Sam Hughes, militarism is being rammed down the throats of all those who can swallow it. We now have a certain number of militarists whose thoughts, as one writer puts it, all wear military uniforms, and who can conceive of no other scheme of the universe than that the great business for which human beings were created is the destruction and butchery of one another in warfare. The bombastic Sam Hughes is at the head of this coterie, and his public utterances one and all harp on the same vision, "the invasion of Canada." Such utterances have but one object in view, and that is the belief that talk of that sort will help towards the achievement of his design of compulsory military training of the people of this country. It is by such trickery that the great armories hope to keep on making profits, and Colonel Hughes, intentionally or unintentionally, is helping them to do so..

An editorial note in one of our contemporaries says: "By his creation of a new branch to be known as the Inspection Branch of the Crown and Office, Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, shows again his determination to make his department in the highest degree efficient and to meet the requirements of an expanding province." We would rather believe it was "to meet the requirements of ante-election promises."

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Annual Convention at Guelph

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, District 18, . M. W. of A.

Greeting:

You are doubtless aware that the Trades and Labor Congress meets in Guelph at an early date, and whilst we are cognizant of the adverse conditions that exist in the various camps in the District, we desire to urge that a special effort be made, by those Locals whose circumstances will permit it, to send a representative to this Convention. We would also ask those Locals whose small membership make it impossible to consider the expense in connection with sending a delegate to try and cooperate with other locals in their locality with a view of getting one to represent a group of Locals thereby distributing the necessary expense that would be incurred in sending such delegate.

It is needless to point out at this time the many reasons that prompt us to make this appeal to you. It will not be out of place, however, to say that we owe a duty to the Congress for the generous and practical support which the mine workers received from that body in connection with the Krzuz Case, and the least appreciation of such valuable assistance would be to try and make the forthcoming Convention a success by sending as large a representation as we possibly can.

J. W. Wilkinson, the President of the B. C. Federation is at present making a tour through the District and will, no doubt, demonstrate to your satisfaction the advisability of giving this request your most earnest consideration.

Fraternally yours,

C. STUBBS, President,
J. O. JONES, Vice-President,
A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Tres.

THEIR OWN INDICTMENT

WE have before us a phamplet issued by the American Woolen Company of Boston, Mass., entitled "From Wool to Cloth." No expense has been spared on the workmanship of this booklet, which explains the different processes through which the wool is put during its conversion into cloth. Many beautiful cuts of the machinery in operation are shown, but strange to say not one of them shows the child labor in operation. The closing paragraphs of this booklet contains some statements which the public could well afford to give consideration. Coming from the pen of the American Woolen Company itself it should have great weight and furnish ample food for reflection. Especially is this true when it is remembered that the employes of this company in their mills at Lawrence, Mass., were compelled to enter into an industrial struggle to prevent a reduction in wages: The booklet says:

"The American Woolen Company is the largest manufacturer of woolens and worsteds in the world. It owns and controls 34 mills, employs 30,000 hands, has a pay roll of $13,000,000 annually and has a total output of all classes of fabrics of 50,000,000 yards per annum."

Condemned out of their own mouths are the words applicable in this case. It shows the audacity of a capitalist clique intoxicated with their own strength and importance to make such a statement public. According to the figures above quoted the average pay per employee is $433.33 1-3 per annum. When it is taken into consideration that high salaried supers, foremen and skilled mechanics are included in this pay roll what must be the pay of the lowest paid? According to statisticians it is estimated that an American workman to support a family and maintain his efficiency as a worker, it is necesary that he receives at the lowest figure $900.00 per year. It will, therefore, be seen that in "free" America the average wage, including the highst paid officials, reaches only less than one-half of the living wage.

That part of the year in which the cry of shortage of labor has again come round, and once again the government and the railways are dumping thousands from the East for harvesting purposes. The railroads make special rates from the East, the fare to Winnipeg being $12.00 odd. After the harvesting is over, however, the fare to return is $42.00. By such means the laborer is practically compelled to remain in the West. The fact that for ten months of the year there is nothing for him to do, and only adds to the already overcrowded labor market, does not worry neither the government nor the railroads. In fact, they view such misery with the utmost complacency, for does it not help to keep those already working in their places. It is a sure and glaring sign to them not to be too independent, and to be thankful for their jobs as there are others ever ready to take their places. It is true the farmer does need the "harvest hands," but he need not worry, sooner or later machinery to replace hand labor is bound to be introduced. With this transformation the life of the small farmer will indeed be precarious, and will eventually lead to him joining the ranks of the organized workers to press for a solution of the problem.

According to a despatch from Ottawa the Federal Government recognizing the importance of the mining industry in this country will make room in the Cabinet for a new portfolio, that of Minister of Mines. In this connection the name of Mr. Green, the successor to Mr. Goodeve, for East Kootenay, is being mentioned. It is needless to go into details as to Mr. Green's past record in McBride's Cabinet. That is recent history, but we do believe there are other men in the Federal House better qualified to fill such a position.

Has the McBride Prosperity Bug struck you yet? If not, why not?

Our Letter Box

A PLEA FOR A GENERAL HOSPITAL

West Fernie, Aug., 1912

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I understand there is to be a concert in an endeavor to raise sufficient money to buy a wheeled ambulance for men that are hurt at these mines. After the ambulance has been procured I don't see why the matter should rest there. Why not have a general subscription fund for a larger hospital to be used by the whole district for the benefit of all workers—miners, bushmen, railroad workers and the like. There are hospitals scattered along the whole route, useful they are, but a general hospital would be far more economical and efficient, with a proper medical staff and nurses. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars paid to hospitals in this country and the men have not the slightest means of showing that they have ever paid a cent.

These are details that could be rectified after the place has been built, should it get that far. What have my fellow workmen got to think about the matter?

Yours, etc.,

WORKMAN.

CONDITIONS AT HILLCREST

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Some of the miners in Hillcrest are working full blast, every day in the month, whilst others are hardly working at all.

No. 1 stands partly closed down through bad ventilation, and the management claims through no fault of their own. According to their account the fan had been ordered twelve weeks before it arrived, and now that it is here the motor has not come, and consequently it is of no use without it. Last month the men had to lay off one day for timber; there was not enough timber around the place as would boll a cupfull of water.

If the Pit Committee takes a case up with the superintendent concerning certain working places becoming difficult owing to any abnormal condition preventing a man from earning the minimum of $3.00 per shift, according to the agreement, the super. will turn round and say: "The man is idle; anyone can make wages if he tries!" and then he will throw into your face that he is going to cut down expenses. Of course, he is out for increased profits for the shareholders.

The Coal Co. are wanting coal badly to meet their contracts, and when the rush comes on the super. will go to the rope-rider, tap him on his back and tell him what good fellow he is; but he does not tell him he will pay him any more. He should know that with the machinery we have, and under the conditions we work, it is practically impossible to do any better. If he would study the condition of the mines and make them better no doubt better results would be obtained.

Yours truly,

MINER.

Hillcrest, Aug. 14, 1912.

A LEETLE ADVICE—FREE

To the Editor of the District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—After last Wednesday night's fiasco and the disappointment of many people—to say nothing of expense—who had made a day's journey to witness the bout, it is to be hoped the Fernie A. A., and especially those officials who were responsible for the drawing up of the agreement, will memorize their experience, and at any future date (especially if they should be tempted to indulge in horse racing, as I hear is threatened when the new recreation ground in the park is completed) when called upon to perform the same task, bear in mind the fact that these agreements should be "wind and water tight." If the agreement had been a little "tighter" the contestants might not have done so much "edging."

Although the Association may not be responsible for the failure of the contestants to meet, and may have used every endeavor to get them into the ring, the fact remains that they failed to bind those gentlemen tight enough.

However, as advice given for nothing is worth what it costs, I do not intend to charge the Association anything for same, but it might be fruitful for the "heads" to ponder thereon, especially when drawing up the papers for the "Fernie City Plate of $10,000, for three-year-olds, to be run on the half-mile course" in our very own Park!.

Yours etc.,

EPSOM.

Good Health

WITH VIM AND VITALITY

Are assured if you will cleanse your stomach of undigested food and foul gases; the excess bile from the liver and the waste matter from the intestines and bowels by the use of

FIG PILLS

the great fruit, kidney, liver, stomach and bowel remedy.

At all dealers 25 and 50 cent boxes or mailed by the Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

PUTS THE BLAME ON THE IDLE RICH CLASS

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Evening Standard publishes the following:

"A great crisis in the evolution of civilization is approaching, which holds many pregnant possibilities for the leading nations of the world," is the opinion of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, the millionaire publisher of the New York American and other journals in his great newspaper syndicate.

"The coming of this crisis," said Mr Hearst to the Standard interviewer, when seen at the Savoy hotel, "is unmistakably indicated by the labor unrest, frenzied speculations, and business uncertainties that prevail in all countries in spite of the much-heralded era of prosperity. There is plenty of prosperity, it is true, according to statistics, but it is unfairly distributed. The already rich are getting too big a share of it, and the working classes too little.

Most men realize that the discontent in the world of labor is the piling up of great fortunes for those who do nothing to earn them.

"In other words, the law of primogeniture and entailing of estates for the enrichment of unborn generations is the root of the present economic unrest which all governments must solve before long. If they expect to stand. Education of the masses has developed their powers of logic and thought, and they have begun to see the injustice of the present system.

Steps Taken In United States

"In the United States some steps have already been taken to meet the approaching crisis by placing a heavy inheritance tax upon all fortunes, and by providing against their retention within limited family circles.

"Any man is free to amass as much wealth as he can, but he must scatter it widely at his death. The purpose of this is to get rid of the idlers, whose inherited wealth has deprived them of all understanding of the value of money, and that, in turn, has bred an extravagance which has had as much to do as anything else with the high cost of living in America."

IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

Here is an actual occurrence, sent us and vouched for by an elevator man who deals in lumber:

A farmer in Saskatchewan was paid for the first time in his life by a cheque.

"What's this?" he said.

Why, brass for the beasts," said the grain dealer. "It's your 86 bones and half a bean!"

The farmer stared and had to be assured that if he took it to the bank they would give him gold for it.

"Well," said he, "aw'll try, and if it's a wrong 'un tha'll hear about it."

The cheque was cashed, of course, and the farmer went home happy, but could not sleep. He had seen a wonderful thing, and it excited him. As soon as day broke he made the grain dealer's house and woke him.

"It's me," he said. "Where's ta got thim bits of paper from? Aw cud do wi' half-a-dozen myself!"

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Construction of a Breakwater in Victoria Harbour, B. C." will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Thursday, September 5, 1912, for the construction of a Breakwater at Victoria Harbour, Victoria, B. C.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of W. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., C. C. Worsfold, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C.; J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Toronto, Ont.; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Montreal, Que.; A. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Quebec, Que.; and on application to the Postmaster at Vancouver, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 8, 1912.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—23963.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electric Restorer for Men

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

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To the People of Crows Nest Pass

A. LINDLEY

is now prepared to ship to retailers as well as wholesalers, Fruits and Vegetables in any quantity, all in season.

CRESTON GROWN

BEETS, CARROTS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWER, POTATOES, CUCUMBERS

TOMATOES

ARE THE BEST

In fruits I have Apples, Plums, Pears, etc. that are the best quality.

When buying Fruits and Vegetables ask your dealer for Lindley's.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Address, A. LINDLEY, Box 27, Creston, B.C.

The Maple

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY PARLOR

Coleman, Alta.

Central location, close to Football grounds and Tennis Court

When in Coleman give us a call

Good assortment of candies and fancy boxes

ICE CREAM
SOFT DRINKS

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

AUG. 10th to 17th, 1912

FERNIE to VANCOUVER
AND RETURN $24.30

DATE OF SALE AUG. 8th to 15th

Return Limit, August 21st, 1912

J. S. Thompson, Agt.
P.O. Box 305. Tel. 161

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

What About Your Garden and Lawn?

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

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

J.D. Quail

Hardware and Furniture

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Miss Nellie Robinson, of Calgary, is visiting in Bellevue, the guest of Miss Ruby Irwin.

The Rev. Francis, once stationed at Bellevue, was in town on Tuesday last spending his honeymoon. He left for his home at Cresent Heights, Calgary. His many friends in Bellevue were glad to see him and wish him and his wife a happy and prosperous life.

Mr and Mrs. James Callen left on Friday noon's train for their future home in Red Deer, where Mr. Callen is taking charge of a large hotel. His friends in Bellevue were sorry to see him leaving town. They wish him success in his new home.

The many friends of little Richard Shone are glad to see him getting around again. He had his thigh broken some time ago, but is progressing very favorably and will be able to throw away the crutches in a few days.

Mr. James Marshall went to Lethbridge on Monday last and returned on Wednesday with his bride. They are occupying the house that Mr. Marshall built lately. They have started home-making with the best wishes of their many friends.

The fan at the No. 1 mine, Bellevue, broke on Friday, lightning being the cause of the breakdown. The men all had to come home, which is the first time since the 10th of July that any time has been lost.

Mr. Fred Padgett, who some time ago left to take a position with the C. P. R., is back again in camp, and has started work in No. 1 Mine.

The Rev. W. Irwin, who has been away for the past two weeks on a lecturing tour through B. C., returned home on Tuesday night. He reports a good trip.

The football match between Hillcrest and Bellevue on Saturday evening was quite a good one. Bellevue shut out Hillcrest altogether, the game ending 2—0 in favor of Bellevue.

The new manager of the Bellevue Hotel is Mr. Hugh Hineline, of Lille. He has been at the Lille Hotel for some time past. He has taken charge of the Bellevue this week and his many friends in town are glad o see him.

Mrs. James Naller, who for sometime past has been at Macleod visiting her mother, Mrs. Murphy, returned home this week.

Willis, of Frank, has got the contract for the Union Bank of Canada new building at Bellevue, and has a crowd of men at work excavating.

Mr. Robert Petrie, of the Rosedale Dairy Company, has gone on his vacation. We hope you'll have a good time, Bob.

Mr. A. Matell, who has been visiting his son for the last two months, left for his home in Glace Bay, N.S., on Tuesday last.

Miss Rodgers, of the teaching staff of the Bellevue school, who has been visiting at Lethbridge, returned on Friday last and started on her duties on Monday morning. The Low School opened on the 12th, and the High School opens on the 19th of August.

Doctor and Mrs. McKenzie were at Blairmore visiting on Sunday.

Mr. R. Comley, who has been visiting in Pincher Creek, returned home Saturday last.

Miss Elsie Ford, of Coleman, who has been visiting in Bellevue, the guest of Miss Dorris Bateman, returned home on Saturday.

Jack Oliphant has accepted a position with Joseph Grafton at the Southern Hotel.

The Ramblers Club, in charge of the Rev. Irwin, assisted by Wallace Raynor, left for a week under canvas at Crow's Nest Lake on Monday night's train going west.

Miss Flynn, who has been visiting in Bellevue for some time past, the guest of Mr and Mrs. McGillvray, returned home on Tuesday.

CORBIN NOTES
By Raconteur

We hear Tony is getting married. We crave your indulgence, Tony.

Glad to see you looking so well after your outing, Tom.

W. H. Jones, our gallant hussar, better known as "The Sergeant," left here to follow the binder on the harvest field at Red Deer. Call again, Jones.

Mr and Mrs. Roberts were visiting Fernie.

Mr. Tom Williams, our government inspector, was making his monthly inspection here last week.

It's not often we see Sam having an outing.

Glad to see you around again, Mickey, after your short illness; that Irish medicine don't seem to agree with you.

Lots of dancers turned out on Saturday night to step it out, but alas! Jack with his fiddle went back on them. Too bad of you, Jack.

A concert and dance will be held in the Club Hall on Saturday. Follow the crowd.

Idle days in Corbin again; scarcity of cars being the trouble.

We hear of Mr. Robert Stewart being at Fernie on important business.

Mr. Jack Johnson was a visitor to Fernie this week.

Mrs. Gus Smith has a lady friend visiting her, from Spokane.

Mr. Hamil, the minister, was paying his usual call last week.

Mrs. Ferd Allan went out on business this week.

Mr. Roberts was again visiting here from Spokane. He took in quite a few of the sights, visiting the Big Showing and reporting it a wonderful place.

Mr. Gus Smith was a visitor to Fernie this week.

I say, Hobo, that stuff was surely good you had on Sunday, but sorry to see you look so bad on Monday after it.

COLEMAN NOTES

Everything is going full blast here. The mines are working every day and handling all the output with a ready market.

Comrade C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., has been in town for the last few days and has given us some good lectures from the soap box around the corner.

A pretty but quiet wedding took place here in the Church of England, when Miss Emily Bradford was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Harry Carr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Watkins Jones, pastor of the church. Their many friends wish them many years of happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Harry Gates and daughter, Lizzie, have gone to Calgary on a visit to friends in that city.

Mr. Wm. Maddison, of Bellevue, was a visitor to Coleman on Wednesday last. He reports everything going fine down the line.

It is rumored around town that there has been some change in the official staff of the McGillvray Creek Coal and Coke Co. It is said that the general superintendent has gone away and that Mr. McKibben has taken his place. Cannot confirm rumor, however.

The new washhouse at the McGillvray Creek Coal and Coke Co. mine at Carbondale, is about completed, and will be a great advantage to the men as the old one has not much accomodation for the men.

HOSMER NOTES

Mr. Lewis Stockett arrived on Sunday morning's train from Calgary.

P. Burns' store is there with the advertising. Some class to him.

Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, of the Trades and Labor Council addressed the members of the Local Union on Sunday last and gave a very interesting lecture.

We are going to have sports on Labor Day. Everybody wants to boost and make them a success. Do your little bit and help out, you will have lots of chance to put your name on the subscription list.

Well, John, your antiquarian ideas about Scotland Yard are no good; you want to put your philosophical ideas into something else.

Some fishy stories were all some of the boys came home with on Sunday last. He had a big one, he said; it must have weighed 5 or 6 pounds and when asked how he knew the weight he said he saw the scales on its back.

Turn out all your decorations and decorate for Labor Day. We will make it worth your while. Now you Juniors, you want to get busy for the baseball on Labor Day; you have to get a revenge on Fernie. Let's have it then.

A Russian miner had his ankle broken in 13 chute on A Level last Friday.

Mr. W. B. Hayes, district manager of the 41 Meat Market Co., was in town on Monday last.

The Fernie boys will have to go some to beat Hosmer in their tie for the Mutz Cup. The locals are doing quite a lot of training and will be fit and well on Saturday. (Guess they'll want to train, too.)

Now, boys, they can't run a team on hot air and cold potatoes, so dig down when the hat comes around. Be a sport!

The Hosmer team will be chosen from the following: Tilly, E. Partridge and Wardrop; Rice, McQueen, Balderstone, White, W. Thornton, T. Hutchinson and Downie. Come in your crowds and boost for the locals. Do your shopping afterwards.

Once again: Don't forget the Labor Day sports!

Mrs. J. F. Jarvis has arrived home from a holiday in Lethbridge.

The local merchants have responded pretty good to the call for subscriptions and hope the rest of the towns people will do likewise.

Quite a number of the local fight fans went to Fernie to witness the Mullen—Carver bout, but their errand was fruitless. Carver took cold feet.

BURMIS NOTES

Mr. H. C. Dunkerton, representing Robey and Company, the well known boilermakers of Lincoln, England, was a visitor to town this week.

E Marino has the foundation of the new hotel completed and as soon as the lumber arrives work will be rushed on this structure with all possible speed.

Mr. Harry Fisher took over the managership of the pool room this week.

Mrs. Geo. Hope was visiting with relatives in Coleman this week.

Mrs. H. T. Fitzsimmons entertained Mr and Mrs. Hiscocks, of Blairmore, on Sunday.

Uncle Billy has not up to date been able to find out who swiped the rooster, but he does know who has been pinching the eggs from his hennery. Uncle says these were good eggs.

Quite a number of the boys took in a fishing trip to the South Fork this week and brought home some nice catches.

Prospecting work is going on at Mr. Parker's coal areas at Burmis. The engineers representing the capitalists who hold an option on this property are expected to arrive here this month.

Mr. Lee, accountant with the P. Burns Company at Hillcrest, was a visitor to town on Tuesday.

A large number of Burmis people took in the football match last week at Blairmore between Blairmore and Burmis, which resulted in a win for Blairmore by the score of 1—0.

FRANK NOTES

Mrs. Patmore and Mr. W. J. McGowan left on Wednesday's local for a few days' visit to Calgary.

Miss Blais spent the beginning of the week in Bellevue.

The new cutter at the 41 Market shop is Mr. Hucklesby.

Rev. I. C. Buchanan, superintendent of missions for the Methodist Church, was in Frank last Friday.

Twenty-three Belgians arrived in Blairmore from the old country on Friday last. Since this they have gone to work in the Blairmore mine.

A vag, named Warn was run in by the police on Monday evening, and though he had many arguments in favor of getting out, Inspector Belcher gave him a month in Macleod.

Mr. Davis, of Coleman, cycled to Frank on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. E. Wilcox, who has been engineer in the Maple Mine, started to work for the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. at Blairmore last Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Enoch Williams, of Bellevue, spent several days in town last week.

A surprise was sprung on the people of Frank on Thursday morning when J. McGechie decided to go to the North Fork along with the rest of the old school. Some of us had got it into our heads that it was impossible to get him to leave the town for a day, so the only thing we would like to see, James, is that you take more outings for yourself, old boy.

Dr. McKay left for Edmonton on Saturday to attend the Medical Association Convention. His place here is being taken by Dr. Baker, of Blairmore.

A public meeting is to be held in the Miners' Hall on Saturday night at 7.30. J. W. Wilkinson, Western Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will be the special speaker. He wants all union men to be there.

Mr. Kelpher, brakesman on engine 1044, that has been put in here switching lately, has rented over the Hardware, and has moved his family into town.

A brother of Mr. Charles Williams has come to work on the switching crew

Mr. Lane, of the furniture store, has rented the house next the church and will move his family here at once.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, minister of public works for Alberta, was in town last week going over the slide road.

Since last week the School Board have announced their intention of securing a third teacher for the school.

Last Thursday runaways were the order of the day. Early in the afternoon Mr. Dumont's team started to run near Blairmore, throwing father and mother, and a child about three years to the road, one wheel running over the child's head and badly cutting it, necessitating immediate medical attention. The team got away from the wagon and did some fast travelling before they were caught. The same evening the Sanatorium team were standing in front of the hotel tied to a 36 lb. weight. Some baseball enthusiasts were pitching the ball around on the grounds, when our friend Mr Lloyd sent such a curve that his partner could not stop it and it hit the horse under the jaw. The team went off, rail and all, and in a short time their bridles broke. They came down the main street full speed, and turned up to the Hospital, where a telephone post stopped the rig and broke the pole. One of the horses got a little cut, but apart from that they are uninjured.

A party of our townsmen spent the week-end at the South Fork fishing. Amongst them, Alic Goyette, Sergeant Bowers, Stanley Rourke, J. H. Dubar, R. L. Ferguson and W. M. Thompson.

The funeral of Richard Wilcox who was drowned last week as held from the Methodist Church on Friday morning. Rev. W. S. Young, officiating. Six young men, companions of deceased, acted as pall bearers, and a large crowd of sympathetic mourners, who represented the whole town, gathered at the church. The burial took place at Blairmore. The service in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening at 7.30 will be the memorial service of the deceased.

For the past week the whole town has been under a cloud. Last week a popular and well known young man was taken; this week a mother who had the care of eight children, was called from her place in the home that she filled so well, to her reward—Mrs. Frank Weir, who died last Saturday, at the hospital. A week previously she was as well as ever, when a pain started, that resulted in inflamation of the brain and final death. On Monday afternoon the funeral service was held in the home by Rev W. T. Young, after which a large procession was led by the Bohemian Band to the Blairmore Cemetery. There is no man in town better known than Frank, and no one who has been so willing to help when ever anyone has been in trouble or sorrow as he has been, and in his own sorrow he has the sympathy of the whole community.

Our Pocahontus friends, accompanied by Dave Steene and J. McGeghie, visited North Fork on a fishing tour last week, where they spent several days and returned on Saturday night heavily laden with fish. The Scotchmen from Yellowhead left on the noon train on Monday for their homes. After their return from North Fork, where they report pretty good fishing, the boys from Pocahontus met at Carruthers' Old Calabash where they held a big smoker, and the following programme was effectively rendered: Song, "Down by the Old Mill Stream," S. Patton; "Who Said the Boys Could Not Come Back?" Dave Steene, encore "Stirling Burgh"; concertina solo, "Bluebells," G. Nicol; "I Love Jennie Better Than Any," Sam Chestney. A speech on Socialism by Dan Dunlop brought down the house. "I am coming Home to You, Old Gal," P. Byron; "I'm Getting Married in October," Jas. Kennedy; "The Preacher and the Bear," by Dave Steene. A song by the late president, W. Carruthers, closed the programme. To finish the evening a keg was put up for the best speech, which naturally fell to Mr. Dan Dunlop, who was easily chosen by the judges as having secured first place. At the conclusion all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Card of Thanks

Mr. Frank Wejr wishes through the columns of this paper to express his appreciation of the kindness and practical sympathy shown him in his late bereavement by Dr. McKay and Nurse McArthur of the local hospital, and also by all those who expressed their sympathy in so many ways.

COAL CREEK

The mines are working steadier these days, hence the smiles on the faces of the workers.

Tom Broadhurst has sold out and gone to live in Fernie. We hope he will make out good in his new undertaking.

Oliver Shaw arrived back from his holidays and reports having had a good time.

The Bible Class and teacher of the Methodist Sunday School met together on Friday, Aug. 9th, to bid farewell and Godspeed to John Corlett Miller who has left for the old country. Singing and games constituted a very pleasant evening.

Chris Wright, the accountant at the company's office, returned from Calgary on Saturday night, bringing with him his blushing bride. The youngsters assembled at the train, and accompanied by the music (?) of tin pans and kettles, the happy pair were escorted to their future home in Morrissey Cottages. The band did not cease playing until Chris produced the dough. Our congratulations to you both.

On Friday night at the conclusion of the regular local meeting held in the Club Hall, the few members and friends assembled to hear Comrade J. W. Wilkinson, organizer for Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, T. France occupied the chair, and in a few humorous remarks introduced the speaker. Mr. Wilkinson dealt with the subject "The Constitution, Past Work and Future Policy of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress" in a splendid manner, fulfilling his credentials as an able speaker. He referred to the Kruz Case, and the action of the organization, and also dealt at some length on the immigration question. At the close questions were invited, but everybody seemed satisfied. Owing to the mines working on the afternoon, several members were prevented from attending. A number of Crowsites journeyed to Fernie on Sunday night to hear him.

Miss Little and Miss Sheppard, of the Hospital nursing staff, were the guests of Mr and Mrs. T. Reid on Tuesday.

Miss Workman, sister of Dr. Workman, has gone to Victoria for a few days.

R. Fairclough and company are very busy these days making huts for the accomodation of some poultry which are expected to arrive shortly.

The members of the club turned out on Sunday to have their photographs taken in front of the club by a photographer from Calgary, who is staying up here a few days.

The mother and sister of Robert Schram, arrived in camp on Tuesday from down east. This is the first time that Mrs. Schram has been west, although she has been in this country 58 years. We are pleased to see her looking so well and hearty for her age.

If you want to know anything about the new dog recently purchased by R. Fairclough, ask Jimmy. Nuf sed!

We hear from good authority that grading operations will soon be commenced to the new prospect, where coal has been found in abundance.

We think it very discouraging to find that after the sidewalks have been fixed up and made safe for pedestrians there are holes dug which will prove very dangerous some of these days. A little thought on the part of those responsible for same would alter things for the common good.

George Page has left the tipple and is now working in the power house.

Mark Hugall is laying off a few days with a strained knee.

We think it high time that the miners put a stop to the practice of jumping off the train whilst in motion as during this last week on two occasions the practice has been responsible for what might have been serious accidents.

Harry Fox was taken nito Hospital on Wednesday night with blood poisoning in the foot.

John Dodd employed in No. 1 East Mine got squeezed between some cars and the rib.

We are pleased to report that Ed. Mahoney is up and knocking around again after his illness. We wish you a speedy recovery, Ed.

Jack Harry Wilson arrived back in camp Thursday. There is no place like Coal Creek, says Jack.

LETHBRIDGE

The company here has started a new system of giving out checks for pay day. Formerly it was brass checks numbered, but on Monday notices were posted that statements were ready. Attached to the statement is a stubb which, after looking over you have got to sign your name and also secure another person's signature as witness, and this is the part that the men object to. A special meeting is being called for Friday evening to decide what steps the men will take with regard to it.

Friday Andrew Finnie met with a serious accident whilst at work in No. 6 mine, a piece of rock from the roof falling on his back and bruising it severely.

J. A. Foster recording secretary of Local 574 resumed work on Thursday after being off work for six weeks with the accident he met with when he injured his foot whilst at work in the mine. We are all pleased to see you around again, Jack.

Karl Theodorvitch left today for Corbin as instructed by President Stubbs. Whilst in this district he has visited the different locals and has had fair success in getting them reorganized. It is a difficult matter as every summer the mines run slack and the majority of the men obtain work outside and become lapsed members before the work picks up again.

At the invitation of the Medicine Hat Traders' Council the Lethbridge Trades Council a month ago decided to hold Labor Day in the Hat, where a good day's sport has been arranged. The president and secretary of the council here proceeded to Calgary to interview Mr. McMillor, superintendent, as to arranging for a special train and price of tickets. He informed them he would see what could be done and let them know by mail last Friday. They received word from him to the effect that they could not possibly get a train. Poor Jock, the slavey, must stay at home, for he don't want the train to take him to the Hat to hoodoo anyone into big deals in real estate or purchasing a fruit farm on the rocky mountains, where figs grow on thistles. Oh, no! he only wants recreation and to take part in a good day's sport with brothers of his own kidney. But Mr. McNeilie has said No! and I suppose that ends it. What a helpless crew we are! Who's to blame?—Problem.

TURN ON THE HOSE

He (as his wife hastens to catch a car and is putting on her gloves)—"That's it; always late! And why can't you dress in the house? I would just as soon see a woman put on her stockings as her gloves."

She—"So would any other man."—The Coyote.

HILLCREST NOTES

Teddy Trafford, an old timer of Fernie has been visiting some of his old friends prior to his starting work at Bellevue.

Super. James Quighley had a driving-out party fishing at South Forks and they brought back quite a good catch of suckers.

Tom Wilson and Nick-a-Nack went out fishing to North Forks for over a week. Everyone was pleased to see them land back safe and sound. Wilson was asked what sort of time they had, and he made answer: "We caught more fish than would serve all Hillcrest people a month."

The Duke of Cunningham, late proprietor of the Union Hotel, has failed through some bad management, no one knows how. Being a good sport the citizens sympathize with him and hope that he will have better luck next time.

Raymond Belle and Co. gave their dramatic entertainment in the Union Hall on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, when there were very large and appreciative audiences.

Dr. Ross has left town for a visit to Edmonton to attend the Medical Congress, and everyone is waiting for his return, as he is very popular with the public of Hillcrest.

The Co-Operative is going on fine. Business is improving every month and they have not teams enough of their own to get in their surplus stock. They had two cars loaded with groceries, boots and shoes, etc., come in last Friday, and had to hire two teams from Bellevue and Bill Regan's of Hillcrest, for two days. The manager is selling the best of goods at the lowest prices, and it is up to every working man to trade with the Co-Operative and put down the middleman, and run the store on their own.

TABER NOTES

The mines are running a little better this week. The big mine is hoisting about two hundred tons per day. More could be produced but the men don't seem to get the cars when they need them. Lack of transportation in the mine seems to be the trouble. Several new drivers have been hired so that this will be remedied.

The old hands are gradually coming back. Joe Tufts, tipple engineer, is back at his old job.

Mr. Walton, weighman for the company for the last two years, has again started on the job.

Max Shultz, who has worked at the Eureka for the last five years, has begun work in the Canada West as a machine runner.

Bobby Jombo has got a job as oiler on the surface.

John Zyubreck has started work on the picking belt.

Quite a number of new men have been signed on the last two days.

Jack Sourbee and Wilfrid have returned from the old country where they have been since last April.

The people of this community were sorry to hear of the death of Mr. J. W. S. Duncan, who once taught in the school here. The young man was out in a canoe with a friend and got into some breakers and was forced to jump overboard and swim for life. Duncan was taken with cramp and was drowned before help could reach him.

Taber is to have concrete sidewalks. The contract is let and the contractors are now hiring men. They are paying twenty-seven and a half cents an hour. It don't seem right that this work should be let go all summer when scores of men were walking the streets and started up now when the mines have started and harvesting is coming on. Now the cry will be raised about the scarcity of labor, and the prosperous times in the town of Taber, but nothing said about the lean times of the last eight months.

The Taber Crescents journeyed to Lethbridge on Monday and trimmed the team from that burg to the tune of 8—4. . . . . .

Some farmers from Bow Island had an idea that they could play ball; having licked a few scrub teams along the line. The idea grew on them, so they challenged Taber champions, and two games were arranged for Tuesday. The first game in the afternoon, Taber put their pitcher in the outfield and the outfielder to pitch. Their first and second baseman did not show up, so they called on a couple of "kids" around town. Even with this arrangement they were hard pressed to let Bow Island win. But when the game had gone ten innings the visitors led by one; score, 8—9. A proud bunch from the big gas well! The second game was scheduled for six fifteen p.m., but was about half-an-hour late. The regular Taber team was in the field and Dugan in the box What he did to those boys was a shame. It was a procession from the bench to the box and back again. He allowed one hit, which passed over Judson's head. Farrar fielded nicely, but as he went to throw he put his foot in a hole. He recovered quickly but the ball was a second late in getting to first. The game went six innings, by that time it was getting pretty dark, so McKiller called the game. Score, 9—0, in favor of Taber.

Tim Fairhurst has been pretty bad with the fever the last couple of weeks but seems to be on the mend now.

Some farmers have begun cutting grain in this vicinity. Quite a number have been in town looking for help. Wages offered average about two dollars fifty and board.

Bill Nodden has gone to work for Bates out north.

Jack Carrol, one time proprietor of the Taber Hotel, is in jail in Taber. Carrol, who has been away for several years, landed here on Saturday night. Early Sunday morning he went to the house of Annable, the lumber and real estate man, and threatened to shoot him. Annable got away and called the police, and as a consequence Carroll is now awaiting trial.

A social is to be held on Wednesday night in aid of the Methodist Church.

A footcall match was played on Wednesday between Grassy Lake and Taber at the last named place. This was the first game of the league series, and was won by the Taber team. Score, 2—1. After the game a smoker was held in the Miners' Hall.

ARE WE IN THE HANDS OF A BIG WAR TRUST

MONTREAL, Aug. 12—In the course of an article in Le Devoir on "The Anglo-German menace," Henri Bourassa says:

"This morning's dispatches announce that Mr. Borden is going to Germany. Let us hope that before he returns to Canada, the Prime Minister will have secured from the German and British authorities, the determination to follow up and probe to the bottom an inquiry started by the London Investors' Review.

"There is something more urgent for both of Great Britain and Germany than to cut each other's throat for the benefit of Krupp and Vickers and Maxim. It is to know the names of all the shareholders of that trust, which is endeavoring to bring two of the noblest nations on earth to war, slaughter, in order to increase its profits. It is also to unveil the means used by these companies to corrupt officials of great departments of state, rulers and publicists.

Mr. Borden and his colleagues have a more imperative duty than that of throwing the Canadian people in such criminal folly; it is to find out by all means legally available to a conscientious government, the traces in Canada of the German trust's intrigues; it is to discover and denounce the accomplices and agents of that diabolical organization.

"Pending the accomplishment of that work of purification and national salvation all honest people, all Canadians who have not lost their heads, are justified in looking upon the Montreal Star and its subservient follower La Patrie as the agents, conscious or unconscious, of the Krupp firm in Canada."

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Victoria on September 4, 5 and 6.

In a leaflet issued by the Association it says:

In 1910 the value of the forest products of Canada was $166,000,000 or over $22 for every inhabitant.

Every one can see how this touches him. If we go on as in the past, slashing and burning our forests, this immense industry will be lost in a few years, and with it will go all its subsidiary industries. Great as this loss will be it will be exceeded by the loss to our agriculture, waterpowers and navigation.

On the other hand the amount of land in Canada suited only to trees is such that if the forests are maintained in those areas and properly worked the resulting product will not only keep every existing wood-working industry going for ever, but these industries can be greatly increased without using more than the annual growth. At the same time our agriculture, navigation and waterpowers will be enabled to reach their highest development.

The Canadian Forestry Association is the national organization, the purpose of which is to stir up people and through them the governments to do their duty in this respect. It has done a good deal since it started in 1900, but it could do more with members and more means. It holds conventions in all parts of Canada, publishes its annual report, and the Canadian Forestry Journal, provides illustrated lantern lectures, and in other ways agitates this question If you think this is a worthy and patriotic object and are not already a member you are invited to become one. The membership fee is one dollar per year (life membership $10), and this entitles you to all the publications of the Association as well as to attendance and voting privileges at annual meetings. Address: James Lawler, Secretary, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

The Massacre of Strikers in Siberia

No event since "Bloody Sunday," say the Russian press, has so profoundly stirred the Czar's Empire as a recent tragedy in the Lena gold fields, Siberian Russia, in which a company of soldiers under the command of a police officer named Treschenko, shot into a crowd of striking gold-miners, killing one hundred and sixty-three men outright and wounding one hundred and fifty. The news of it spread like wild-fire throughout the Empire and in a moment the spirit of revolt, which seemed to have been completely crushed in Russia, broke out with such elemental force that it frightened even the Russian administration and the reactionary press out of their indifference to public sentiment. For days and days the government had to listen to interppellations in the Duma—not only from Socialists and Liberals but also from the conservative leader of the Octoberist majority, Gutzkov, and from a party of the Right, the Nationalists. Minister of the Interior Makarov was roused to defend in the Duma the action of the authorities at the Lena mines, and is reported thus in the Novoye Vremya (St. Petersburg):

"There are certain events in a nation's life about which we must endeavor to find out the whole truth, no matter what the consequences may be. Such an event I consider to be the tragic incident in Lena, and that is why I am anxious to reply to your question immediately, though it has not yet been possible to get at the full facts of the case.

"Please listen calmly to what I have to say. The authorities are censured for their conduct in interfering with a strike that was peaceful and with resorting to the use or firearms when there was no necessity for it. Now, there is no doubt that the demands of the strikers were of a socialistic character, and there is further no doubt that the leaders of the strike were agitators. Incited by these agitators, the crowd stopped a passenger train and prevented men who were willing to go to work from taking their places. There was nothing for the authorities to do but to order the arrest of the leaders. The leaders were arrested and then followed the bloody incident which cost the miners so many lives.

"The situation was a dangerous one. The crowd that gathered to demonstrate would have disarmed the soldiers if they had not opened fire. After the first charge, the crowd again rushed upon the company of soldiers with shouts of 'hurrah.' What could the soldiers have done? When the people, incited by agitators, lose their good judgment, then there is nothing for the soldiers to do but to shoot. This is the way it has always been, and always will be. The blame rests, not upon the military authorities, but upon the agitators, some of whom are now in prison, some of whom have escaped. It rests also upon all those who are on the side of the agitators."

This reply, we read, raised a storm of indignation all over Russia. On Sunday, April 29, there was a demonstration on the Kazan Square in St. Petersburg. The next day a general one-day strike was decalred, and on May 1, fifty-our thousand men were idle in St. Petersburg. The strike quickly spread to all the large cities in Russia. Five thousand arrests were made in one day in St. Petersburg alone. Then the Government receded somewhat from its position. To counteract the effect of Makarov's speech Timashev, the Minister of Trade and Industry, absolved the strikers from blame, and declared in behalf of the President of the Council of Ministers that the officers responsible or the event will be recalled, and that a commission will be sent to Lena, the district where the tragedy occurred, to make a thorough investigation.

The events which led up to the shooting are described as follows in the Novoye Vremya, in the report of a speech by Antonov, a Socialist deputy, who said on the floor of the Duma:

"On February 29, six thousand workmen went on strike in the gold-mines of Lena. The condition of work in the mines, according to official information, was highly unsatisfactory. The pay was purely nominal, the food supplied by the mine owners was extremely bad, and the miners were housed in regular barracks; also the property of the operators. These were the conditions against which the miners struck. Their demands were so rational that even the employers recognized the justice of the men's case, and entered into negotiations with them. The government authorities, too, declared that the miners' demands were reasonable, and deserved careful consideration.

"The strike had lasted for a month without the least disturbance. The strike-leaders had their men thoroughly in hand and they were able to preserve perfect peace. According to the testimony of Baron Ginzburg, one of the directors of the Lena Mining Company, the employers believed that they could grant some of the strikers' demands, and it was generally expected that the strike would soon end. In a word, there was no cause whatever for resorting to extraordinary measures and for calling in the soldiery.

"Nevertheless, all of a sudden an order came from St. Petersburg to put an end to the strike at once, and, on March 29, Treschenko who, the papers say, is well known for his activity as a provocative spy, was given the command of the troops. His first step was to arrest the miners' delegates who were then carrying on peaceful negotiations with the employers, and who had been appointed by the Lena chief of police and the government engineer. This act was, of course, merely calculated to arouse the anger of the strikers, and it did. When the workmen learned of the arrest of their delegates they marched in a body of three thousand to the prison and demanded their release. They were perfectly peaceful, they made no attack on the soldiers, and were unarmed. But it offered Treschenko the opportunity which he desired, and without any provocation he ordered the soldiers to fire."

Among the anti-Socialists who joined in the denunciation of Treschenko's severe measures against the strikers is a well-known journalist who has no sympathy with anything like rebellious or popular revolt. This is Count Meschersky, an extreme conservative, who writes in his paper, the Grazhdanin (St. Petersburg.)

"I have been editing this paper for forty years and this is the first time that I find myself in agreement with the Socialists. Does it mean that I have suddenly become a Socialist? I do not think so. But it means something more serious. It means that there are times in the life of Russia, times of deep stress, in which an honest writer believing in God and loyal to the Czar must perforce speak as if he were in the very presence of God. And then there will be such sincerity in his words that they will find their way even to the heart of a man whose general outlook on life is diametrically opposed to his. And this sincerity I do not find in the speech of Makarov, the Minister of the Interior. I do find it in the utterances of the Socialists. There was something very uncertain and hesitating about the facts which Makarov cited in justification of the awful massacre in Lena, and as he is an honest man I am sure he would admit, when questioned, that he is not convinced that the facts are as he stated hem, or that there are any mitigating circumstances at all in this wholesale government murder. Even according to the Minister's version of the case, the soldiers were ordered to shoot, not for what the srikers actually did, but for what they might have done. And yet he says that 'it will always be so,' that is, he tells not only the Siberian miners, but every one of the sixty million people in Russia, that henceforth the police officers will be given the power to arrest and shoot the subjects of the Czar at their own sweet will!"—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY

"You know," I heard an Englishman say to a friend, "you can not do anything against this sort of thing." You cannot, indeed. I should imagine that very few real Socialists of the wild and viewy sort, as we know them, were in the crowd. This cheering did not belong to any section. It was public opinion. The ordinary, peaceful, well-disposed, patriotic citizen of Berlin was cheering Socialist victories because here the Socialist party alone is able to give any effective expression to the white man's passion for liberty.

I have been a good deal about in Germany during these past electioneering weeks, and am perfectly convinced that if Germany had a representative government all our international events would be found easily adjustable. I am quite convinced also that when the German people get the right to govern themselves the bulk of them will apply themselves to the problem in a reasonable and responsible way, and the Socialist terror that is now swamping the influences of the middle classes will dwindle. All that Germany has to do is to invest her parliament with the right to govern, and the rest is easy. That Germany will ultimately obtain parliamentary government, or, rather, that the principle of the representative government will establish itself in Germany, is as certain as tomorrow's sunrise.

But it is not coming just yet. Systems die hard, and fighting systems die fighting. The Prussian fighting machine that prevents parliament from governing is not weakened yet, and the autocracy is contemptuously confident. The maintenance of the system will go on producing antagonisms internal and external. Socialism will continue to grow, and I cannot see how relations with England are to be improved. The system of absolution does not tend to conciliate various interests, either in domestic or foreign affairs. Parliament without power means politics without practical purpose, aim or value. The desire for freedom drives the masses of intelligent workingmen in the towns into Socialism, and the danger of Socialism paralyzes the business classes.—Berlin correspondence of London Telegraph.

The sun of the new world is rising; it is rising out of the solidarity of the working class. Its rays of light are bursting through the dark horizon which ignorance and deceit have so long riveted down about us. It is lighting up the faces of a new order of men and women; men and women not discouraged by defeat; god-like men and women; men and women who have found the secret springs of life and already are drinking deep and glorious draughts; men and women who are standing erect and whose hands encircle the world; men and women who see the world's wretchedness and the world's poverty and are ready to throw away their lives with a song on their lips, that such things shall not be. Courage, then, my brothers and sisters! In the vision of your hearts lies the power to crumble effete civilization into dust. In the sun of your lives and faith the world's tyranny shrivels; but the toiling masses are catching the spirit of that sun. The slaves of ten thousand years are stirring in their graves with the mighty heart-beats of the future. You are the liberators! Behind you a mighty host is waking from its age-long sleep and unfolding its banners to the light. You are the victors. Where you now walk the earth will be beaten flat with the tramp of a million feet. Another day of glad courage and fortitude; another day and the towering palms of our new world will burst upon our sight. We cannot fail for we have laid hold of life's reality and life's meanings!—Franklin H. Wetworth.

MY DREAM

I dream'd a dream of homeland,
Away across the sea,
I saw my aged father
Beneath the willow tree.
His face was lined with sorrow,
His form was bent with care,
I cried aloud in anguish
And wish'd I were there.

I dream'd a dream of homeland,
The home so dear to me,
I saw my aged mother
Bow'd down with misery;
Her eyes were fill'd with longing
Her lov'd one to return,
I seized the cup, and, drinking,
Remorse, remorse to learn.

I dream'd a dream of homeland,
I saw a vision dear,
Her face still bore the traces
Of many a bitter tear.
She wandered by the brookside,
She sat upon the seat,
And heard once more the story—
So wonderful and sweet.

And blushes like the roses,
Across her face were spread,
Effacing sorrow's traces,
Unhallow'd joy instead,
And then once more the present,
Leap'ed up before the past,
If I am spared till morrow
I will return at last.

—"Faith," Michel, B.C.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

Since the advent of the present Liberal Government many measures of "Social Legislation" have been passed and the workers have been led to believe that such reforms would ease the intensity of the struggle to get ends to meet. Yet, withal, their lot remains as it was; a dull, monotonous round of toil for the barest necessaries of life. Moreover, there is admittedly an actual decline during the past decade in the relative standard of comfort. Is it to be wondered that attempts should be made to obtain better conditions in face of the present boom in trade, and that there should exist a spirit of discontent which now and again breaks into open revolt?

With the persistence of the present "Labor Unrest," the question of Unionism has forced itself in no uncertain manner upon the working class movement, and no Party claiming to represent the working class can afford to ignore it. On the contrary, we find many of those who but a short time ago were shouting "Stop the Strike," vigorously defending the strike method. Even such a pure and simple Labor leader as Keir Hardie was forced to admit, during the debate on the address upon the question of the Labor Unrest, that "Workingmen had discovered that after all their best friend was the strike."

The position of the S. L. P. is thus amply vindicated. We have persistently advised the workers not to pin their faith to Parliamentary action alone. We have pointed out that to do so was to leave the employing class a free hand to carry on their nefarious trade of robbery. On the other hand, we have urged forward a re-organization of our system of unionism, from the craft lines to the class basis, as the only effective means of resisting the encroachment of the capitalist class pending the overthrow of the entire system of capitalism.

The correctness of this advice is now being driven home with a vengeance, and the workers are beginning to see that they cannot hope to win a strike with any measure of success unless they draw closer to each other in their economic organizations.

Here and there, however, we do meet with attempts to discredit the use of the strike, as the following examples will show. In the Glasgow Forward for June 1st, 1912, Tom McKerrell, the miners' leader from Kilmarnock, writes:

"How can the wages of the laboring class be raised but by Act of Parliament? The laboring man that has 18s. a week—when he gets it—is one of the most pathetic figures in civilization. How can he get his wages raised? He is too poor to join a union, too weak to effectively combine to advance his wages. Acts of Parliament are his only hope."

In the same paper of June 8th, 1912, Thos. Johnston, in an article headed "Strikes and the State," writes:

"And, now, after a hundred years of striking, you have 150,000 men marching and counter-marching to Tower Hill demanding—not State ownership of the stevedoring or barging businesses, bless you, not at all—but the right to combine into effective trade unions.

... Suppose the men win, they will get bigger wages—bully for them!—but the masters will simpy raise their prices to the outside pubic; this in turn will raise the price of retail goods, and the dockers, and carmen, and barge workers will pay the extra cost of the goods with their rise in wages. Then, about a year afterwards, the barge worker will feel the 'pressure of economic circumstances' (professional term for hunger) again; perhaps he will think he did not strike enough the last time. He will strike again. It is a vicious circle of costly, wasted efforts, of energies and sacrifices given enthusiastically for illusions and mirages'.

Could we select two better examples to illustrate the utter fatuity of those who believe in pure and simple Parliamenary action?

We read, for example, in the Glasgow Herald of June 11th, 1912, that representatives of the Scottish coalowners had a meeting in the North British Station Hotel, Glasgow, to consider the minimum rates fixed for miners by the independent chairmen of the Joint Board for Scotland. They were unanimous in expressing their strong dissatisfaction with the rates fixed, which they consider "too high"; also that the district rules did not provide adequate safeguards for the protection of coalowners.

Now, suppose the coalowners decide to go on strike and decline to pay the rates fixed. Are the miners to leave it to the Labor Party to see that the coalmasters pay up? If so, what assurance have they that the Labor will be successful? Keeping in mind the fact that the coalowners' interests are well represented on the Government benches, and that only recently a refusal was given for the five and two shilling minimum demanded by the miners, we cannot but believe that the miners would achieve a greater measure of success if they backed up whatever Parliamentary action they took with a threat to "down tools," than if they merely left it to a Party which can bring unanimity to bear on nothing but the desire to keep their seats.

Acts of Parliament may be all right, but they are not worth the paper they are written on unless the workers are organized at the tool of production to enforce the terms of the act.

Fain would the employing class take away the right of the workers to combine. In the economic organization of the workers the employing class find an obstacle to their attempts to tighten the chains around the wage-slave. Let the working class neglect or drop their organization upon the industrial field and they would very soon be reduced to a level which would put the worst features of serfdom to shame. The effort to maintain the right to combine may be costly, but the energies spent and the sacrifices made will not be given for illusions and mirages. Those who advise the workers to abandon the strike are not their best friends. Indeed, scratch the back of such people and you will find the professional place-hunter. There is something more in maintaining the right to strike than merely demonstrating for an increase of wages; there is the question of unionism, without which Socialism, i.e., economic freedom, is impossible.

It is just here the working class must part company with the purely Parliamentarian. The latter cannot detach himself from the present form of political government, the constituencies of which are drawn from certain geographical areas with property qualifications. Socialism has no need for such an institution. With the abolition of property in the tools of production and the establishment of a system of production for use in which useful work will take rank and precedence over useless toil and idleness, the constituencies will have for their boundaries the industries of the land. This implies an industrially organised working class, which is impossible without the right to combine. Let the working class maintain the right to strike and move obedient to their class interests.—T. B. in The Socialist, Glasgow, Scotland.

A CHAIN IS AS STRONG AS ITS WEAKEST LINK

We pointed out recently how the capitalist employers array one nationality against another in order to keep their workers in subjection. The workers must meet these tactics of the capitalist by organizing all the workers, regardless of racial lines.

There is an old saying that "a chain is as strong as its weakest link." This saying is absolutely true of organized labor. We are as strong as the weakest among us—and no stronger. Therefore, we must make special efforts to organize those groups which are in the most defenseless condition.

If the standard of living of those who are now organized into trade unions is to be maintained, the millions of immigrants who are now unorganized must be brought into these organizations or organized into new unions. Otherwise, whenever there is a strike there will always be thousands of non-union workers ready to take the strikers' place. Moreover, with the development of modern industry the capitalists are seeking to displace the skilled workers by the unskilled. This means that the unskilled must be organized just as strongly as the skilled in order to maintain living wage standards and to improve working conditions.

During the next five years the labor movement of America should spend millions of dollars to educate and organize the immigrants, both economically and politically. Every million dollars spent in such organization and education will save tens of millions in strike benefits and loss of wages.

We can no longer afford to see the steel industry, the packing industry, the harvester machinery industry and many other great enterprises turned over completely to non-union labor. For the protection of ourselves, as well as the workers employed by these tremendous industrial organizations, we must begin an aggressive campaign of organization among them.

The working women constitute another great industrial group who have been sadly neglected. Out of the five or six million women engaged in industrial pursuits less than one hundred thousand are organized into trade unions. The capitalists are hiring women because they can get them cheaper than men.

Unless the women are organized, not only will their own wages be low, but they will undermine the wages and working conditions of the men. Therefore, from self-interest, if nothing else, those who are now organized in trade unions should make every effort to organize the working women.

It is only a question of time before the women will have the ballot in every state in the Union. They already vote in six states. Therefore, it is necessary that they should be organized politically to stand side by side with their brothers in the struggle for political and economic freedom.

The labor movement of America can no longer take a purely defensive position. We must begin an aggressive battle from coast to coast to organize every group of workers, both politically and economically. Our chief weapon in this struggle must be education.—Chicago World.

WAGES AND PRICE

In the present state of the old controversy between capital and labor, the cost of living is the main factor in the argument. It is generally taken for granted that wages have not increased in equal step with the prices of food. It may be true that this is the case in a limited extent, but as the London Times showed recently, "the index number for prices of food has risen since 1900 from 100 to 11.6, while wages have risen from 100 to 100.3 only. But in 1881 food prices stood 139 and wages at 84. The farther back we travel the greater is the discrepancy."—Calgary Standard.

A DUCAL REMEDY

Hodge's Lot

Some strange and weird creatures sallied forth into the political arena during the famous election upon the Lloyd George Budget. Dukes and marquises and viscounts and earls, of whom the average voter had never heard, made their appearance for the first time upon the political platform, and expounded very original ideas on the subject of taxation. They had been happily described by Mr. Lloyd George as the "backwoodsmen"—the obscure kind of peers who never turned up to attend to their Parliamentary duties save to throw out Liberal measures—and the views they set forth on national finance were as primitive as that description would suggest.

They afforded amusement to the voters because, under the process of being heckled by working men on a subject of which they knew nothing, they lost their tempers and used the language of the stable and the hunting field. Just at present it looks as though the field of domestic politics is about to be disturbed once more by the advent of the "backwoodsman" peer. Attention is now being paid by politicians and others to the condition of the agricultural laborer—to the low wages he receives, to the miserable conditions under which he is housed, to the state of servitude in which he is kept throughout rural England. As a result the landlords as a class are becoming alarmed, and the least indolent of them are at present writing letters to the newspapers in which they prate about their anxiety for the welfare of the agricultural laborer. Perhaps the most original contribution to the discussion has emanated from the rather diminutive but self-important person known as the Duke of Marlborough. What position he would have filled in life had he not been born the heir to the Churchill name and estates it is difficult to determine. But the little man takes himself very seriously as a politician, and the policy he advocates for the regeneration of Hodge is the most delicious stroke of unconscious humor that the newspaper press has contained for many a long day.

Our Biggest Industry

To appreciate the true inwardness of the Duke's remedy, the reader must bear in mind the present plight of the agricultural laborer and the causes that have produced it. In the extent of the numbers it employs, agriculture is still the biggest and greatest industry in the land. But nothwithstanding its supremacy in this respect, it is still, so far as the condition of the worker is concerned, the most backward of all our national industries. It is the one great trade in which the workers are not organized. It has been looked upon by the great land owners, not as an institution which must be conducted on business principles, but as a mere appendage to the great estates, simply incidental to the caste system. With wages amounting only to a few shillings a week, driven by sheer necessity to dwell in badly built cottages, the agricultural laborer lives his life and rears his family under conditions which would be intolerable, but for God's pure air and the wholesomeness of his surroundings. The landlord dominates the countryside; the farmer stands in awe of him; the parson plays the role of a spiritual flunkey to him. At the bottom of the caste system lies the agricultural laborer, who dare hardly call his soul his own in the presence of the "squire." Industrialism, with the enormous changes it involves, has swept along every other channel of the nation's life; the countryside alone is the last refuge of feudalism.

A Great Tradition

And now the Duke of Marlborough comes forward solemnly with the proposal that the great land owners should be employed and paid by the State to act as district governors of the rural counties! In other words, that the State should make huge subsidies to the great land owners, so that the money might be spent by the latter in improving the economic conditions of the agricultural laborer.

The Duke of Marlborough's experience is that a great land owner can provide small holdings for the laborer on lower terms than a county council because of the cost of the latter's official working. He himself was engaged in doing this work till Lloyd George's Form IV., so to speak, upset the apple cart. He says all that is wanted now is that the country districts should be governed by the great land owners by means of money taken out of the nation's coffers. Is not this, to say the least of it, a rather eccentric solution of the whole land problem? The Duke's remedy rests on the assumption that the land owner is still a single-minded patriot who devotes his whole life to the welfare of his tenants. This touching picture of him has, unfortunately, no correspondence to the actual facts. The average landlord does not even trouble to collect his rents—he leaves that to his agent. Every estate has its agent, because the landlord lacks either the capacity or the leisure to look after his own property. These being the facts, it follows that the Duke of Marlborough's scheme of State subsidies is designed only to fill the somewhat attenuated exchequers of our great land owners. Whatever may be the obvious shortcomings of the ducal scheme, it possesses at least one merit. It shares to the full the chief characteristics of all schemes and policies ever advocated by the landed aristocracy. It adheres in every way to the great tradition of their class. And that tradition, the centuries, has always been the same—to wave the Union Jack with one hand and to put the other hand into the public purse.—"Gracchus," in Reynolds.

MAD WORLD COMING, SAYS DOCTOR.

Lunacy Increasing With Civilization—More Mad Than Sane in Three Hundred Years

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The vision of a mad world and an era of lunacy was prophesied by Dr. Forbes Winslow yesterday while expressing his dissent from the statement made at the Eugenics congress by Dr. Mott that increase in lunacy is more apparent than real. Dr. Winslow said:

"There will be more lunatics in the world than sane people 300 years hence. This prophecy is based on the present rate of growth of lunacy revealed by recent returns. We are rapidly approaching a mad world. In every part of the world civilization is advancing and so insanity is bound to advance. There were 36,762 lunatics in 1895; there are now 135,00."

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29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2977	Corbin	W. Dalling, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Polish

WALKA KLAS, JAKO NARZEDZIE SOCYALIZUM

Olbrzymie znaczenie walki kdasowej dla postepu spolecznego, pierwszy wykazal Saint Simon—chociaz i dzis jeszcze mozna sie spotkac z ludzmi, zamykajacymi oczy na te rzeczywistosc, pomimo, iz, takowa na kazdym kroku mozna sie z jej przyczynami spotkac, a mianowicie:

Robotnicy zycza sobie dobrego zarobku i skrocenia dnia robocze go;—pracodawcy przeciwnie, daza do obnizenia placy, przy mo zliwie najdluzszych godzinach pracy.

Robotnocy slusznie wymagaja obszernych, widnych, bezpiecznych i zdrowych na prace;—pracodawcy uchylaja sie od tego poniewaz to kosztuje pieniadze.

Robotnicy wymagaja odszko dowania za utrate zdrowia, lub kalectwo nabyte przy pracy; pra codawcy odmawiaja temu slusznemu zadaniu, bo dla nich zysk gra wazniejsza role, niz zycie obcych ludzi.

Robotnicy chcieliby wszyscy miec stale zajecie; pracodawcy lubia miec armie bezerobotnych pod reka, aby modz tych, co pracuja dowolnie wydalac i zamieniac, ze zmniejszona zaplata.

Robotnicy chcieliby swoim dzieciom dac wychowanie fizycz ne i umyslowe; pracodawcy takomie zabieraja dzieci do fabryk, jako tania sile robocza.

Robotnicy wymagaja prawodawstwa, ktoreby ochranialo ich osoby i interesy; pracodawcy storaja sie przedewszystkiem ochro nic swoj dochod.

Robotnicy tworza swoje organizacye aby sie wyzwolic z nedzy i poniewierki; kapitalisci jeszcze pierwiej i lepiej sie zorganizowali, celem utrzymania w nie woli najmitow.

Oto sa oczywiste i dostateczne powody do walki zajadlej, pomie dzy dwoma klasami, majacemi wprost przeciwny interes.

Ludzie, nalezacy do klasy posiadajacej sa mniej liczni i madrzejsi, wiec nic dziwnego, iz sie wczesniej i lepiej zorganizowali—i dotychczas zwyciezaja robot nikow.

Najmici, choc liczni, bywaja ciemni i skolowacieli przez kosciol, wiec sie epoznili w uswiadomieniu klasowem, wiec cierpia poniewerke.

Kapitalisci uzywaja wladzy prawodawczej i wykonawczej na swoja wylaczna korzysc; zmusza ja sady do wydawania wyrokow i nakazow przeciw organizacyom robotniczym;—wysylaja policye, milicye i wojsko do zgniecenia strajkow. A wszyscono to sa w moznosci robic, poniewaz robotnicy oddaja im glosy podczas wyborow.

Partye kapitalistyczne i konserwatywne maja wylacznie swoje wlasne korzysci na celu, ktore sa w zupelnem przeciwienstwie z interesami robotnikow,—a pomimo to, wiekszosc robotnikow poplera te partye, a nie ufa socyalistom, wbrew swoim bezposred nim interesom.

Stawiaja na czele rzadow wrogow klasy robotniczej, a potem sie dziwuja, iz nimi pomiataja i, ze im sie zle dzieje.

Robotnicy powinni pojac, iz partye polityczne, dzialajace v interesie bankierow, fabrykantow, posiadaczy nieruchomosci, bogatych kupcow i ich pieskow (duchowienstwa i adwokatow) nie maja innego celu, jak tylko utrzymywas klase pracujaca niewoli.

Toc przecie robotnicy, dazacy do wyzwolenia, powinni zdobyc sie na swoich wlasnych kongres manow, swoich sedziow, swoich urzednikow, a wtedy beda mogli wymagac, aby pilnowali robotniczych interesow.

Proletaryusze przedewszystkiem powinni zrozumiec swoje stanowisko i znaczenie walki klasowej.

French

CAPITALISME ET SOCIALISME

Quand on jette ses regards sur le monde dans ses cinq parties continentales et quand on pense aux conditions economiques, politiques et sociales qui devront s'etablir partout avant que le socialisme conquere la vie universelle, on est oblige de constater que l'oeuvre capitaliste est encore colossale a accomplir.

Pour qui sait le socialisme ne saurait preceder le regime capitaliste puisqu'il est le monde nouveau qui doit sortir des flancs de la societe bourgeoise en mal d'enfantement. Il ne s'illusionne pas sur la portee de l'evolution qui doit s'accomplir sur notre globe.

C'est ce qui fait qu'on ne saurait se desinteresser de tout ce qui est tente pour etablir les voies de communciation les plus directes et les plus rapides entre les nations et entre les continents, pour realiser par les derniers perfectionnements et les derniers progres les meilleures conditions de la production moderne.

De grands travaux internationaux ont ete realises; les Alpes sont traversees par des tunnels et avant longtemps elles seront sillonnees par des chemins de fer a cremaillere qui permettront aux voyageurs d'atteindre sans douleur a ses plus hauts sommets.

Des villes flottantes traversent toutes nos mers.

Partout, sur la terre ferme, les voies ferrees transportent sur des distances enormes des voyageurs, des marchandises et des capitaux de tous les pays portant partout la civilization bourgeoise.

A la telephonie s'ajoute la telegraphie sans fil; a la navigation maritime s'ajoute la navigation aerienne.

Au canal de Suez qui met plus directement l'Europe en communication avec l'Etreme Orient, viendra s'ajouter dans quelques mois le canal de Panama qui, pour ne pas avoir avant de longues annees la meme importance mondiale que le canal de Suez, n'en aura pas moins le merite de rapprocher commercialement des Etats de l'Est de ceux de l'Ouest, de faire tomber une barriere qui separait les peuples.

Sous l'impulsion du Japan c'est la Chine qui s'ouvre a la civilisation moderne; ses antiques murailles ne sont plus que les ruines historiques et toutes ses portes, depuis la chute de la dynastie des Mandchoux et l'establissement de la Republique, sont ouvertes au progres. La Russie avait deja cree le chemin de fer transiberien; d'autres lignes ferrees furent construites dans les regions du Caucase et de la mer Caspienne; l'Asie est appelee a avoir bientot toutes ses vastes regions sillonnees par les grands moyens de transport comme le sont l'Europe et l'Amerique.

L'Afrique va subir le meme sort: il est question de construire un chemin de fer qui traverserait l'immense continent noir du Maroc ou de l'Algerie jusqu'au Cap.

L'idee d'un canal sous-marin qui relierait l'Angleterre au continent europeen a repris corps.

En France, il est question de creer Paris port de mer, de canaliser le Rhone et la Loire, d'agrandissement et d'approfondissement des ports.

L'electricite continue partout avec succes et rapidite sa revolution et partout le machinisme transforme les vieux modes de production et d'echange: partout le capitalisme fait son oeuvre.

Et son oeuvre sera complete quand partout s'eleveront les grandes usines, les banques, les grands magasins, les gardes exploitations agricoles, les transports modernes de toutes sortes; quand tous les vieux regimes esclavagistes et feodaux et les formes patriarcales de petite propriete et de petite production et d'echange seront detruits par la poussee formidable et irresistible du progres capitaliste.

Les hobereaux, les boyards, les lords les radjahs, tous ces nobles terriens de tous les pays qui vivaient en depouillant leurs serfs ou esclaves qui reduisaient la situation de leurs sujets a celle des plus parias parmi les parias, sont actuellement menaces par des xepropriations d'une nouvelle classe, par les capitalistes qui vont chez eux porter la revolution, le fer rouge de l'exploitation du capital. Leurs esclaves se soumettent a de nouveaux maitres: deux classes nouvelles se forment dans l'ordre sociale nouveau, bourgeois et proletaires.

Les conflits sociaux qui, fatalement, eclatent, ne sont plus les memes.

C'est a present les greves, les emeutes contre les bas salaires; ce sont les luttes entre patrons et ouvriers.

Les exploites de toutes races, de toutes couleurs, ne sont guere plus heureux avec leurs nouveaux maitres.

Les bargnes industriels, avec tout leur cortege de surmenage intense, de mauvaises conditions d'hygiene, de nourriture, de travail, les logements malsains et les epidemies qui en sont les consequences, la tuberculose et l'alcoolisme, viennent precipiter la degenerescence des races, des classes ouvrieres.

On peut donc etre assure que de plus en plus, grace au progres du machinisme et des moyens de production et de transport, ces classes ouvrieres ayant les memes besoins et ayant, par consequent, les memes revendications politiques et sociales a faire valoir, s'entendront entre elles et finiront par vouloir toutes ensemble faire le meme effort de revolution sociale pour proceder a l'expropriation de la classe capitaliste et a la socialisation des grands moyens de production et d'echange.

En somme, le capitalisme simplifie la tache d'emancipation humaine; son oeuvre de transformation sociale etait indispensable et l'heure fatale viendra ou il faudra bien qu'a l'ordre bourgeois se substitue l'ordre socialiste.

Le Socialisme est d'ordre logique; il est dans l'ordre des choses.

Italian

CRONACHETTA OPERAIA

In causa dell'improvviso sfasciamento di un grande palazzo in costruzione a Nuremburg, Bavaria, venerdi scorso 15 operai restarono uccisi e 25 altri gravemente feriti.

* * *

E' scoppiato a Marquette, Mich., sul lago "Superior" lo sciopero dei facchini ed il traffico e completamente paralizzato, con immensi danni per le industri e pel commercio.

* * *

Continua lo sciopero dei minatori del Distretto settentrionale del Wyoming, ma sembra pero che esso volga alla fine perche i padroni hanno manifestato sentimenti concilliativi.

* * *

Gli organizzatori della United Mine Workers decisero in questi giorni a formare 15 nuove locali nella Pennsylvania, Indiana e West Virginia.

* * *

L'altro giorno si sono messi in sciopero 40 lavoratori metallurgici nelle fonderie di Boston, Mass., e dintorni perche gli industriali si sono rifiutati di mettere in vigore la nuova tariffa di salario di un minimo di tre dollari al giorno, per una giornata di nove ore di lavoro.

* * *

Continua a Port Arthur, Canada, lo sciopero dei facchini di quel porto. In causa dei gravi disordini gia scoppiati e nei quali si ebbero a deplorare alcuni morti e numerosi feriti, fu inviato un buon nerbo di soldati sul luogo.

Sono gia stati operati numerosi arresti.

* * *

E' stata recentemente aperta nei contorni di Coal City, B.C., una nuova miniera chiamata "Enterprise," dalla quale si estraggono giornalmente circa cento tonnellate di carbone.

* * *

Quattrocento sartine di una ditta di Brooklyn, N. Y., si sono messe in sciopero in segno di protesta per lo spudorato ed osceno linguaggio usato contro di esse dal direttore di quello stabilimento e dai suoi subalterni.

* * *

Il minatore L. E. Grant e rimasto ucciso, in seguito alla caduta di un enorme masso, nella miniera No. 2 di Stauton, Ills.

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

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

THE SIZE OF THE EARTH

By Chester M. Wright

The earth is growing smaller every day—for the poor.

Every day it grows bigger—for the rich.

Every day the capitalist class, sitting serenely, stolidly, uncomprehendingly, in the seats of power, seeks to further curtail the rights of the poor and the dispossessed.

From New York comes a bitter example—a heart breaking story. To the capitalist press it was merely a fair "sob story." To the men and women of the aroused working class it told over again in terms of human life the old, old story of the classes.

A poor woman—a foreigner, of course—had a sick baby. The doctor had told her that the baby would die unless it had fresh air. Air, supposed to be free to the least of earth's creatures—air was the need of this babe. The father earned $8 a week for eleven hours a day of work. He couldn't buy the privilege to live in a place where fresh air circulated.

Air, for him and for his wife and their babe could be had only for the money which they did not have. Monopoly had reached out and taken away the fresh air from this little family. Capitalism had mottled it away from them. For them fresh air was metered and stored and priced above their power to buy.

But the poor little mother had a happy thought. The people had bought a tract of land and set it apart as a park. They called it Central Park. There she would find air. So she took her feeble child to the open space that the people had bought—to the fresh air that the public owned.

But New York is governed by a capitalist class government and the poor woman hadn't thought of that. So, following the call of nature, she took the little one to an open space where the grass was green and where the heavens were blue overhead and where the air was fresh.

She hadn't seen the "Keep off the grass' signs. She didn't know that a capitalist commissioner had especially ordered that no one invade that particular spot—even to get fresh air.

And a capitalist policeman rushed up and arrested the little women and she was taken to a police station in a patrol wagon and taken before a capitalistic judge because she had committed the crime of trying to get fresh air to save her baby's life!

And the judge fined the woman $1. He was severe; this woman must be taught a lesson; she must learn her place; she must pay that fine.

The woman was at her wit's end. She hadn't the dollar—out of a weekly income of $8. She told the judge so—and then a probation officer pleaded with the judge for the prisoner. "Reluctantly the judge remitted the fine," the news despatches said. It might have read, "Reluctantly he permitted the child to live," for the probation officer told the judge that the assessment of that fine would mean the death of the child—so slender was the margin between life and death in that little family which is so tragically typical of thousands of others in this broad land where acres stretch unoccupied under gentle breezes and where all of the best of earth's products are to be found in overflowing abundance.

Here in America we have everything. The good things of life are here. But in possession they are at the ends of the earth.

The earth is growing smaller for poor and the good things recede further [illegible] es.

And the rich sit smugly and complacently confident that it will always be so, wondering why there is that constant murmur from below.

Hostess (at the conclusion of a Saturday-night game of bridge): "Oh, dear, Colonel! I hope you don't mind; it's ten minutes past 12 o'clock; Sunday morning, in fact!"

Colonel (a strict Sabbatarian): "No, really! Dear, dear! Still, as a matter of fact, I was dummy during the last ten minues."—Punch.

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, by reason of its large number of branches in every Province of Canada, with direct representation in London, Eng., New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Mexico and St. John's Nfld., with Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world, is able to offer unsurpassed facilities to the travelling public, enabling them to obtain money in the simplest way at any point on their journey the world over. The Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued by this Bank overcome the annoying difficulties of obtaining funds abroad, especially in places where identification is difficult.

Cheques and Drafts on all the countries of the world, drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, etc., can be cashed or purchased at reasonable rates. 8.6

L. A. S. DACK, Manager FERNIE BRANCH

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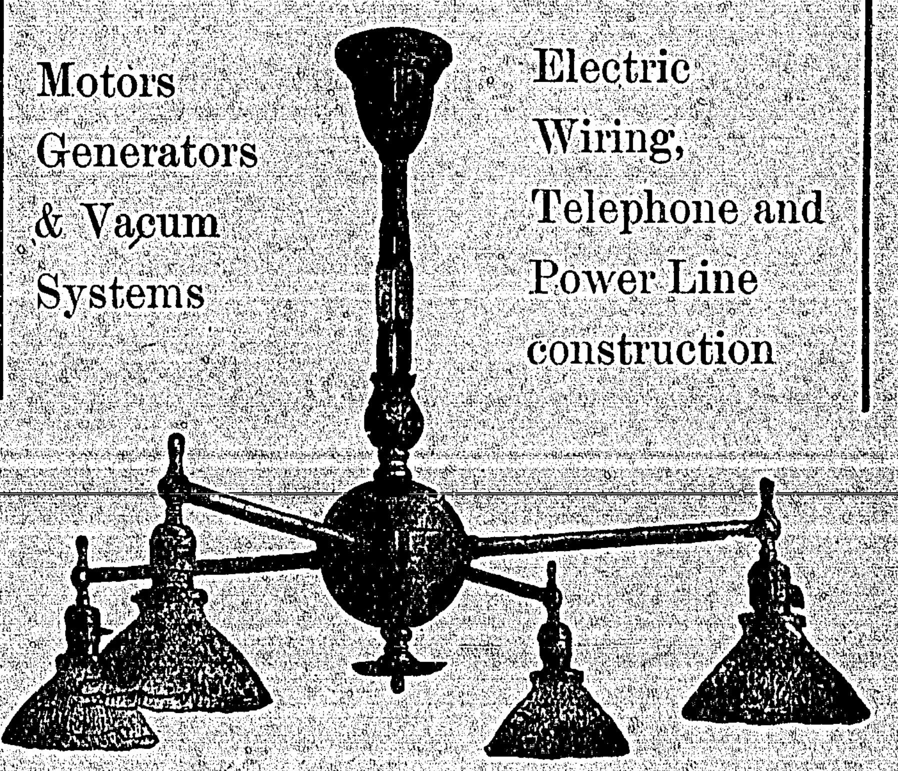

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The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st August, 1912, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday the 3rd September, 1912. The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager. 520

Toronto, 17th July, 1912.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

Dare You Marry?

SECRETS OF HOME LIFE

Statements made by patients taking the New Method Treatment. They know it Cures

No Names or Testimonials used without written consent

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE.

Patient No. 16474. "The spots are all gone from my legs and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicines have done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.

Patient No. 16165. Age 23. Single. Indulged in immoral habits 4 years. Deposit in urine and drains at night. Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes:—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have seen no signs of them coming back (one year).

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.

Patient No. 15023. "I have not had a regular Emission I don't know when and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

VARICOSE VEINS CURED.

Case No. 16888. Symptoms when he started treatment:—Age 21, single, indulged in immoral habits several years. Varicose Veins on both sides—pimples on the face, etc. After two months' treatment he writes as follows:—"Your welcome letter to hand and am very glad to say that I think myself cured. My Varicose Veins have completely disappeared for quite a while and it seems a cure. I work harder and feel less tired. I have no desire for that habit whatever and if I stay like this, which I have every reason to believe I will, Thanking you for your kind attention," etc.

GAINED 14 POUNDS IN ONE MONTH.

Patient No. 13522. This patient (aged 24) had a chronic case of Nervous Debility and Sexual Weakness and was run down in vigor and vitality. After one month's treatment he reports as follows:—"I am feeling very well, I have gained 14 pounds in one month, so that I will have to congratulate you." Later report:—"I am beginning to feel more like a man. I feel my condition is getting better every week." His last report:—"Dear Doctors—As I feel this is the last month's treatment that I will have to get, I thought at one time I would never be cured but I put confidence in you from the start and you have cured me."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, WINDSOR, ONT.

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

Big Money Saving Events for Pay-day

Clearance Prices on Children's Goods

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS

We are still offering the remainder of our Children's Hats at very great reductions. Inspect our stock and be convinced.

CHILDREN'S FABRIC HATS

We have a very choice offering in Children's Hats: In a variety of shapes and sizes; these are a line we were able to make a bargain with the wholesale for and procured at a very low figure. We are now offering these to our customers at a very small margin; in fact, many of these hats would retail in the regular way from 85c. to $1.50. There are leather Jack Tar style and Navy Jack Tar styles, and Felts with waterproof crowns, in colors of red, fawn, blue and grey Kiddies' Rep Hats trimmed with cord and tassel in colors of red, navy, brown, tan, etc. These are all to go on sale at the low figure of 50c. each.

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES AT REDUCED PRICES

Special reductions for pay day on kiddies' Washing Dresses. These are all now goods and they are priced for quick selling; sizes range from 2 years to 14. Some plaids trimmed contrasting materials, and some plain chambrays, piped and stitched. The prices range from 65c. according to size.

Ladies' White Embroidered Waists

We have a few dozen white Embroidered Waists still to clear and are giving a very special price on these desirable garments. They come in all sizes from 32 to 42 and there is a great variety in the patterns. All are handsomely trimmed and embroidered. Some have embroidered back and front and sleeves, and others are trimmed dainty lace and tuckings. Not a Waist in the lot but is worth three times the price we are asking. Very special clearance price for pay day, 75c.

Dry Goods Department

Finest Stencil Scotch Muslins in Arab colors with overpattern of white stenciled in colors of blue, yellow, crimsone and green. These goods are 45 inches wide and are fast colors. Regular 65c. and 75c. yard. Saturday Special 40c. yard.

Finest English Prints and Ginghams, in light and dark patterns, and in check and stripes. **Special, 8 yards for $1.00.**

Bedspreads

Large size Damask Bedspreads, made in a nice Egyptian cotton, size 78 x 98. This is an exceptionally large size. Price, **Special $1.75.**
tionally large size. Price, **Special $1.75.**

Colored Bedspread, made in an absolutely pure cotton; quite free from filling, in colors of blue and white, red and white. **Special $1.35.**

Sheets

White Twilled Sheets in a nice soft cotton, size 68 x 80. We have only a few of these left and are offering them at **$1.50 pair.**

Children's Wash Suits

We have just received a shipment of children's Wash Suits that were lost in transit. These will be sacrificed to clear at once.

See Our Windows for these Goods

Special Payday Prices in High Grade Shoes

This is your chance to buy good shoes at a low price. Note the following:

Men's Box Calf and Velour Bluchers, regular $5 and $5.50; special pay day price, **$3.00 and $3.50.**

Men's Patent Leather Bluchers, regular $5.50 and $6; special pay day price, **$3.50.**

Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, regular $5.50; special pay day price, $3.50.

Men's Velour Calf Bluchers, black and tan, regular $5.50 and $6.50; special pay day price **$4.50 and $5.00**

The above lines are the famous Just Wright and Slater Shoes.

Men's White Elk Shoes, 12 inch top, waterproof, regular $9.00; special pay day price **$7.90.**

Man's Tan Calf, 12 inch top Blucher, regular $8.75; special pay day price **$7.25.**

Men's Tan Calf 10 inch top Blucher, regular $7; special pay day price, **$5.00.**

This is an unusual opportunity. Come early and get your choice; they won't last long.

Men's Suitings for Fall and Winter

A full range of new samples for fall and winter from the 20th Century Clothing Co. have just arrived. Select your pattern and leave your measure now and be sure of the pattern you want.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats to be Sacrificed

Saturday and Monday only the hats displayed in our window will be sold at half price. These are all new spring and summer styles. We are clearing these to make room for new fall goods.

Black Stiff Hats
Black and Colored Fedoras,
Soft Crush Hats in all Colors,
Straw Hats—Men's and Boys,
Linen Hats—Men's and Boys,
Panama Hats.

WILL BE CLEARED AT HALF-PRICE SATURDAY AND MONDAY ONLY

Grocery Department

Saturday Specials

Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkgs for	25
Government Butter, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 oz. for	15
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Bluing, 2 bottles for	25
Quaker Oats, 2 lb. pkg., 3 for	25
Cowan's Cocoa, ¼ lb. tin, 3 for	25
Fancy Cream Chocolates, per lb.	25
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lbs. for	85
Braid's Big 4 Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	75
Tomato Catsup, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	25
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	25
Gooseberries, 2 lb tins, 2 for	35
Reliance Lime Juice, qts.	40
Royal Crown Lye, 2 tins for	15
Lemonade Powder, large tins	20
Banquet Bacon, per lb.	22
Veal Loaf, ½ lb. tins, 2 for	35
Pickles, 20 oz., sour and chow	25
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack	$1.35
White Rose Soap, 6 bars	25
Imperial Maple Syrup, ½ gal. tins	65
Imperial Maple Syrup, ¼ gal. tins	35
Special Blend Tea, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Marafat Peas, 2 pkgs. for	25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Col. Gaskin, the chief secretary for Northwest provinces, accompanied by Miss Gaskin, and Major Green, will hold a special service at the Salvation Army Citadel Monday night, Aug. 19. This is the colonel's first visit to Fernie. Major Green has been here several times and his singing has been enjoyed by many. Everybody is invited to attend this meeting and are asked not to forget the day—Monday, August 19, at 8 p.m.

Vice-President J. O. Jones, I.B.M. T. Harries, and Inter. Organizer, Lackey were in Beaver Creek last Sunday and reorganized the local. The newly elected officers there are: President, W. Cope, Fin.-Secretary, D. Kemp, and Rec.Secretary, Alex McLeod.

Rev. John Wesley Hill, in his prayer at the republican convention, sounded the keynote of republican influence with the Almightty when he petitionel against "restnessness, revolution and ruin," which reminds one of the three "R's" of another minister—the B. C. Minister of Land.

Vice-President Jones is down the line taking up some matters in dispute.

Mullin, Frank Cameron (his trainer) and Jameson, who is closely connected with Mullin in the boxing game, left last night for Blairmore. It is understood they will not come back to Fernie.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of "Home Cooking" in the schoolroom on Saturday next, Aug. 17, commencing at 3 o'clock. Afternoon tea will be served for 15c.

Two meetings of the School Trustees were held during the week, and the new addition to the Central School discussed. At one of those it was stated that the architect will supervise the operations of the basement on a 3 per cent commission basis.

There is a hen in New York State which drinks beer and lays two eggs a day. What are prohibitionists going to say about a case like that?—Victoria Colonist.

(Eggstraordinary!)

The Board of Trade held a meeting on Monday evening last, President Reading occupying the chair. A letter was read from the Nelson Board of Trade advising that they had written to the Minister of Interior asking him to use his influence when arranging for British Manufacturers' tours through the country that they make it a point of passing along the Crow line.

THE SEAMY SIDE

Louis Baubel is being held by the provincial police on a charge of false pretences, on instructions from the police authorities in Regina.

A youngster from West Fernie was up before Stipendiary Magistrate Alexander on a charge of petty thefts, and after a strong reprimand was let off with a warning that if he is ever brought before him again he will be more severe.

F. McCormick was sent up for trial on a charge of bodily assault on Mr. Frank Smith.

Constable Collins is in town in connection with a Hindu case.

Constable Gorman brought in Mike Reindeau from Elko where he had been sentenced by Justices of the Peace Roo and Agnew to thirty days for theft at Gateway.

THE DEADLY HOUSE FLY

For many, many years it has been a fixed delusion with the generality of people that, in some mysterious way the common house-fly was a benefactor to the community. Like many other cherished beliefs, this is now known to have no sounder basis in fact than that furnished by a combination of credulity, convenience and superstition.

If the house-fly benefits anyone, it is the undertaker. He—and she—have been indicted and convicted of carrying almost every known kind of germs that can be carried and depositing them where they have the best opportunities of carrying out their deadly mission and afflicting the human race. The little, buzzing things, which we have regarded for generations if not with favor at least without abhorrence, are now believed to have cost more lives than all the wars which civilization has indulged in.

The family life of the Fusca Domes. tica, to give the ordinary fly its full and proper name, is more repulsive the closer one looks into it. It begins continues and ends in filth. As a contaminator, the fly can give lessons to all other living things and still not strain its inherited tendencies or exhaust its instinctive knowledge.

Until the microscope made it possible to see every phase of the fly's life-story, it was possible to regard the charge made against it as exaggerations and malicious inventions. Today, however, we are forced to regard them as only too true. The only harmless fly is the dead fly. That is the slogan of physicians and scientists who concern themselves with the public health. One of them summarized the situation recently by saying "If a man were to see, simultaneously, a fly buzzing against his window and a spark of fire smouldering in his window curtains he ought to kill the fly before he puts out the fire." This is probably an exaggeration, but it conveys its lesson.—Montreal Star.

THE VETERANS' CONCERT—WORTHY OBJECT

The Fernie branch of the Veterans' Association are to hold a concert in the Grand Theatre on Thursday next, and the proceeds will go towards the purchase of an ambulance for the city. The need for such a conveyance is our midst has long been felt, and the association deserves every credit for its endeavor on our behalf. It is now up to every resident in this part of the world to turn up at the Grand on Thursday night, and thus show their appreciation. The concert is timed for eight o'clock, and as the excellent programme arranged is long and varied it is hoped that all patrons will be in their seats on time so that a prompt start can be made.

"JESS" AT THE ISIS

Every schoolboy knows something or has hear about the great Anglo-Boer war of 1881, and perhaps, still knows more about, Rider Haggard, one of the foremost authors of the day. His stirring stories and adventures of life in South Africa have been read by millions, but none, possibly, with greater interest than his book "Jess." The scene is laid in the Transvaal and deals with the Anglo-Boer War of 1881. The cottage where Jess lived is still standing on the outskirts of Protoria, a relic of the past, and visitor to the capital of the Transvaal seldom leave before going through its deserted rooms and refreshing old memories. Sporting fraternity of Protoria know it particularly well, for it is about half way between the city and the race course.

The Isis ill show this stirring and beautiful story tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening. It is a 3-reel feature and is well worth seeing. The other pictures to be shown are "Toys" (Comedy), "Toto in Love" (comedy) and "Ladies' Styles."

ISIS THEATRE

SPECIAL!!

The Great English-Boer War Story

"JESS"

IN THREE REELS

A story of a sister's sacrifice In the Transvaal

This most popular story from the pen of H. Rider Haggard is faithfully reproduced in every detail. You will say that it is the most interesting, beautiful and well-acted picture you have ever seen.

This Picture is True to Life

Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee

The Roller Rink management are just as busy as the proverbial bee, and if you have not experienced the delicious sensation of gliding on the finest floor in B. C., and riding on the very latest and best thing in roller skates, then we advise you to "get in—the floor is grand!" Friday night is learners' night—don't be shy; they all had to learn.

FERNIE vs. HOSMER

Semi-Final for Mutz Cup

Fernie journey to Hosmer tomorrow to play Hosmer in the semi-final for the Mutz Cup, and as Hosmer has shown great improvement lately, a good game should result.

The following is the team, which will travel to Hosmer, starting from the King Edward at 4.15 p.m.: Bentham, Whitelaw, Shields, Barr, A. Adamson, Sweeney, Thompson, Johnson, Manning, Hartwell, H. Adamson, and Booth. Enthusiasts desirous of seeing the match will be able to travel down by the 6.10 passenger and return on the local.

WILL ARREST TWENTY ALDERMEN AT DETROIT

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Sensational developments in the local aldermanic graft scandal occurred today when Prosecuting Attorney Shephard announced that before night about twenty Aldermen would be arrested on charges of conspiracy to defraud the city in connection with their official positions. The nine aldermen recently arrested on a similar charge also are included among the twenty new arrests.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mexico Pays Twice as Much for Chinamen as for Americans

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—A study in the value of human life was presented to-day in payment of damages by Mexican government for foreigners killed and wounded owing to the fighting in the Republic. According to Mexico's scale for payment of damages a Chinaman is worth five times as much as an American and a German more than twice as much, as in settling with foreigners whose government passed their claims. Mexico paid $10,000 for each Chinaman killed and $25,000 for each German. For four Americans killed $20,000 was paid, and $500 each for those wounded.

Obituary

Died at Jaffray, on August 11th, after an illness of 23 hours, the infant son of W. K and Annie Whalan. The remains were buried in the Wardner Cemetery, service being conducted by the Rev. W. Stephens, Presbyterian minister.

The death of Mrs. Arthur Ferguson, which occurred on Tuesday last, came as a shock to her many friends and acquaintances. The cause of death was child-birth. Mr. Ferguson, of Hixon and Ferguson, who is well known here, brought his bride from Mecford, Ont., only about a year ago. The body is being taken by Mr. Ferguson to his late wife's native town.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr and Mrs. Henry Bentham in their loss of their little son Harry, aged one year and seven months. The child died after a painful illness lasting two weeks, of meningitis, on Thursday. The funeral will take place from the English Church this afternoon (Friday) at 3 o'clock.

The death occurred on August 9 of Alex. McDougal, aged 52 years. The remains are being held, waiting instructions from relatives in Ontario. The deceased was at work for Dan McNeish on the Government Road.

On August 10, the death occurred of Maggie Sawyer, aged 12 years and 10 months. The deceased resided in Elko, but on her becoming ill a little while back she was taken to the Fernie Hospital, where she died. Her remains will be taken to Elko.

The Erie (Pa.) Times is very much concerned as to where Socialists will get the money to pay for all the industries. They will get it in the same place that the capitalists are getting it now. Whether we own the industries or not we will pay for them within the next fifteen years. Under capitalism we will own nothing. Under Socialism in that time we will own everything. The expense will be the same.

Dr. George Goldstein, a German economist, has figured up the amount of meat consumed in Greater Berlin, and decalres that owing to the advance in price, the people of the German capital are paying $18,000,000 more for their meat than they did ten years ago. The standard of living of the working class has gone down in the last ten years, and the parasites wonder why labor has grown discontented.

Meet Me at the Roller Rink

PELLAT AVE.

This is what you see there every evening

FOR RENT

On Easy Terms
In the rising town of Elko

RESTAURANT WITH BAKERY

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

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

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER For Sale; terms reasonable. Apply after six, C.P.R. Co. Telegraph. 52-3t

FOR SALE.—Good Household Furniture at a sacrifice. Apply evenings, 6 to 8; corner of Howland Avenue and Thompson Street, opposite Albo's Store. 52-1t.

CERTIFIED MATERNITY NURSE desires engagements. Apply P. O. Box 19, or Mrs. Pollard, Annex. 3t

FOR SALE.—Pedigree Airedale Terriers from finest imported stock. W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B. C. 8t

FOR RENT—Six-roomed Concrete block House. Apply, Wm. Minton, Lindsay Avenue, Annex.