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

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IS FRANK IN DANGER

In Dominion Geologist's Report Turtle Mountain is Shaky

We have this week received from the Department of Mines at Ottawa a summary report of the Geological Survey for 1910, and on page 13, under the caption of "Turtle Mountain, Frank, Alta.," we note an item of interest to our many readers throughout the Pass, but more especially so to those dwelling in the vicinity of the Big Slide which is reproduced hereunder:

Turtle Mountain, Frank, Alta.

"Since the great landslide at Frank in 1903 the Survey has kept Turtle mountain under inspection, as the northwest shoulder overlooks the town in a threatening manner. On October 12, with Mr. W. H. Boyd, I again visited Frank. In this examination we were accompanied by Mr. John P. Sterling, Provincial Inspector of Mines, and three representatives of the coal company, whose property lies along the base of the mountain.

We found the northwest shoulder to be in a more threatening condition than it was last year. Until last year it exhibited no signs of movement nor, apart from its structure, of any weakness. Last year, however, two small cracks were detected, but so slight that their existence might have been questioned. This year they were quite marked. The cracks between the shoulder and the peak also show development. In most cases the block severed by a crack is not large enough to cause damage, but as the joint planes along which the cracks form dip towards the face of the cliff, only those near the face can open, the weight of the inverted wedge tending to keep the joint closed. Moreover the surface is covered with shingle so that only a gaping crack makes itself visible, hence a dangerous break back from the face of the cliff along which an enormous slide might take place, might not be detectable on the surface even at the time a slide was about to occur.

The cracks on the north shoulder are significant as indicating that movement has taken place and that the solidity of this huge mass of rock is not to be relied upon. The recent movements indicated by these cracks may well be ascribed to the disturbing effects of mining operations.

"In view of what has already occurred, of the present condition of Turtle mountain, and of the damage to property and life that would result in case the northwest peak and shoulder fell, it does not appear safe to take further liberties with this mountain and in my opinion the coal seams near its base should not be disturbed."

A HEROINE OF THE CLASS WAR

By Angelica Balabanoff

The Socialist women of Italy have no regular organization. Many among the working women are moved with the spirit of Socialism. It is of one of these that I wish to tell to the American Comrades, and especially of one episode in her life—that of a typical Italian proletarian.

The rich Americans who visit Italy flock to what one of the greatest of recent Italian poets, Giosue Carducci, called the "Green and Beautiful Umbria." They come to enjoy the beauties of its art treasures, and especially to visit the small town where once lived and preached the monk Francis D'Assizi.

Those who are living in luxury upon the property of others love to do homage to the man who idealized poverty and who preached that poverty is the greatest virtue and the desire for material benefits is sin.

In this shrine of the devotee of poverty every street corner is occupied with flaring advertisements of the mineral water of Nocca Umbria.

A few weeks ago the owner of this source of health—these life-giving waters—who is selling millions of bottles a year, came into his establishment, and issued orders to the women and girls who worked there to change the system they had used for years.

Those who heard him obeyed the order. But a few hours later two other women came to work, and, not having heard the order, went on with their work in the accustomed manner. Without inquiry or offering any opportunity for explanation, the capitalist employer at once discharged these workers, although one of them was about to become a mother.

When the other man and women who had been working with them heard this they protested, and demanded that the two women be re-employed. The capitalist replied that "discipline must reign," and that he had the right to get rid of his dependents without giving reasons.

When the working men and women insisted still further upon the reinstatement of their two comrades, the capitalist replied by locking them all out.

So it is that to-day this little city stands as though dead. It is impossible to obtain a single scab among the peasants. The women formerly employed are starving since they went out without any organization to whom they could apply for relief. Yet, in spite of this fact, they are even encouraging the men to continue on strike, and declare that hunger and starvation are better than humiliation and that all must go back to work or none.

There is no question of wages at stake. Every effort has been made indeed to bribe the workers with high wages if they would only consent to victimize these two.

One incident shows the deep feeling and determination that reigns. A child having been born to one of the locked out workers, the capitalist sought to work himself into favor by sending a priest fifty lire ($10) to the young mother.

It is hard for the American comrades to realize what fifty lire meant to this mother. For months she had toiled from darkness to darkness for a salary of but a single lire a day. Now she suddenly had the opportunity to enjoy all that fifty lire could bring to her at once. How many things it would have made possible for her new-born child and her old parents, but she did not hesitate for a moment in driving the priest from her home, and saying that she was not asking for alms, but for justice, and not for herself, but for her class.

On the old advertisements of the company selling the mineral water was a lion and a lioness, that seemed to the workers to symbolize capitalist power and capitalist profit. Now the workers are saying that along with these two there is arising another lion more powerful than either. This is the lion of proletarian spirit, class consciousness and Socialism.—Coming Nation.

PANICS

One of our exchanges puts it this way:

"When the capitalist closes his doors and cries out 'over-production,' it does not necessarily mean that he is an ungenerous man. Not at all. It simply means that the market is glutted and that he cannot dispose of the product over wages that the worker has put up. True enough, when the capitalist shuts down misery for the worker follows, but production is not carried on with an eye to preventing his misery.

"Production is carried on solely for profits for the capitalist class. Were every capitalist to become a saint it would not ease the worker one iota. Inherent in the capitalist system are the evils of wage slavery, overproduction and unemployment, irrespective of whether the capitalist is filled with the milk of human kindness or not.

"The tendency of wages is to go down, the tendency of production is to increase. On these two facts hang all the evils under which we groan.

"Simply to howl against the greed, injustice, and inhumanity of the capitalist, is like lashing the waves—a waste of effort. The evil of capitalism is capitalism."

"The evil can only be ended with the overthrow of capitalism and establishing in its place a new order of society in which the principles of Socialism are put into practice."—Exchange.

CANADIANS GREAT WIN

The Ottawa Eight Oar Crew Capture Grand Challenge Cup

On Thursday the banks of the classic Thames were lined with a long hedge of faces all eager to witness the final struggle between the eight oared crews of the Ottawa Rowing Club and the Belgian Rowing Club of Ghent. It was a magnificent spectacle and from the starting point down the course every rower put forth every single ounce of energy he possessed in order to win the race. A line drawn from the bow of one boat would have touched any stage of the game and the onlokers were in a fever of excitement and doubt as to which crew would win the day, but when within a short distance of the goal, with a determination, born of the most bull dog pertinacity, the Ottawa boys bore the colors to a victory, and the Grand Challenge Cup was theirs.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

Conciliation Board Disperses--The Many Conjectures as to Next Move by the Operators

MINERS TO STAND FIRM

So far as the situation is concerned at the present writing, there is but little to report thereon.

Chairman Gordon left Banff for Winnipeg and has forwarded his report to Minister of Labor, W. Mackenzie King.

Colin Macleod, as representative of the operators, it is expected, will on behalf of his clients, coincide with the views expressed by the chairman, despite the fact that when it was first mooted they declined to accept the same. This supposition is by no means an illogical one, as the terms of the award are appreciably below those they offered at the Calgary conference.

With these facts in his possession it is a puzzle how Chairman Gordon could reach the conclusion he did, because ordinarily one would assume that the operators proposals were not the maximum of what they would concede, and yet we find the mediator even substracting from their offer!

A. J. Carter on behalf of the mineworkers has submitted his report and we had expected to have been able to have reproduced the same in full this week, but as he has not received release for same from the Minister of Labor, although permission to do so was asked for by wire, we are thus reluctantly compelled to defer giving same, much to our regret, until such time as it has been returned from the department, when it will appear in our columns.

The various representatives of District 18 are now visiting the different camps and attending to the various matters connected with the organization.

International Board Member is in the neighborhood of Hillcrest, Bellevue and Frank, and will likewise visit Lille, Passburg, etc..

Tuesday and Wednesday President Lowe and Vice-President Clem Stubbs accompanied by Mr. Farrell, International Board Member and Karl Theodovonch, the interpreter, visited Bankhead and Canmore where they made full explanation regarding the present situation and found the men a unit in their determination to support their side of the controversy to the finale.

LET THERE BE NO DELAY

Everybody knows that the woman Angelina Neopolitana will not be executed. Will the common conscience of the country, often stupid but never brutal, just step aside for a moment and quietly discuss the reason why.

It is a concession to motherhood that touches the quick of human nature. What do we live for, if not to transmit to those who come after us a fairer fortune than we have enjoyed ourselves. That unborn child to be born in no stable and cradled in no manger, but seeing the light in the dreadful associations of a prison cell, has a right which society recognizes. The sins of the parent are visited upon the offspring, but, in so far as we transcend the cruelty of nature and touch in thought the divine principle of hope and help, which is to be ultimately triumphant, we admit the injustice of that decree and endeavor to mitigate its penalties.

It would indeed be a beneficence if that child were reared in ignorance of the parental horrors of its birth and not acquainted with them until education and reason had braced this tender shoot to bear the strain of its terrible inheritance. But old wives say, and doctor of philosophy has arisen to dispute their wisdom, that much that is determinative of character occurs before the birth of consciousness. There is a peculiar and sacred relation between child and mother which commands respect far beyond the sceptre of a king or the powers of parliament.

We are all satisfied that this woman must not be hanged, but we do not all know why. We do not realize that we are obeying a fundamental law superior to all our statutes. Fortunately, there is in us the instinct of obedience to such laws. We serve the unborn child, the future generation, and, in our ephemeral existence there is no other service which is worth while. But what are we to think of a department of justice, and what irony there is in the name, which would leave that atom of humanity unconscious of its rights and unable to defend them, under the terror of man-made laws in the environment of its mother at the crisis of its birth.

Life and its issues are mirrored in this woman's case, and, as society must act, let it do so quickly. Thus we reason with our own conscience, and are sure of our finding.—Winnipeg Telegram.

CORRISPONDENZE

Gentillissimo—Direttore del "Ledger,"

Pregovi di volore accordarmi ospitalita a questa mia lettera nel suo acreditato giornale, sul tema gli Italiani e la scuola.

Ora e il tempo di vacanze ed a tal uopo avvi abastanza tempo di rivolgere uno sguardo concernente leducazioni in fantili per il futuro? Io sono Italiano e naturalmente avrei desiderio che i miei figli che fossero abbili di leggere e scrivere nella sua madre lingua. Nel grande movimento industriale che riacchiude tante nazionalita del universo onde siamo in contatto continuato. Dato questo stato cose molti dei suoi costumi ed abbitudini ed istituzioni devono cedere in fronte allo svolgersi di nuove generazioni, Ma lidioma dovra essere una eredita intancibile. Questa moderna civillizazione domanda le perpetuita delle patrie lingue. Coloro che mi domanderanno le identita di Italiano certo non vie ripudio. I miei figli non che quelli dei miei conterranei sono privati di potere leggere e scrivere nella ingua dei suoi genitori. Una democrazia analfabete e il pericolo del buon corso delle nazioni. Il presente sistema di insegnamento infantile e specialmente per quelli di nazionalita estera non e altro che una confusione netera. Cosa il piccolo bambino pensa nella scuola non puole ripeterlo con i suoi genitori, quando questi non comprendono e non concordo al simplificamento. Io sono Italiano e non nutro verun sentimento anti inglese il quale hanno un gentile linguaggio ella sua letteratura a un glorioso propenso da per tutto il mondo commerciale, e baluardo alle colonie sotto la vecchia albione.

Noi Italiani abbiamo le tradizioni uguali dai nostri antenati. Io insegno ai miei figli la storia delle lotti nazionali per la liberta eddi venire forvidi con la sua letteratura libri classici e progressivi e quello che lo propenso. Io fo appello a tutti coloro del pubblico e delle scuole elementari a prendere detto caso in considerazione cercare qualche possibilita ad introdurre l'Italiano nelambiente scolastico ed il risultato sara grato per i nostri figli non che ad un gran numero di contribuenti. (Vostro per il progresso. Nic. Miscisco.) Quando sopra puole essere di utile per i 49 Italiani contribuenti come risulta a pretorio della Citta.

THE HOME BANK

Reproduced from The World, Toronto, June 28th, 1911:

"Somewhere around fifty-seven years ago. Chevalier MacDonald, a worthy Scotch pioneer of York County—called "Chevalier" because he was at one time the representative of the Netherlands in Toronto—started a bank and called it The Toronto Savings Banks. And so it was called until 1872, when the late Frank Smith and a coterie of wealthy Torontonians, took hold of the institution and re-named it "The Home Savings and Loan Company." Then, after thirty-five years, establishment, the Home Savings add Loan Company became the Home Bank. In short, the Home Back, as a financial institution, has been with us fifty-seven years. So when you read from the report of the annual meeting held yesterday that the Home Bank has gained one million dollars deposits, and has shareholders to the number of 1,636, don't think that the Home Bank has done all this in six years.

"Six years ago the Home Bank had two offices in Toronto. Back of it was a history of half-century identity with finance in Toronto, and when the Home Bank began to expand its branches naturally and easily took root There are seven Home Bank offices in Toronto to-day, and twenty-six in other points of Ontario and the West.

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe is president of the Home Bank. He likes its ways and he says that, although he is 84 years of age, he is not too old to lose the sense of cautiousness in banking. A remarkable man is Eugene O'Keefe. A young man for his years. He joined the staff of the institution, which is to-day the Home Bank, 55 years ago, and he has never been out of touch with it. He was on the original board board of directors that contained Sir Frank Smith. He has seen fortunes built up and being enjoyed today by the descendants of men who were his associates in the management of the institution that is now the Home Bank

"There is a figure of the old days, too, in Colonel James Mason, the general manager of the Home Bank. A mere youngster, he when Frank Smith and Eugene O'Keefe selected him for promotion. He is grounded well in the traditions of the old school.

And so, having a good name, an inspiring asociation and an experienced management, the Home Bank is quite in order in reporting million dollar gains."

The general and efficient manager in Fernie is John Adair, coming from Ontario, shortly after the big fire. He has become one of Fernie's best citizens and enjoys a reputation of sterling character and high banking attainments.

FALSE ALARM

Midnight Thursday an alarm was sounded from box 24, which is situated at Victoria and Davis Street, but when the department reached the place they found that there was no fire and that they had been hoaxed again. The miserable jokers who are guilty of these tricks will be trying it once too often, and if caught will be summarily dealt with.

After Another Specimen for His Collection

ARE DEVELOPING THEIR COAL PROPERTY

Found Six Parallel Seams with Total Thickness of Thirty Feet

Mr. W. G. McMorris, a director of the British Pacific Coal Company, Limited, has just returned to town with encouraging news respecting the progress of development work on the company's 8,300 acre tract near Skidegate Inlet, Graham Island. Thus far the existence of six parallel coal seams aggregating a total thickness of thirty feet and all within a space of 300 feet wide has been definitely determined. The seams vary in thickness from one foot six inches to twelve feet. Their continuity has also been proven along the line of strike north and south for a distance of two and one-half miles by surface stripping and prospecting pits. Other parallel seams are likely to be uncovered as the formation for the same distance east and west is the same, all being well within the company's holdings.

The coal is typical anthracite, giving analyses varying from seventy to ninety-four per cent. in fixed carbon. Thus far not the slightest indication of faulting has been founod. The latest discovery was an eight-foot seam on which an entry is being driven.

Mr. Alex. Faulds, consulting engineer, and Mr. McMorris will leave next week for the scene of operations to lay out plans for permanent workings. It is expected that the first shipment of coal will be made early next October. The work is in charge of Mr. Robert Archibald, for many years mine manager and colliery engineer in Scotland, later of Nova Scotia, and more recently connected with the C. P. R. coal mine near Banff. His reports to the company are of the most favorable character. The present workings are only one and a half mile from tidewater, which can easily be reached by a surface train. —Vancouver Province.

On June the third, a citizen of Port Arthur, Ont., — a big man — got a notion into his head to leave that city for the West for a better chance of earning a living.

He did not think of walking there. He would go one one of the railways, (which belong not to Canadians but to the Masters of Canadian Wage Slaves.) How would he go, when he did not have money to go so far? Heres how. He went to an employment agency and asked to be shipped to a Canadian Pacific Railway construction camp a long way west of Winnipeg, with free fare as per advertisement.

Well, do you think that out of "loyalty" to the Empire, the C. P. R. was anxious to employ British subjects to construct its roads? Oh, no! He was told that they did not want men who could speak English.

You see, wage slaves who cannot speak English have many advantages from the profit standpoint. The price they have to accept for their work is much less to start with, and then they can nbe more easily fooled into working for nothing and boarding themselves.

Lawyer Cole is at Port Arthur looking after the cases of some men who have signed a contract for G. T. P. construction, which they did not properly understand, with the result that after working six months on the contract, they came out of camp in debt to the company. What do you think of that?

Well, our friend coughed up a weeks wages—$12—to get to Winnipeg on the C. P. R.

Mr. Worker, how are you going to vote next election? Liberal? Conservative? No good. Guess again. —Cotton's Weekly.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS

Two Children Almost Met Death in Terrible Manner

CRANBROOK, July 4—A distressing accident occurred at Fort Steele today whereby the infant child of some settlers who were "trekking" from the states through to Alberta, lost its life. The infant was being fed by its mother when a sudden jolt of the "prairie schooner" threw the child to the ground and one of the wheels passed over its head.

Another accident of a similar nature took place to-day in this city. The son of Mr. A. Mackinnon fell off a lumber cart, the wheels of which passed over him, but happily not resulting in death, although the little fellow was somewhat seriously injured.

TWO MINERS ARE KILLED

Fatal Accident in Bellevue Workings Near Frank, Tuesday

FRANK, Alta., July 5.—An accident occurred in the Bellevue mine this morning, owned by the Western Canadian Collieries, in which two men were killed. They commenced work ing last Monday and while a car was proceeding into the tunnel it struck a post and left the track, a cave-in from the roof took place and coal came down and smothered them.

A relief party was sent in to the mine accompanied by Dr. McKenzie but both were dead when found. The names are Thomas Rossyn, fire boss, from England; and Joseph Tasquvila, timber man, living at Hillcrest.

"OVERPRODUCTION" MILLS CLOSE DOWN

WHITINSVILE, Mass., June 30.—The employes of the North Uxbridge cotton mills were notified to-day of a **suspension of operations all next week** The Whitinsville cotton mills, which are on a four days' a week schedule, shut down last night until next Wednesday. Overproduction is the cause.

The Linwood Mills, of Linwood, and Saunders Mills, of Saundersville, closed to-day until next Wednesday. The Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company's plant at Rochdale will be idle Monday and Tuesday.

WARE, Mass., June 30.—The cotton and hosiery mills of the Otis Company of Boston, will be shut down to-morrow until July 10. They employ about 1,200 hands.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS FOR SWIFT & COMPANY

TORONTO, July 3.—The World will announce to-morrow that Swift and Co. the big Chicago meat packers, will take over and operate the packing plant of the D. B. Martin Co., at West Toronto, making it their Canadian headquarters. Swift and Co. some time ago secured control of the capital stock of the U. S. yards which adjoin the Martin plant.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 60 FROM BURNING MINE

CLARKSBURG, W., Va., June 30.—Fire of alleged incendiary origin is burning fiercly in the Chieftain mine of the Clark Coal company at Wilsonburg near this city.

Sixty miners escaped through an emergency opening, and it is believed every man who was at work succeeded in reaching the surface.

Egreggio, Direttore del Ledger:—

Appello alla vostra generosita di darmi recapito a questa mia lettera nelle colonne del suo acreditato giornale. Circa due mesi or sono avvi nel Ledger una circolare del unione il quale leggevasi ovvero di avviso ad ogni membro della suddetta che aveva enti da soccorrere nei vecchi paesi facendosi pervenire una idoneita da le autorita dove essi risiedevano da le vano percepire il medesimo soccorso pari a coloro che risiedono in quest' paesi. Ora una parte di essi trovanei dolenti che nel presentare i su dei certificati or sono due settimane, gli ufficiali di codesta locale si rifiutarono con il dire che non avevano moneta. Ora qui e il caso di prendere in considerazione, che enti nostri nei vecchi paesi che soffrono digia le tristezze della vita che da tre mesi aspettano qualche rilievo dai suoi lontano, e nulla gli giunge.

Questo non e giusto per la U. M. W. Avvertiamo il Signor Presidente del Distretto 18 ad occuparsi al riguardo, qualora che detto non si esigga i membri di codesta locale faranno appello ad altrove.

MEMBRO DE LILLE.

Nel'ottenere i fondi dalla internazionale ci, e necessario di soddisfare a tutte le nostre promesse. Motive e che ci richiede molto tempo per mettere a ruolo il contigente mettere a ruolo il contigente.

Ed e intenzione della giunta.

Ossecutiva del distretto di supplire i fondi a quelli che hanno le famiglie al di la dell'occeano al piu presto che si sia completato le loro giuste idoneita riceveranno la loro moneta.

Non vi sara tempo che noi si distrae in riguardo dei nostri membri e chiediamo ad essi di essere indulgentie a restare sicuri che i loro ufficiali faranno tutto cio che sia possibile per prevenire ulteriori inconvenienti impiatti dalla circostanze. Preghiamo ancora una volta i compagni di Lille che quando ci invieno qualsiasi corrispondenza che sia accompagnata dalla firma del corrispondente altrimenti siamo costretti a cestinarlo.—La Redazione.

Il Sig J. O. Jones, de Hillcrest fara visita a Lille in settimane prossima con il "Grosso Carlo" il interprete.

STRIKE MAY BE MADE GENERAL

Miners of Britain Discuss Proposal to Order Cessation of Work in Sympathy with the Cambrian Miners

LONDON, June 29—The specially convened conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain held at the Westminster Palace Hotel last Monday, and presided over by Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P. the principle subject considered was the dispute at the Cambrian Combine Collieries in South Wales.

Under the resolution of the conference held at the Westminster Palace hotel on April 26th the executive committee of the National Federation was entrusted with all the further responsibility for the conduct of negotiations over the matters in dispute and after a series of meetings between four representatives of the South Wales Coal Owners' Association and an equal number of the representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, terms were reached. On May 15th the terms were signed and formally accepted on behalf of the two parties to the dispute. By the South Wales miners, however, the settlement was rejected and the chief business before Monday's conference was to decide what national action, if any, should be taken

The South Wales delegates concentrated their energies upon a demand for a declaration in favor of a general stoppage throughout the coal fields of the country, in support not only of the claims of the Cambrian Combine workmen but also of the general principle of a definite guaranteed minimum wage for all colliery workmen. The discussion had not been long in progress before it came obvious that the extreme policy advocated by the South Wales men found no support from the delegates representing the other federated districts. By the English and Scottish delegates it was strongly pointed out that the course they were advocating was not only entirely out of order and unjustified by any previous decision of the national conference, but that it unreasonably ignored the fact that the matters in dispute at the Cambrian Collieries—the alleged failure to settle which was the ostensible reason for the demand for a national strike—had been honorably adjusted, and that assuming an authority, to which it had absolutely no right but was acting unconstitutionally and in a manner defamatory to the federation.

These were also the views held by the executive committee and the resolution on the subject which it submitted to the afternoon session was in the following terms:

"That in the opinion of this conference the object sought for at the special conference held at the Caxton hall on April 26th, is secured in the proposed settlement of the Cambrian Combine dispute, signed on behalf of the workmen by Messrs. E. Edwards, M.P., T. Ashton, W. Abraham, M.P., and T. Richards, M. P. and this conference now agrees to accept no further responsibility in reference to the dispute."

The resolution was carried by 465,000 votes against 137,000. Not a single delegate from England or Scotland voted against the recommendation of the executive—the hostile vote of 137,000 votes being exclusively from the South Wales membership of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

What the consequence of the decision of the conference may be it is impossible to say. One of the more immediate results will be the cessation of the $15,000 a week grant which the South Wales strikers have been receiving from the M.F.G.B. since the beginning of last February, and which in its aggregate amount up to the end of last week had exceeded $250,000.

South Wales cannot take any independent action till the decision of the national conference has been communicated to another local general delegate meeting. In the resolutions adopted at Monday's meeting of the South Wales Miners' Federation no provision was made for such a meeting but they iommitted the South Wales delegates in the event of the rejection of their proposal in favor of a general strike to support a policy of national action on the question of a guaranteed minimum wage to workmen employed in abnormal places.

The purpose of South Wales is to advocate national action in regard to this matter in the form of a national strike; the M. F. G. B. is committed to deal with it on national lines, but it has yet to be seen whether the M. F. G. B. and the South Wales Miners' Federation are in agreement that this national policy shall take the form of a national strike. It is not at all improbable that the parent and the local organization will be in disagreement, and that the South Wales Miners' Federation may secede from the national body.

THE HOUSING QUESTION IN CANADA

An address on Unsanitary Housing delivered at the second annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation held at Quebec, January 17th, 1911, by Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Medical Advisor to the Committee on Public Health of the Commission, has been issued by the Commission in a small volume, which contains also an address on Agricultural Work in Ontario, delivered on the same occasion by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario.

The address by Dr. Hodgetts is illustrated with a number of pictures, which show clearly that slum conditions have already begun to arise in various parts of the country. An account of these conditions is followed by a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in the various provinces with regard to housing and an account of the methods adopted in other countries to deal with this problem.

Slum Conditions

With regard to the Province of Quebec, Dr. Elzear Pelletier, Secretary of the Quebec Board of Health, is quoted as saying:

"As the population of our cities increase, the dwellings are huddled together, without any care being given to their orientation in order to secure sunshine and light for the apartments, nad without reserving enough free space to allow air to circulate around the dwellings. The height of the buildings constructed is out of proportion to the width of the streets, which will look, in time, like mere lanes. Wings are built precisely in the places where they will intercept the sun's rays most directly. Some so-called improved dwelllings are constructed in which half of the rooms are lighted from closed yards, which consequently contain only stagnant air. Moreover, some of the yards are only wells, styled lightwells, but where the sun can never penetrate. Rooms are made without any windows whatever. And lastly, dwellings, and tenants are always found for them.'

With regard to the effects of slum conditions, Mr. J. J. K. Kelso, Superintendent of the Department of Neglected Children, speaks as follows:

"Bad housing conditions inevitably tend to drunkenness in parents, to delinquency in children; to disorderly conduct; to wife and family desertion by men who get tired of it all; to immorality in the growing generation, owing to the lack of privacy and the consequent loss of modesty; to the spread of typhoid fever diptheria, scarlet fever, and the ravages of the great white plague.'

With reference to overcrowding in Winnipeg, Dr. A. J. Douglas, Medical Officer of Health of Winnipeg, reports:

"Overcrowding notices totalled 1,852 an increase over last year, but most of these were not extreme cases, but merebly verbal warnings of the inspector, whose special duty this is, that the number of beds must be reduced; for it requires ceaseless vigilance to keep within bounds the temptation of certain classes to eke out a slender living by taking in boarders, regardless of the size of their rooms or families."

The slum conditions in Canada are largely due to the arrival of poor immigrants from Europe and Asia, and they are found not only in the heart of the large cities but in new suburbs, commonly known as "shack towns," where the poor are housed in dwellings little better than sheds, which are all they are able to afford.

The following reference is made to an Italian colony near Sault Ste. Marie, taken from the report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, 1906, which describes this type of slum:

"This colony is crowded into a lot of miserable shacks, filthy both outside and inside; no cellars, no drainage, closets on the surface of the ground, vile beyond description; water from shallow wells, which were dirty and unfit for use, and most of them located within a few feet of the closets."

These immigrants frequently rent small houses and take in a large number of boarders, causing overcrowding. Three cases in Winnipeg are cited. In one, a foreigner accommodated forty-three occupants in five rooms; another had twenty-four in one room, and a husband and wife living in two rooms took in five roomers; and another man and wife with six children had from fifteen to twenty boarders in four rooms. The census of 1901 shows there were 46,154 one-room houses; 74,715 two-room houses; 97,674 three-roo mhouses.

Canadian Health Laws

It is stated that the present laws and regulations in force in Canada do not deal efficiently with the slum problem. These laws and regulations are, in the main either (a) health measures of the Public Health Act, or regulations thereunder; or (b) provisions of the Municipal Code. In most provinces, the medical officer of health is authorized to inspect lands and buildings, with the object of preventing an accumulation of filth, dirt and rubbish, and has power to adopt the necessary measures for the removal of the same. Upon complaint of the existence of a nuisance, if investigation proves that the complaint is well founded, the removal or abatement of the nuisance is ordered by the medical health officer, local board of health, mayor or reeve. In some provinces, health officers are empowered to enter into or upon any premises in the daytime as often as they thing necessary.

In British Columbia, it is provided that: No person shall let, or occupy, or suffer to be occupied, as a dwelling or lodging any room which (a) does not contain at all times at least 384 cubic feet of air space for each person occupying the same; or (b) has not a window to open in the manner approved by the local board; or (c) has not appurtenant to it the use of water-closet, or earth-closet constructed in accordance with these regulations. If local board is satisfied that any room or building within its jurisdiction, occupied as a dwelling-place, is unfit for such purposes, it may issue notice to the occupants requiring the premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or may require the occupants to quit the premises. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable for the penalties imposed for infraction of these regulations, and the board may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling place until put into proper sanitary condition, or the board may cause such premises to be destroyed with the consent of two justices of the peace.

The Municipal Code of British Columbia also contains the following provisions with regard to Town Planning: "All property within a city or of property which is contiguous to the boundaries of a city, by owners or others shall be subject to the approval of the city engineer and the mayor when the city has a city engineer, or the approval of the mayor when the city has not a city engineer; and no plan of such survey shall be registered unless it bears a certificate of such approval, but such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld."

"The City Engineer, where the city has such an officer, or the mayor, where the city has not a city engineer may sanction the subdivision of any property already subdivided into lots shall be certified by the City Engineer or by the Mayor when the City has not a city engineer, as having been approved before registration thereof."

In Alberta it is provided that if the nuisance or unhealtny condition arises from some defect in the conformation or construction of the land or building or if the same is unoccupied, the notice prescribed shall be given to the proprietor.—The Labor Gazette.

Cod Liver Oil With the Oil Taken Out

A Triumph for Chemical Science and Pharmaceutical Skill

Oil from the liver of the cod-fish has been used as a preventative of disease and a restorative for ages.

For a long time it has been the general opinion that the medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil was the greasy, oily part itself—its only drawback being the unpalatable, fishy taste of the oil.

From the first experts have been trying to find means to make it more palatable. They used to "cut" it with whiskey—take it in wine—flavor it with lemon juice—anything to get away from that abominable fishy taste and smell.

Lots of people still take it in Emulsion form, which is nothing more than "churned" oil—broken up—but still greasy, oily and a strain on the digestion.

Doctors used to think it was the oil itself that built up the system—they were slow to find out that the oil was a distinct drawback to the medicinal principles contained in it.

Crude oil is quite indigestible, and will, in time, put the strongest stomach out of order.

A way has now been discovered to do away with the grease and the smell, and yet retain all the medicinal properties of the liver. This is done by removing the fresh oil from the new livers. The liver pulp is then reduced to the form of an extract like beef extract.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is simply this liver extract combined with an extract of malt and healing wild cherry. It also contains the true hypophosphites.

This combination makes Nyal's Cod Liver Compound a delicious tonic—builds up the system, and makes you strong.

Take it when you feel yourself losing your grip. It's a pleasure to take—even the children like it.

Get a bottle to-day and ward off disease. $1.00 for a large bottle. Your druggist will cheerfully recommend it because he knows all about it.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

One for each everyday ailment

WHO OWNS THE U. S.

Some of our Democratic and Republican Congressmen rank with the seven wonders of the world.

Many of them are so bright that the city of Washington can light its avenues without the aid of arc lights.

Whenever the newspapers announce the fact that Congressman Puddinghead is going to address the House on the paramount question of whether or not English cats understand French or whether bald heads are of more value to the community than pink whiskers, we simply supply ourselves with smelling salts to brace our nerves for the ordeal.

Especially do Congressmen shine when they give joyous and uplifting advice to young college graduates starting out on life's journey.

The latest Congressman to stimulate our excitable nervous system bears the name of Copley—Representative Ira C. Copley—and he hails from the State of Illinois.

Copley is quite a radical. He is said to favor the fresh air fund, liberal contributions to foreign missions, and a larger circulation of the Congressional Record. Yes, brethren, he believes in a considerable amount of revolution, but he is careful to say that he is in no hurry for it, and prefers rose water to blood.

His one heroic act in behalf of the dear people was to deliver a graduation address before the Bliss Electrical School at Washington that nearly lifted the linen off grandmother's clothes line.

Said Congressman Copley: "Absolute control of the railroad, telegraph, telephone, iron and steel industries rests in the hands of five men, who are the principal owners of the United States Steel Corporation. The same men control 70 per cent of the banking interests of New York, and practically every gas and electric plant in the country is dominated by them."

Ponderous truhts. Wonderful discoveries. And so new, too!

It wouldn't surprise us if Copley's illuminating and epoch-making address is given a place in American literature as a fit companion piece to Washington's farewell address, and Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech.

Brother Copley addressed his remarks principally to the young men, and told them it was there duty to endeavor to remedy these evils. Now that is a splendid bit of advice to be given by a Congressman. We might presume that the people of Copley's district pay him $15,000 every two years just to address young men and to tell them that it is their duty to save the country from our financial pirates.

Copley apparently receives his salary to give advice, to attend pink teas and to look wise. The idea that he was sent to Washington to legislate for the benefit of the suffering people has never occurred to him. He believes in letting George do it.

Permit us to quote Congressman Copley again:

"We are face to face with the greatest problem of our existence. In 1860 the question was, 'Shall the Union be Supreme?' and now, 'Shall five men who dominate the United States Steel Corporation rule the country by an oligarchy of wealth?' or 'Shall the people govern for the benefit of all the people and give every man a square deal?'

"The five men who control the United States Steel Corporation also control 70 per cent of all the railroads of the country.

"Indirectly they control nearly all the rest. They dominate all the telegraph and telephone business through ownership of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company."

After reading this much of Copley's address our mind gave way temporarily. We had to be put to bed and stimulants administered. His alarming description of the great danger now confronting the nation was more than we could stand. And this just shows how nervous men blessed and cursed with a vivid imagination can borrow trouble. We fret ourselves to emaciation over things we fear will happen, but which, in fact, never happen.

But how were we to know beforehand that Copley had the exact remedy needed to revive the dying nation? True, our better judgment suggested that a man of Copleys ability and foresight would have a solution, and, by heck, he has. So all is well that ends well.

Copley's solution is a gem. Read it carefully. Read it slowly. Says this great statesman.

"I can see but one solution—public regulation and control by competent and disinterested experts of public service and interstate corporations, a tariff commission to provide fair and scientific schedules and similar boards to regulate patents, copyrights and all special privileges, a graduated income tax to prevent the accumulation of enormously swollen fortunes and a graduated inheritance tax to prevent the transmission of same.'

Copley first, last and all the time stands for the private ownership of the machinery of production. He believes that the present system whereby the workers are robbed of $8 worth of wealth out of every $10 they create is good enough.

But the Illinois statesman wants the Capitalist class to divide with Uncle Sam. He believes the government ought to become a partner in the merry game of looting the workers.

He would have the owners to keep them in their place, but he would compel the Capitalist class to divide their plunder with the government in the form of income taxes and inheritance taxes.

Glorious idea for a plunderbund system!

With the government's part of the loot Copley suggests that experts and thousands of commissioners be employed to examine every thing from a mouse trap to a railroad.

The workers would keep on slaving suffering and starving the same as before, while a gang of experts would enjoy half the loot stolen from them by the Capitalist class.

As a scheme for creating government jobs for the fathful, Copley's idea idea ought to take first prize at the Down-and-Out Club's annual "lame duck' exhibition.

Such a small thing as economics never worries a Congressman. He overlooks the fact that so long as the workers receive the smaller part of their product, and the Capitalist class receives the larger share, so long will we have poverty, crime, unemployment and all the other iniquities which exist under the present system of Capitalism.

Under Copleys plan the mill of industry, fed forever by the victims of human necessity, would continue to grind rapidly and steadily. At the top the machine sucks in labor, young and ambitious. At the bottom it spews it out, old and hopeless, to die a victim of exploitation. In the middle profits drop out for the benefit of the owning class.

Copley wants the mill to remain the property of the Morgans, Carnegies, Schwabs, and other Capitalists. They would keep on owning the government. For that reason we fail to see wherein his plan would be of benefit to the workers.

The people must first capture the powers of government. Afterwards they must take over the nation's industries to be operated for the use of all the people. Whenever they do that, there will be enough to satisfy all mankind. Then, and not until then, will we enjoy real "peace on earth and good will to men.'

Copley's idea is only "State Socialism," i. e., the ownership of the industries by the same gang of buccaneers that now own them, to be operated under direction and supervision of government experts who would divide the plunder, robbed from the workers, with the Capitalist class.

We want none of it.—Gordon Nye, in the N. Y. Call.

CATHOLICS WARNED AGAINST SOCIALISM

Described as a Heresy and an Evil by Archbishop—Religion and Religious Teachings Can Avert the Evil

CHICAGO, June 28.—Socialism was condemned as a heresy and evil and all Catholics were warned against it by Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer of Milwaukee, who was one of the central figures in to-day's proceedings of the Catholic educational congress in session here.

In addresses delivered during his visits to the various divisions of the congress the archbishop sounded words of praise, of warning and of criticism upon the various problems which the different educators brought up in their various addresses.

"Socialism is heresy and an evil, the viciousness of which is apparent to every thinking man," said the Milwaukee archbishop.

"The immorality which Socialism breeds aid the dangers which it leads to and can be averted only by the influence of religion and religious teachings."

A plea to have the parochial school embrace the kindergarten, primary, grammar and high school grades was made by Archbishop Messmer.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

August 6-11.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms Hot and Cold Baths

The King Edward

Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

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

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

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Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KENNEDY & MANGAN

PINING AND CRYING

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

FOR LUMBER THAT'S GOOD BUY IT HERE.

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

FAVORABLE ESTIMATES GUARANTEED ALL BUILDERS

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

Second Hand Furniture Store

VICTORIA AVENUE N.

Highest Prices Paid

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

Two-chair Barber Outfit for Sale.

G. RADLAND, Prop.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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

Meats

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

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

THE COAL BLACK VAMPIRE

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling and everybody else.)

By Ed. C. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.

A fool there was and he had dug a hole
Even as you and I.
And he slid in the hole on a slippery pole
And worked like the dickens digging coal,
Even as you and I.
He struggled away till the work was done
Even as you and I.
And found when 'twas over he had dug a ton,
And he pointed proudly to what he had won,
Even as you and I.

He brought the coal to the light of day,
Even as you and I.
He listened in earnest and heard the boss say:
"I'll give you a scuttle full for your pay,
Even as you and I.

And it wasn't the work, and it wasn't the sweat that made the fellow sore,
It was digging a ton and getting a lump,
That made him say, "I'm a great big chump,"
Even as you and I.

So what did he do when the truth he found,
Even as you and I.
Why he went right back to his hole in the ground
And dug out a ton and got a pound,
Even as yo uand I.

And it isn't the rich bug that makes us mad,
And fume and fret and sigh,
It's the gol darned fool that dug that hole,
And keeps on voting to dig the coal,
For a vampire that don't give a d—— for his soul,
Even as you and I.

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Blesdell's Drug Store

MINERS' CASE SUMMED UP

An Able Presentation by Vice-Pres. Stubbs

The full board reconvened again on Thursday morning, but owing to some misunderstanding in connection with the precise nature of the documents required a further adjournment was ordered for the purpose of allowing the miners an opportunity of bringing their statement in line with the one compiled by the operators. The board met again at 4 in the afternoon when the statements were duly filed. Mr. Carter entered an early objection to the documents submitted by the operators which was by no means in accordance with the wishes of the board. It is most indefinite, he said, and treats the whole matter in a general way. At the request of the chairman he withheld further comment until a later period in order that the board might have an opportunity of going carefully into the statements.

In accordance with previous ruling of the chair each side allowed an opportunity of expressing themselves in a final summing of the whole situation on the lines of their statement and on behalf of the miners Mr Stubbs delivered an able and efficient speech as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, in drafting the statement which you have in your hands now. I believe we have compiled with your wishes and your request at least, as far as we have been able to do so. We have attempted to meet your wishes, and have covered every point in which we ourselves are vitally interested. In doing that we have drafted what might possibly be termed, in full, a proposed agreement, and we have also stated specifically what are the particular points that we desire to draw attention to. We have based our claim at this time on several facts that are very important to us, and these we desire to enumerate without going into any very lengthy argument on the matter. In the first place we wish to draw attention to the terms of the agreement, and in that particular respect we ourselves have somewhat receded from our former position. Our position from the commencement of the negotiations was to try and alter the date of the expiration, but at this time it is not our intention to allow that particular matter to be one of contention. We would suggest that the term of the agreement be as it has been in the past, not for more than two years. In support of that particular portion of our statement I may say that wages so far as money is concerned are only relative, and while, if we extended our agreement over a greater portion than that, we might continue to receive the same amount of money at the same time that would not represent, nor does it represent, our actual wages, and so of necessity we must take precaution against changes that may effect us. The particular change that I refer to may be change in the cost of living and in the last analysis that a man can purchase with the money he receives represents his actual wages, and if that varies then his actual wages vary. If we are to judge anything from what has happened in the past, if we are to judge anything by the particular law which we realize are in operation, we can only say that all appearance suggest that the cost of living will increase in the future, instead of decreasing, and so to tie ourselves down to wages judged from that particular point of view might possibly end in disaster to ourselves. I may state that possibly the same argument should apply in the other way and that, to our minds, is sufficient argument which we should not wish to extend the period of agreement in excess of that particular time. In connection with the next matter that has caused considerable difference between the two organizations that are now represented before you, At the joint meeting in Calgary we went over the particular matter and it was pointed out on that occasion that we had at that time practically 50 per cent in our membership. I want you to be clear on this point and understand that it does not mean 50 per cent of our membership was working under a closed shop agreement, as the term is understood by both parties. In this instance we consider that if we relinquish that particular arrangement, that we should be entitled to some consideration in return. We express a willingness, however, to renew the clauses that deal with that particular matter, which have been in existence prior to the 31st of March of this year, and to continue this during the life of the agreement that may be arrived at. If such were done I cannot see that either party would be letting anything go which it had enjoyed and for that reason we consider that it would be an equitable arrangement. I have not yet seen during these proceedings or during the meeting in joint conference in Calgary, where it was set out or claimed that working under the closed shop arrangement with the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company had worked any hardship upon that company. It has not even been claimed that it would upon any of the companies provided that the arrangement was entered into, but the statement has been made that on a question of principle it could not be agreed to, and it is the question of principle entirely that stands in the way of anything of that kind being effected. We have suggested from time to time that another clause may be substituted, a clause that would come into effect generally and which would not be a closed shop check-off clause, in case that were agreed to then we have expressed our willingness from time to time with regard to the preamble, stating that we were not particularly concerned with what sort of a preamble might be attached to the agreement. The check-off clause as stated is also given in the bill or particulars. Relative to day wages rates. I desire to point out that during the existence of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America there have been very few gains made in that particular respect. The day wage rate in practically all of the camps has all along been about the same as the rates paid before the employees were organized. The exceptions that I make mention of are contained in the agreement arrived at in 1907, when the outside wages were advanced 5 per cent; inside wages in one or two particular instances were also advanced, these may state were drivers, tail rope riders and hoist men, who received an advance of 25 cents per day. I repeat that apart from these few particular instances, the wages practically remain the same, and taking into consideration the considerable increases that have occurred during the past six or seven years in the various commodities that we are called upon to purchase, we consider at this time that we are entitled to some advance on these rates. In addition to that I may say that practically all over the American continent wages have been advanced very considerably during that time, and we believe we are only asking what is due to us, and what it is right and proper that we should have in this particular case.

"With regard to contract rates, we have suggested several changes in this respect, however, we have specified in our statement that certain classes of work shall not come under the general advance demanded. In other places, places that have been mentioned on previous occasions, where certain inequalities exist which require to be rectified, we have also suggested changes to cover these conditions. In connection with contract rates generally I would like to point out that not only does the same argument apply as applies in day rates but that in addition the development of the mines in southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia have necessitated in situation of certain regulations that certainly militate against the earning capacity of the men employed. We have pointed out many times that we enter no objections to safety precautions being taken in our mines. We realize the greater necessity for precautions of this nature with the increasing development, in fact, we ourselves insist upon such precautions, but as we are now discussing a question of wages it must be borne in mind that these changes with a view to greater safety have tended to reduce the earnings of the men in a great many instances, and on account of the fact that the earnings were based on such methods we consider that we are entitled to some consideration when changes of that nature are made.

"One of the particular changes I refer to is the question of shot firing It is a well known fact that in many of the camps when prices were first fixed the miners were blasting the coal from the solid, and the change from that particular condition to that of mining the coal, and in many cases to that of eliminating the blasting of coal entirely, has had considerable effect on the earning capacity of the men. If at this time we were to ask for sufficient in the way of an advance to cover only that particular condition, an advance sufficient to place us in the same position as we were some years ago, we would be asking something which the public of this country might possibly think exorbitant. These are burdens that we ourselves expect to carry to some extent, as well as the operators of the mines, but at the same time we naturally object to the placing of the whole of the burden on our shoulders. That is one of the reasons we are asking for an advance in contract rates. In addition to the reasons already stated, One of the matters we have tried to cover, which is in connection with the general provisions of the agreement, this is the question for settling disputes. The evidence that has been brought before this board has shown plainly, I believe, that many of these disputes have to be dropped. Many of them are not even carried to the limit allowed by the agreement, owing to the fact that the time occupied in that way is longer than the men on the average can undertake to stand, or longer than they could possibly wait around until some decision is arrived at. For that reason we suggest some change in that particular respect. Again, we have certain objections to enter in connection with the methods along these lines, methods which we believe would have equally satisfactory results on both sides and with possibly a little more satisfaction in the methods of handling them.

"Another matter covered by us in connection with men losing time owing to lack of material I would like to draw your attention to the fact, Mr Chairman, that we have a clause in the agreement whereby employees that lose time are subject to the penalty of discharge for losing time on their own account, and if such a law should operate against the employee, we believe it is only fair that similar condition should be imposed on the companies. We are of the opinion that if a man loses time through lack of materials he should to some extent be compensated for the time lost, and on the other hand that the companies working under that penalty would attempt as far as possible to remedy the existing condition of affairs, which results in loss of time to the men. We believe, further, that the adoption of such a clause in the agreement would even eliminate some of the discrimination that has been complained of from time to time. Another matter which we have taken up and made special reference to is the question of working seven days in the week, particularly on Sundays. We do not consider that any man should be called upon to put in the whole of his time at his work. In that particular case, and I may say it is a custom carried out practically over the whole of the continent, we are asking that those who are compelled to work on Sundays shall be compensated upon a regular scale rate for such work, all the same we also ask that Sunday work shall be averted as far as possible. There is still one other point we have to draw attention to in connection with the general provisions, and that is in connection with the coke oven men. In the evidence given at Fernie and at Coleman it was drawn to your attention with regard to the disadvantage under which those particular men are called upon to work.

"We have tried to bring in clauses that would to some extent eliminate the grievances that thes men have and we have also suggested some alterations in the rates paid to them. In making a comparison of the rates paid on coke oven work in District 18 and the rates paid in Washington, I may say there is a considerable difference, and even with the advances we have suggested these differences are still largely apparent. There is one particular class of work in this connection to which we have made special reference, and that is the charging of ovens in Washington; that class of work is paid for over and above the drawing of the ovens, and I may say incidentally that the drawing of ovens is paid for at a much higher rate than in this district. For that reason the rate on coke ovens appearing in our statement are larger than they should in the general advance demanded. Another particular matter to which we desire to draw your attention to is the dockage at the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's mines. You have had substantial evidence in connection with that matter, and I believe the board realizes that some change in that direction should be made. We have suggested what we consider to be an equitable dockage clause to both the men and the company. A point that we have had considerable complaint about, and which we have tried to cover in the general provisions suggested, is the question of the men being called upon to cast their coal excessive distances. That was shown in Fernie, and might have been demonstrated possibly to a greater extent in Michel had we desired to go further in that particular line of evidence. We have suggested what we consider would be a means of eliminating that particular class.

Flash—Wires down between Banff and Calgary, line may be fixed soon. particular class . . . .

(The preceding portion of Mr. Stubb's address was published in last weeks' Ledger, the following portion being delayed through a break in the wires between Banff and Calgary.)

. . . . of thing as far as possible without imposing any great burden upon the company. We believe some changes are necessary in regard to these little matters which would result in more economical operations to the companies and better opportunities for the men to earn their wages. So far as I personally am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I think I have practically covered the particular points to which I desire to draw your attention, though I would like the opportunity to be afforded to any of the other members of our committe who desire to express themselves as to the propositions submitted. There may possibly be some matters that I have overlooked and which they themselves may desire to speak upon. However, I may say that we consider on the whole we are not asking for anything in excess of what we are entitled to at this time and indeed that we are not asking for more than the operators could grant. If we were to ask for all that we considered we are entitled to there would possibly be some reason to continue the suspension of operations, but in considering the matter carefully we have tried, as far as possible, to consider their side of the agreement as well as our own."

Owing to a slight indisposition, Mr. Stockett, the President of the Western Coal Operators' Association was unfortunately confined to his room, and in his absence Mr. Whitesides made the following statement on behalf of the operators

"I think our statement from this side is brief enough, Mr. Chairman, and clear enough, and does not require any particular explanation, and unless there is something about it that you don't understand, I think we will conform with your wishes and refrain from making any further explanation."

The Chairman expressed his gratification at the conciseness of the statement made by Mr. Stubbs, and for the very able manner in which the miners had gone into the proposition.

"I am sure the board will agree with me," he remarked, "and in the fact that this statement will very materially aid us in arriving at the final agreement that will be made."

Mr. Powell expressed his unqualified satisfaction at the able and intelligent manner in which Vice-President Stubbs had covered the situation. He has been brief and concise," he said, "and for my part I have nothing further to say."

The meeting of the board with the committees was then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. The board itself continued in session for purpose of going over the statement that had been submitted. This morning Dr. Gordon met the miners committee in private conference, from which it does not appear there was a settlement of the dispute.

HOME BANK GAINS MILLION DEPOSITS

Over Eleven Million Total Assets—Over Eight Million Deposits.

1,636 SHAREHOLDERS IN HOME BANK.

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—Old Directorate Re-elected.

The Annual Meeting of the Home Bank of Canada was held yesterday at the Head Office, 8 King Street West. There was a representative gathering in attendance, including shareholders from the western Provinces.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently to the Shareholders' meeting, the former Board of Directors were elected to office; President, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe; Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Flynn; Messrs. E. G. Gooderham, W. Parkyn Murray, John Kennedy, John Persse, Thomas A. Crerar, Colonel James Mason, Directors.

The President, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, coupled some personal observations with his remarks accompanying the business statement he had to present as President of the Home Bank. He referred to his long association with the institution.

Fifty-five years ago he was a junior clerk at 78 Church street, the present "Church Street Branch" of the Home Bank. "I am an old man now," said Mr. O'Keefe. "Although I am 84 years of age, I am never going to grow too old to outgrow the habit of cautiousness in banking."

The President's Address.

The President reviewed the situation of the past year:—"When we had the pleasure of meeting you a year ago I stated in my remarks that a circular, issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, dated June 7th, 1910, showed the estimated crop acreage of the three Provinces to be in excess of that of the previous year in wheat alone, by 1,350,000 acres; that reports then indicated an excellent condition of the growing crops, and that everything looked favorable for a big yield. I also added that more recent reports, however, were not so encouraging, as the want of rain and the excessive heat of the previous few days had apparently done considerable injury. The wheat crop, I regret to say, though large, was disappointing, the yield being very considerably below that at first anticipated.

Large Wheat Acreage.

"The circular of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association of date June 7th of the present year shows an increase in acreage of wheat this year over last year, almost identical with the excess of last year over the previous year, viz., 1,335,000 acres, the total acreage in wheat alone being well up to ten millions. The grand acreage total of all grains, according to this circular, in the three northwestern Provinces is over sixteen millions. The weather up to the present time has been considered favorable, and the circular which I am now quoting states as follows:—'Reports indicate the best conditions of the growing crops since 1895, but the wet weather has delayed in some localities the completion of seeding of oats, barley and flax. The prospects are for a bumper crop.' The information received since the publication of this report regarding the weather conditions has been quite satisfactory. It is, therefore, only reasonable to look forward to a successful harvest.

The Bank Out West.

"Our paid-up capital is now $1,264,000, besides something over an additional $100,000 subscribed for. The total number of Shareholders have increased from 1,346 to 1,636, these new Shareholders being chiefly Northwest farmers, who now number some 983, thus keeping pace with the Bank's operations in that promising field for its business.

"Our deposits have increased about $1,000,000. Circulation shows a satisfactory increase. Our net profits are a little over 10 per cent. on the average paid-up capital. We have added to the Rest $50,000, being the amount required to keep up its proportion to the paid-up capital, viz., 33 1-3 per cent., and a balance of $69,303.47 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account.

"New offices have been opened in four points. The total assets of the Bank have reached the sum of $11,054,869, an increase of $1,350,000 for the year. Appended to the Report which you now have in your hands is a comparative statement, which, I think, will be gratifying to you. It covers the operations of the Bank during the last five years, and shows a continuous and satisfactory increase in every department."

Comparative Statement.

A comparative statement, added to the annual report, gave the figures of the Bank's progress during the past six years:—

	Paid Up Capital	Rest	Number of Shareholders	Circulation	Deposits	Total Assets
May, 1906 ...	$ 699,240	$175,000	390	$158,790	$3,816,286	$ 4,895,156
May, 1907 ...	848,270	235,000	497	357,720	4,795,342	6,313,152
May, 1908 ...	893,115	297,705	502	548,225	4,891,897	6,734,963
May, 1909 ...	1,000,958	333,653	889	625,505	5,864,505	7,917,182
May, 1910 ...	1,123,257	375,000	1346	743,770	7,363,027	9,704,636
May, 1911 ...	1,264,472	425,000	1636	879,985	8,295,983	11,054,869

The statement of the results of business for the year ending 31st May, 1911, were as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CR.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1910		$ 28,203 54
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of Management, accrued interest, full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills		121,941 23
		$150,144 77

CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT.

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year		$ 40,138 74
		$190,283 51
Which has been appropriated as follows:—		
DR.		
Dividend No. 15, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	$16,966 80	
Dividend No. 16, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	17,277 71	
Dividend No. 17, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	17,903 14	
Dividend No. 18, quarterly at rate of 6% per annum	18,772 39	
		$ 70,960 04
Transferred to Rest Account		50,000 00
Balance carried forward		69,303 47
		$190,283 51

LIABILITIES.

To the Public—		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 870,985 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 1,271,480 17	
Deposits bearing interest	7,024,503 55	
		8,295,983 72
Balances due other Banks in Canada		100,090 07
		$ 9,376,040 39
To the Shareholders—		
Capital (Subscribed $1,352,000.00). Paid up	$ 1,264,472 72	
Rest	425,000 00	
Dividends unclaimed	072 02	
Dividend No. 18 (Quarterly), being at the rate of 6% per annum, payable June 1st, 1911	18,772 39	
Profit and Loss Account Carried Forward	69,303 47	
		$ 1,778,220 60
		$11,054,600 99

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin	$ 60,728 12	
Dominion Government Notes	1,180,788 00	
		$ 1,250,516 12
Deposit with Dominion Government as security for Note Circulation		50,000 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		209,985 56
Balances due from other Banks in Canada		311,691 59
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain		14,745 64
Balances due from Agents in Foreign Countries		20,022 97
Railway, Municipal and other Bonds		334,059 68
Call Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Debentures		2,270,810 70
		$ 4,530,422 26
Current Loans and Bills Discounted	$ 6,150,505 64	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	40,051 05	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	9,386 02	
Bank Premises, Safes and Office Furniture	297,782 10	
Other Assets	20,822 02	
		6,519,447 73
		$11,054,869 99

Toronto, 31st May, 1911.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Mr. Thomas A. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers Company, also addressed the Shareholders at the Home Bank's Annual Meeting.

"I can assure you," he said, "it gives me very great pleasure indeed to be present at the first annual meeting of the Home Bank that I have had the privilege of attending. The management and the shareholders of the Bank are to be congratulated upon the excellent showing made for the past year. Our progress has been steady and augurs well for the future. I heartily endorse the President's remarks as to the necessity of guarding the interests of the Bank's shareholders and depositors by exercising care and caution in conducting its business. This I think you will agree with me, has been exercised in the past year. Speaking more as a representative of the West we are especially glad to see the progress made. The West only yet in its infancy offers a splendid field for the Bank's activities. Personally I would like to see the capital of the bank increased.

"Western Canada wants money for various developments for years to come. The western farmers who have become identified with this bank, look upon it as peculiarly their own institution—almost a family institution I might say—and I am quite sure that wherever we decide to open a branch in that territory we will find warm supporters from the very start. I feel with confident anticipation that the year we have just entered upon will bring even better results than the one we have just closed."

Special Excursion To Creston

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

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

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

Eight 10-Acre Tracts $300

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

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

The Home Bank of Canada

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

To send less than $5	3 cts.
" over $ 5. and not over $10	6 "
" " $10. " " " $30	10 "
" " $30. " " " $50	15 "

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Head Office, Toronto

Branches and connections throughout Canada

JOHN ADAIR, Manager, Fernie

BANK OF HAMILTON

Capital Paid Up	$ 2,750,000
Reserve & Undivided Profits	3,250,000
Total Assets	40,000,000

The average man or woman seldom develops the habit of saving until a Savings Account has been opened. The possession of such an account acts as an incentive — your natural desire to see the fund grow encourages that tendency to thrift so necessary to success. No matter how little you can afford to lay aside from the weekly wage, open a Savings Account in the Bank of Hamilton.

Head Office: HAMILTON

"MOTHER" JONES URGES SUPPORT

Pleads With Heads of United Mine Workers in Behalf of Irwin Strikers

INDIANOPOLIS, June 26 — "Mother" Jones is in Indianapolis pleading with the heads of the United Mine Workers to take a more active interest in the strike of the Irwin men in Pennsylvania. She has spent several months among these struggling workers, knows the great fight they have put up, and is anxious that the national organization take a more vigorous stand in their support.

"As a result of the efforts of the old white haired woman who has spent most of her life among the miners, the executive board indorsed the strike and pledged continued support to the men, women and children who have been living in tents on the hillsides of Westmoreland County for more than a year.

The board provided that a general meeting be held in the region, at which a vote is to be taken to ascertain if a majority of the miners favor the continuance of the strike. The miners' organization is spending about $90,000 a month to support the families of the strikers.

HEADACHE

Is quickly cured by FIG PILLS. The Headache disappears after one or two doses. They tone up the STOMACH and cure CONSTIPATION. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

The District Ledger

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

UNION LABEL

THE CONCILIATION BOARD

THE deliberations of this body are ended, and we may ask ourselves in all seriousness—What has it accomplished?

We leave the answer to our readers.

Charles Reade, an English author wrote a very interesting novel, entitled "Put Yourself in His Place." The theme of the work centres around an industrial dispute in the saw grinding trade in Sheffield that happened in the early sixties in that well known city of whittles and wheel swarf.

One of the principal characters of philosophical bent always applied the principle furnished by the title and we will endeavor to follow his example in dealing with the existing controversy. We will commence with the men who are engaged in the production of coal.

Their occupation is a dangerous one this none can deny. There is a constant increase in the cost of living; this is also admitted. The majority of these men live from necessity, not from choice, on the ragged edge of subsistence. Their standard of living is by no means high, because of the keen competition for jobs and the meagre wages obtained in the main, compel them to demand more if they do not wish to be pushed farther down in the social scale. They have hopes and aspirations like every other human being. They prefer to live in decent houses, eat good food, enjoy some of the normal pleasures of life and see their children well clad and educated.

Is there anyone, unless the milk of human kindness is completely soured in their make up, who begrudges them this? As a matter of fact, the mineworker does not care whether it is begrudged or not, he is determined to make an effort to prevent any lowering of his standard, and so he joins with his fellows, compelled by force of circumstances to realize that, as a solitary individual he is powerless.

His representatives have described the conditions under which he works; the chairman visited some of the camps and saw the dwellings called "home," and the unhealthy surroundings in many places he delivered himself as an advocate for such conditions as would make for a better manhood and womanhood, but did not throw any light as to how it was to be obtained; neither should it be expected of him, because to appreciate the situation he would have to come more closely into contact with the active pursuit of mining.

The miners' position is in brief: Dangerous, his wages low and with the cost of living increasing it is ever a source of anxiety how to make ends meet. He asks for more; is refused and goes on strike in order to try to force his demands.

"Foolish plan!" exclaims the outsider. So it is we'll grant, and yet experience has taught him that no concessions are made without a struggle.

Now let us look at the operators' side of the question.

They have supplied the necessary capital by the sale of stock to prosecute the work. The capitalization is invariably much higher than the inventory value, so that if capitalized at a figure five times the actual value those who get in on the ground floor, if profitable at all, get the lion's share of the revenue. We will defer any further remarks on this phase.

The operators are in the coal mining industry to produce profit from the sale of the commodity in the first place, to do this they must find purchasers for its consumption. To do this, that is obtain profit, the cost of production must be reduced to the minimum, not because they like to but because they must.

Their interest in the individuals whom they employ is in their capacity to be profit makers. Any increased demand these wage earners make is an attack upon their vulnerable point which must be resisted to the last extremity. Hence there is and must continue to be conflict of interest between employer and employe just so long as this state of affairs endures.

This is the explanation of the struggles which are going on at the present time the wide world over and which are destined to increase as time goes on and capitalism develops. This cannot be eliminated by old age pensions, thrift or any of the claptrap expedients of the apologists of the present regime.

The public, and by the public we mean not either the mineworkers or dividend takers, they need coal whether the miner lives in a hovel, works in a gassy mine, or the operators obtain profit is with them a secondary consideration, it is coal they require, so they naturally clamor for its production willy nilly and grumble about the price they pay for it. When they get wisdom enough to grasp the accuracy of the assertion that suffering must ensure until those things that are collectively used are collectively owned, they will join with others who do realize this in changing the existing order, but so long as they are parties to the retention of things collectively used by individual control they have no genuine ground for complaint.

These lessons are but leaves from the book of experience, the most potent educator known to history, and the more they are studied the more conclusive is the truth thrust home that a revolution in the methods of production and distribution alone will solve the problem.

The proposed basis of agreement as summarized by the chairman is as follows:

1. Advance in day wages of 10 per cent on wages below $3.00, 8 per cent from $3.00 to $3.50 and 5 per cent for rates above the last figure.

2. Differential in pillars of 5 cents to 7 cents, according to conditions. Application left to arbitration.

3. Contract rates to remain unchanged generally.

4. Advance in contract rate of 3 per cent at Lethbridge.

5. Readjustment at Lille by making rate proportionate to seam.

All other matters in agreement to be disposed of as the board shall direct.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

By Ernest Seton Thompson and Lieut. Gen. Sir Robt. S. S. Baden-Powell

Page 15. Cycling—The scout must sign a certificate that he owns a bicycle in good working order, which he is willing to use for the government in case of emergency; such as national defence, carry despatches, etc.

Page 32. The Scout Law—2. A scout is loyal to the President, and his officers, and to his parents, his country and his employers.

7. A scout obeys the orders of his parents, patrol leader or scout master without a question, even if he gets an order that he does not like, he must do as soldiers and sailors do—he must carry it out all the same; because it is his duty. And after he has done it he can come and state his reasons against it; but he must carry out the order at once. That is discipline.

Page 35. The Unemployed.—One sign of the disease (which was also one of the signs of the decay of Rome before her fall) is the horde of unemployed leading miserable wasted lives in all parts of the country—the great army of drones in our hive. It is no longer a mere temporary excrescence, but a growing tumor pregnant with evil for the nation. The people having never been taught to look after themselves, or to think of the future or their country's good allow themselves to become slaves by the persuasive power of a few professional agitators, whose living depends on agitating, whether it is needed or not, and blinded by the talk of these they spurn the hand which provides the money till they have forced the employers to spend fortunes either in devising machinery that will take their place, and will not go on strike, or in getting foreign labor, or in removing their business to other countries, leaving the agitators fat but the mass of their fellowmen deluded and starving and unable to provide for the crowds of children which they still continue improvidently to bring into the world.

Page 36. Plenty of Openings, but few are unfitted for them. John Burns has emphasized the latter point. If the men would be thrifty and give up beer and tobacco, which after all are luxuries and a matter of habit, there would be £189,000,000 available for the benefit of their families in the year.

Page 42. How to catch our boys.—If you bait your hook with the kind of food that you like yourself it is probable you will not catch many, certainly not the shy game kind of fish. You therefore use as the bait the food the fish likes. So with the boys.

HIGH-WATER MARK OF EMIGRATION

Great Britain Reaches the Danger Point—80 per cent to the Colonies

Mr Burns, during the discussion on emigration at the Imperial Conference, declared that the total emigrants from Great Britain to all countries this year would amount to 300,000, of whom it was estimated 230,000, or nearly 80 per cent., would go to different parts of the Empire.

The subject of emigration was raised by Mr. Fisher (Australia) who moved to reaffirm the resolution on the subject passed in 1907.

Mr. Burns, who replied, said that in 1906 the total number of emigrants from the Mother-country was 194,671, of whom the different parts of the Empire took 105,178, or 54 per cent. In 1910 the numbers were 233,944 and 159,000 respectively, showing 68 per cent to the Empire.

For the four months of the present year there was an increase over the corresponding period of 1910 of 23,000, or 29 per cent., and the Empire had taken the whole of that increase. Australia and New Zealand had received 10,000 more in the first four months of 1911 than in the similar period of 1910, or 133 per cent increase.

If the rate of increase for the first four months were continued for the whole of 1911 the total emigrants from Great Britain to all countries would amount to 300,000, of whom it was estimated 230,000, or nearly 80 per cent., would go to different parts of the Empire—a generous contribution in quantity and quality from the Mother-country.

Saving of Life

But for the saving of life represented by a lower death-rate and a much lower infant mortality, this emigration would be a very heavy drain on the United Kingdom. In ten years Scotland and Ireland combined had increased their population by 210,000 or less than the total emigration from Great Britain for one year (1910). With a diminishing birth-rate the Mother-country could not safely go beyond 300,000 a year, and if 80 per cent of those went to different parts of the Empire, the conference would probably agree that this was as much as they could reasonably require.

The Dominions were entitled to have the surplus, but they must not diminish the seed plot. They could absorb the overflow but they must not empty the tank.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada) said that Mr. Burns' statement appeared to him to be quite satisfactory.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) said that if they in the Dominions were getting 80 per cent of the 300,000 British emigrants it appeared to him that it was as much as they could reasonably expect.

Mr. Burns remarked that whatever they might do in this matter, crowded emigrant ships were no compensation for empty cradles in any part of the British Empire.

The following resolution was afterwards adopted after discussion:—

"That in order to secure justice and protection for wives and children who have been deserted by their legal guardians either in the United Kingdom or in any of the Dominions, reciprocal legal provisions should be adopted in the constituent parts of the Empire in the interests of such destitute and deserted persons.'

The conference then adjourned—London Daily Express.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Travel the G. N. Way

The Shortest Route to the Coast

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Perfect Trains

Observation Compartment and Standard Tourist Sleepers

FIRST CLASS COACHES

Train leaves Fernie at 1:30 daily, ex. Sunday

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Special Saturday rate Fernie to Elko, 85c, good returning Monday

Letters To The Editor

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

Coleman,
July 5th, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly inform me through the medium of your valuable paper as to the laws for the carrying of guns, fishing tackle or an axe through the woods and mountains of Canada?

A fishing party left this town for the North Fork of the Old Man River, and on the way, they met the fire warden and game warden of this district who asked them where they were going and had they licences for the gun (which they carried for protection) and for fishing. On being told that they did not need a licence he told them that, as a fire and game warden he demanded a licence, and that he could confiscate all their tackle even to an axe if they carried one.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that some people around here think that no other person should be at large except when labelled, so I hope if there is such a law in force to-day in Canada you will kindly quote it for the guidance of the poor worker.

Yours truly,
A MINER

(Ed.—We should be much obliged if our correspondent would furnish us with the name of this individual who "dressed in a little brief authority" imagines himself to be a guardian of forest and field. We know of no law in Canada that compels a man to have a licence to carry a gun or fishing tackle. Of course, there are laws for the protection of fish and game during certain periods of the year furthermore a non-resident of the province must obtain a licence before he is allowed to carry away either fish or game. There is also a regulation prohibiting the discharge of fire arms on Sunday in the Province of Alberta. We would suggest that whenever accosted by those who state that they are government officials that they be asked to produce a copy of the statutes as evidence of the fact that they are what they represent themselves to be.)

Michel, B. C.
5th July, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—During the last two months a great deal of idle talk has prevailed, covering the whole Dominion of Canada, with regards to the Conciliation Board. Everybody outside the miners have been anxiously waiting the outcome of the huge joke. But the decision of that authoritattive body has been promulgated to the so-called public. As this board was advocated by that body, in my opinion, it's a blame shame that so-called public could not visit some of the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass and see for themselves the conditions under which the miner has to fight for an existence. The most ignorant of us know that we are not eligible and intelligent enough to hold a position even in a chair at twenty dollars a day, without mentioning three to four thousand dollars a year salary. But if the opportunity had been given to a class-conscious working man the result and the decision would have been placed before the public by an experienced and practical individual. Personally speaking it's not a square deal, because justice does not condemn a man before he is proven guilty. In this case we are condemned without being given a trial.

If the board intended to make a thorough investigation why not give the public the excuse for not visiting the mines at Michel? And furthermore, why the proceedings transacted were not published to the miners' dependents—the public? It seems to me that the decision of the board as a whole purely idiotic one. Because through experience I can inform you as far as contract miners is concerned of a certain mine where miners cannot possibly make three dollars a day even if powder was provided free of charge. To me, at least, it would be enough to condemn modern society as hardly an advance on slavery and serfdom if the permanent condition of industry were to be that which we behold—that 90 per cent of the actual producers of wealth have no home that they can call their own or so much as a room that belongs to them, have nothing of value of any kind except as much old furniture as will go in a cart; have the precarious chance of monthly wages, which barely suffice to keep them in health; are housed for the most part in places that no man thinks fit for his horse, and are separated by so narrow a margin from destitution that a month of bad trade or sickness, or unexpected loss, brings them face to face with hunger and pauperism. This is the normal state of the average workman in this Crow's Nest Pass. Now, if any sane man can show the miners of this district one instance where justice has been meted out to them I shall be greatly obliged.

Hoping that every man in the future as in the past be true to his fellow workman, I thank you for past favors, and remain,

Yours respectfully,
TAFFY & EVERTON

ITALIAN IN SCHOOLS

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to voice my opinion of the above subject.

It is now vacation time at schools, therefore, it is the proper time to discuss the ways and means of educating our children in future. I am an Italian, and naturally, would like to see trymen are not taught to read and write the mother tongue. In the great industrial whirl men and women of all nationalities are brought into contact with one another, and therefore many of their former habits, customs and institutions have to be surrendered. But language seems to be an imperishable heritage. Does modern civilization demand the forfeiture of my native tongue? Does it also demand my identity as an Italian to be forfeited? My children and the children of my countrymen are not taught o read and write the language of their mothers and fathers. An illiterate democracy is the danger of a nation's welfare. The present system of teaching children, especially to those of foreign extraction is confusing in the extreme. What the little child is taught in school cannot be repeated to the parents at home because they cannot understand and do not sympathize. I have no kick against English being taught to my children. English is a beautiful language, and its literature is glorious and grand. Moreover, it being the commercial language of Canada a knowledge of English is indispensable. But Italian is equally as beautiful and must be surpassingly so to me and my countrymen. To teach my children the story of their national struggle for freedom and to become acquainted with its literature, both classic and modern, is what I advocate.

I appeal to the trustees of our public elementary schools to consider this matter, and devise some means of introducing Italian in the curriculum of the schools. The result will be gratifying to the children and a sweet satisfaction to a large number of ratepayers.

Yours, etc.,
FOR FAIRNESS AND PROGESS

Royal Hotel

Stanley St. - Nelson

Best Family and Working man's Hotel in City; nicely furnished rooms with Bath. Beds, 50c. each, meals, 35c.

A Union House

Prop., J. S. BARRATY

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000 REST, - $7,000,000

THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will receive deposits of $1 and upwards, on which interest is allowed at current rates. There is no delay in withdrawing the whole or any portion of the deposit. Small deposits are welcomed. 234

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, to be operated by any one of the number or by the survivor. A joint account of this kind saves expense in establishing the ownership of the money after death, and is especially useful when a man desires to provide for his wife, or for others depending upon him, in the event of his death.

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

STOVES! STOVES!

Airtights, Coal Burners, Coal or Wood Burners, and Wood Burners

Ranges and Cook Stoves

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST

And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Produce, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to

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SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

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Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

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CENTRALLY LOCATED

The Waldorf Hotel

FERNIE, B.C.

First Class Accommodation for Travellers

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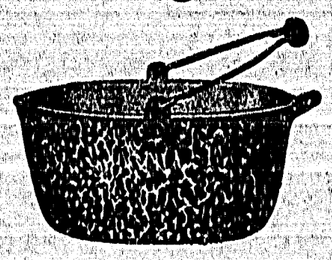
Hot and Cold Water L. A. Mills, Manager

Now is the Accepted Time

Preserving Kettles



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8 Quarts, Pearl	.60	each
10 Quarts, Pearl	.75	each
12 Quarts, Pearl	.85	each
14 Quarts, Pearl	1.00	each
18 Quarts, Pearl	1.25	each
24 Quarts, Pearl	1.60	each
30 Quarts, Pearl	2.00	each

Hardware J. D. QUAIL Furniture

IN ADVERTISING—and good business stationery is advertising—It's not so much the taste of the man producing the matter, as the consideration of what will appeal to the people he desires to reach. Still, you yourself will find a keen, personal satisfaction in using good paper and printing. May we show you samples?

THE DISTRICT LEDGER FOR GOOD WORK

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

The following officers have been elected by North Star Lodge No. 41 Knights of Pythias for the ensuing term:

C. C.—C. Hiltz.
V. C.—J. J. Donnachie.
Prel—Wm. White.
M of F—A. L. Fortier.
K. R. and S.—W. Balderstone.
D of F.—A. L. Fortier.
M. of E.—R. W. Rogers.
M. at A.—W. Dalling.
I. G.—C. Stowe.
O. G.—E. Noddle.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs Rogers and children journeyed to Elko on the 1st and enjoyed the sports there.

Mr. Mc L. Fletcher made a business trip to Crows Nest Friday last.

On Tuesday evening a number of Odd Fellows from Fernie visited Maple Leaf Lodge No. 53 and assisted at the installation of the new officers for the ensuing term. After regular business had been gone through, several of the prominent ladies appeared on the scene, putting on the finishing touches by way of cake, sandwiches, coffee and ice cream. The visiting brothers broke away about 12 o'clock well satisfied with the gathering.

A. B. Campbell, our druggist, has opened up ice cream parlors and if the indications so far are any guide of the business to be expected when the real hot days are here, it will compel A. B. to engage a bevy of pretty maidens to attend to the numerous patrons.

Miss Agnes Gourlay left Friday last for a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Collins, at Pincher Station.

Friday last closing exercises were held at the public school and greatly enjoyed by everyone who attended. After the opening address was delivered by the chairman, Rev. Wilson, the following program, rendered by the children, furnished a very pleasing half day's entertainment.

Speech of welcome, Florence Miller; chorus, German Band; recitation, See the Frog, Sybil McMeekin; duet, Try, Try, Try Again, Florence Anderson and Laura Labelle; recitation, Six Years Old, Douglas Miller; song, Koo and Koo, Bessie Leadbeater; recitation, A Game of Tag, James Bennett; song, Won't You Buy My Pretty Flowers, Elsie Robson; recitation, Sister's Beau, Thomas Miller; chorus, The Mermaids, Seniors; recitation, The Ned Slate, Mary Donnachie; trio, The Three Crows, Blanche Labelle, Elsie Robson, Pearl Courtney; recitation, The Boy and the Sparrow, Leslie Brown; song, I'm Going for a Soldier, James Miller; duet, Where Are You Going to My Pretty Maid? Bessie Leadbeater and Herbert Robson; recitation, Two Little Boys, Wm. Robson; chorus, Hunting Song, Juniors; recitation, Baby's Logic, Gladys Thompson; chorus, Men of Harlech, Seniors; song, Ring the Bell, Annie Kelr; song, The Farmer's Boy, Herbert Robson; song, Ten Little Niggers, ten boys; chorus, Gaudeamus igitur, Seniors.

The distribution of the honor rolls took place and the proceedings were brought to a close by "God Savo the King.'

Those who were awarded honor rolls are: Proficiency, punctuality and regular attendance—Saxon Kearney, Jas. Miller (seniors). Proficiency—(Juniors) Leslie Brown and alyn Tortorelli, equal merit marks. Punctuality and regular attendance—Laddie Krish.

Both Miss Pitblado and Mr. Davis are entitled to hearty congratulations for their painstaking efforts with their pupils, who certainly acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, as a result thereof.

Mrs. Spencer and children left on Saturday for Medicine Hat, where they will be guests of her sister for a week.

Dr. and Mrs. Higgins entertained a small gathering of friends at the hospital Tuesday. Refreshments were served, dancing indulged in and congeniality reigned supreme. The doctor leaves shortly for a trip to the coast. Dr. Nay substituting in his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Waters are spending a few days at Pincher Creek this week.

Mrs. Johnson, of Port Arthur, Ont., is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Orr.

On Tuesday 12 small boys with faces blackened, started out on a campaign of destruction, and their first quarry was a couple of huge pigs belonging to John Pellenk, which the desperate dozen chased to the railroad track, and the frightened porkers, in trying to elude their pursuers, ran under a moving freight train and both were cut in two.—"Spare the rod and spoil the child!"

Mrs. Brownrigg left on Thursday for Crawford Bay to join her husband for a month.

Mr. Lewis Stockett returned from Banff on Wednesday.

Joe Fletcher left on Friday for three weeks vacation in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wilson, who have been visiting at Bankhead, Alta., for the past three weeks, have returned home.

Miss Jessie Mills, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Murray, returned home from Lethbridge Friday last.

The Opera House on Friday last was the scene of a very enjoyable gathering, when about 22 couples whirled about the hall on the light fantastic to the dulcet strains of splendid music furnished by the Hosmer Orchestra. Just as to-day merged into to-morrow, ice cream cake was served and these demolished dancing was resumed and continued until 2 a.m.

Mrs. McMeekin attended the ball given by the Tennic Club at Blairmore Friday night, making a rapid call at Hillcrest on July 1st and taking in the sports at Bellevue the same day.

The following officers were elected by Hosmer Local Union 2497: President—J. A. Tupper; Vice-President—Wm. Rankin; Financial Secretary, W. Balderstone; Recording Secretary—W. Dalling; Treasurer—J. Bright.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Sweet 16."

Messrs. D. C. Corbin and E. J. Roberts arrived in camp on Sunday night. They visited the big showing on Monday and pulled out that night.

W. Gus Smith returned on Tuesday night from the operators' meeting at Banff.

The hydraulic machinery having been installed at the big showing, the water was turned on and is doing great work towards uncovering the big seam. Everybody seems satisfied except our versatile beer agent, R. E. Nalty, who considers the water power might be betteer directed. Perhaps, Reggie; but we wonder when you became an authority on water? Nuff sed!

Jack Dwyer returned on Monday after a long stay in Spokane. Jack is a base baller from way-back, and is making his presence felt already.

Martin McGarry went to Lethbridge for a few days this week.

Dick Jones pulled out for Kamloop's Sanatorium on Tuesday. His friends earnestly hope the stay there will restore his health.

A number of Corbinites went to Coleman to spend the 4th and, incidentally anything else they had. The Coleman people will know by this time that Corbin is alive.

The 4th here was very quiet. Just to show how free and independent we all were, everybody went to work.

J. Benson hurt his ankle rather badly at a baseball game the other night. We trust that Jerry will soon be able to run the bases again in as good time as J. R. Hill.

The school vacation has been declared. The kids have earned a rest, and the attendance, conduct and general intelligence of the whole school reflects great credit on the teacher, Mr. James Hall.

W. Sproule went down to the prairie for the week end. He must have had a pleasant time for his intended stay has lengthened considerably. We wonder why?

CROWS NEST NOTES
By "Troutbeck"

A. McL. Fletcher and wife, from Hosmer, were visiting his brother, Hughie and family last week end. A. McL. looks much younger with his moustache off.

"Sweet Sixteen" of Corbin; announced last week that Miss G. Parkhill was going to the coast, but up to the time of writing, Fernie is the coast town. There must be some great attraction in Fernie for Miss G. P.

Miss M. L., of Crow's Nest, still keeps on the old game. Some poor fellow will be losing his heart or have it shivered to pieces. Nuff sed!

Good's wild and tame animals: two wolves, two bears, one lion, one wild cat, two eagles, four owls two rabbits, all this in the Crow's Nest Zoo, to be seen only at Andy Good's Summit Hotel.

On July 27th one train load of excursionists consisting of 12 coaches are due here, and people are looking for a good time about that date. You will do well to call at Crows Nest, and we will show you what a good time is. (Corbin ladies and gentlemen please note.)

It is rumored that there is going to be a wedding in the near future. Say, boys, keep your eles open; you may get a bid.

The boys are practising football every evening and should be able to give some of the league teams a shaking up. Shorty is a star player.

Hugh Fletcher is doing great business here these days; he has just received his first consignment of red cherries.

Tommy Wood is playing the part of shepherd now, instead of sheep. He has about 40 pigs, and they are causing him many anxious moments just now, as they are fond of walking the ties. On Wednesday afternoon one of them tried to upset one of the C. P. R. engines, but the engine got off best, taking off the animal's snout.

The Crown Coal and Coke Company have had a few of their directors on their property, Messrs. W. S. Logsdan, J. K. Wilson, A. E. Wayland, A. Hopson, J. H. Forgons, and C. L. Hows were the gentlemen. They must mean business this summer.

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Michel Football Team had no league match on Saturday last, but a practice game was arranged and a strong side was selected against the first team. A very fast game was played and all are of the opinion that the scrubs should have won the game. However, the game ended in favor of the first team by 1 goal to nil.

Next Saturday Bellevue will be the visitors here and a lively game is expected as Bellevue and Michel heads the league table.

The team to play for Michel is as follows: J. Moore, goal; S. Moore and J. Watson, backs; T. Jackson, W. Jenkins, J. Ferguson (capt.), halves; Joe Harper, F. Bedding, Rev. Geo. Millett, H. Brown and Sim Weaver, forwards.

Crow's Nest Pass League Table

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost	Drn.	Pts
Michel	5	3	1	1	7
Bellevue	4	2	0	2	6
Coal Creek	5	2	1	2	6
Coleman	5	1	3	1	3
Frank	5	1	4	0	2

A hard-time ball was held at Crahan's hall on Tuesday night there being 50 couples present. Mucis was provided by Messrs Newman and Bros. Littlers. Thanks are due to those who gave their aid in the making of so enjoyable time. Alex Derbyshire acted as M. C. Dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Miss A. Carr, Mr and Mrs. Rushton, Mrs. Jenkinson and daughter, Mrs. M. D. McLean left for Calgary on Monday night's Flyer, where they will spend a week attending the fair.

Mr. J. Buchanan, from Coal Creek, is down here visiting his many friends this week.

We are forming a rifle club here. The boys are very busy this week making the range. We have got a few crack shooters in this camp so there should be no difficulty in getting a good team together.

A baseball match was played here on Wednesday, June 5th, between New Michel and Old Michel, in which the Old Michel boys were beaten to a finish by a score of 32—14. It must have been a cricket match! Mr. M. Joice acted as umpire.

The following names should have been included in the list of presents given to Mr. and Mrs. McLean on the occasion of their wedding:

Mr and Mrs. Cunliffe—Hand-painted coffee set.
Mr. R. Leace—Silver spoons.
Mrs. Hampton—Fruit dishes.

BELLEVUE

If anybody failed to enjoy themselves on the first of this month we have not learned who they were. There was a prairie breeze blowing which prevented the heat causing any discomfort, although it was slightly playful with some of the visitors' headgear.

The boys from Coal Creek had the table turned on them as our team fought with the energy of desperation and succeeded in securing two goals to their opponents duck egg. There is some talk about a protest, but we think that referee did not favor either side, but gave his ruling fairly and squarley.

Abe Johnson of Hillcrest was the star actor in the old man's race.

Queenie Chappell's mare won the pony race.

The first prize for broad jump went to J. MacDonald of Blairmore.

Frank team won the tug-o'-war.

Backus gave a splendid exhibition of broncho busting, but the horse won out after a very fierce struggle.

The days' proceedings came to a grand finish with an entertainment consisting of songs, etc. Of course dancing was indulged in and greatly enjoyed.

The committee worked like beavers and had their reward in the many expressions of praise that were heard on all sides.

COAL CREEK BY 174

Dominion Day was celebrated up here in great style, the sports etc., being handled in fine style and every thing passed off with the greatest of success. The day was a very cloudy one, but the rain managed to keep off very well till all the events were over. The board of management of the C. C. L. and A. A. deserve every encouragement for one of the pleasantest days the youngsters of Coal Creek have ever had. The Fernie City Band was up here all day and certainly enlivened the place up with the extra good music they know how to play, and which was greatly appreciated by all who had the pleasure of hearing it. The following is a list of events and prize winners.

Boys 100 yards dash, age 12 to 14—1, F. Young; 2, J. Parker; 3, H. Evans.

Boys 100 yards dash, 10 to 12 years—1, G. Fox; 2, Jas. Davison; 3, J. Worthington.

Boys 100 yards dash, 8 to 10 years—1, J. Gibson; 2, F. Dooley; 3, T. Davison.

Boys 100 yards dash, 6 to 8 years—1, J. Hamer; 2, R. Martin; 3, G. Michell.

Boys 100 yards dash, 4 to 6 years—1, J. Tyson; 2, A. Nanson; 3, D. Shanks.

Boys obstacle race—1, J. Gibson; 2, J. Worthington; 3, J. Glover.

Potato Picking Race—1, J. Gibson; 2, J. Worthington; 3, W. Glover.

Sack Race—1, E. Glover; 2, J. Worthington; 3, J. Glover.

Three legged race—1, J. Gibson and S. Tyson; 2, R. Hartley and Jas. Eckersley; 3, F. Smith and D. Caldwell.

Boys three-legged race, 10 years and under—1, R. Martin and Joe Wilson; 2, J. Davison and N. Patterson. 3, J. Puckey and F. Dooley.

Boys wheelbarrow race—1, F. Smith and D. Caldwell; 2, R. Hartley and J. Eckersley; 3, J. Worthington and T. France.

Longest football kick, age 12 to 14—1, F. Smith; 2, J. Eckersley; 3, Jno. Parker.

Longest football kick, age 10 years and under—1, J. Worthington; 2, S. Tyson; 3, Mike Nee.

F. Smith; 2, Jas. Eckersley; 3, H. Evans.

Boys' jump, aged 10 to 14 years—1,

Boys' jump, 10 years and under—1, J. Worthington; 2, Jno. Eckersley; 3, S. Walls.

Longest football kick, confined to players of junior football team—1, H. France; 2, C. Johnstone; 3, H. Mackin.

Dribbling contest—1, George Davison; 2, Fr Young

Football match between C C Juniors and C C Scrubs—Won by the Juniors by 1 goal to nil

Girls' 100 yards race, 12 to 14—1, E Joyce; 2, J. Davison; 3, Eliza Grey.

Girls' 100 yards race, 10 to 12—1, M Martin; 2, M. Joyce, 3, H. Young.

Girls' 100 yards race, 8 to 10 — 1, M. Michell; 2, C. Brush; 3, N. Millburn.

Girls' 100 yards race, 6 to 8 years—1, A Alexander; 2, H. Merchant; 3, F. Lamont.

Babies' race, 6 and under—1, W. Lamont; 2, L. Cauliflow; 3, R. Cauliflow.

Egg and spoon race—1, M. Michell 2, E. Joyce; 3, D. Newbury.

Girls' Nail Driving Contest—1, M. Wilson; 2, M. Martin; 3, E. Langdon.

Football kick for girls—1, A. Kopernafia; 2, M. Wilson; 3, E. Joyce.

Girls' skipping contest, 10 to 14—1, J. Nee; 2, Hilda Young; 3, B. Davison.

Girls' skipping, 10 years and under—1, M. Mitchell; 2, N. Millburn; 3, D. Wood.

Girls' open skipping contest—1, M. Wilson. 2, N. Wilson.

Married Ladies' Skipping Contest—1, Mrs. J. English; 2, Mrs. E. W. Hughes.

Married Ladies' Race, 75 yards.—This was the event of the day, there being no less than 14 entries, causing it to be run off four heats. 1, Mrs. D. Oliver; 2, Mrs. J. Michell; 3, Mrs. G. Lamont.

Waltzing contest—Mr and Mrs. G. Lamont.

Quoiting handicap—1, E. English; 2, J. Hamer.

Boys' singing contest—Jno. McCourt.

Girls singing contest—1, Nellie Wood; 2, L. Hall; 3, D. Newbury.

Tug of war—Wilson team.

In the evening a free minstrel show was given in the club hall by the C. C. Male Voice Party. The hall was packed like sardines in a tin, and the entertainment is said to have been one of the best ever seen in Coal Creek. Program:

Bones, W. R. Puckey; interlocutor, R Billsborough; Sambo, J. Puckey. Gallop, Bones and Sambo; curtain raiser, In the evening by the moonlight; jokes, Bones and centre man; Meet Me at the Golden Gate, Bones (W. Puckey); jokes, etc., Sambo and centre man; Come Back to Mo, J. M. Millan; conundrum, Bones, Sambo and centre; I Shan't Go To School Any More, W. Hall (encore); jokes, Bones and centre; I Couldn't Help But Laugh, Sambo (encore); Genevieve, J. Tyson; jokes, Bones and Sambo; Put Me Among the Girls, A. Horton; jokes, etc.; Old Kentucky Home, Interlocutor; Ring Down the Curtain, W. Birkett; My Gal's a High Born Lady, Sambo; Kathleen, Mc Millan; Razors Will Be Flying, Bones; Cannot Find Kelly, T. Hutchinson; Dat Gal's Mouth, Sambo; I Do Love Myself Don't I, Bones, encore, Miles Away From Home.

Born at Coal Creek on Friday, June 30th, to Mr and Mrs. George Smith, a fine daughter. Mother and child both doing well.

Mrs. J. Boardman and family arrived in camp last week from Lancashire, England.

Mr. Jno. Dixon arrived here last Friday from Fort William Ont.

Provincial Constable J. Boardman left here on Saturday for a few weeks vacation. He intends visiting Spokane.

W. Helton is acting as constable in the meantime.

Robt. Fairclough has been spending a few days down at Gateway this week about some land down at the Boundary Country.

District Board Member, J. E. Smith, returned on Wednesday from Banff.

The C. C. Football Team managed to bag the two points at Frank last Friday by 1 goal to nil, but alas they had the misfortune to have two of their players injured in the game, this caused them to play their reserve at Bellevue on the Saturday, so the wearers of the red and white were beaten for the first time this season by two goals to nil.

T. Banns, the Coal Creek goalkeeper, has been laid up all this week with a very bad leg.

Coleman will be the visitors up here on Saturday. This will be a very fast game as they beat Bellevue last Tuesday at Coleman in a competition for $100, and the Creek team needs the points to make up a little for last Saturday.

Mr. R. W. Woods and Mr. A. Mutz, of Fernie, paid a business visit up here Thursday. They were quite at home in the club among the boys, and the boys enjoyed their company very much.

Thomas Couglin paid a visit up here from Morrissey last Saturday.

The 4th of July was very quiet up here, only one star-bedecked banner being noticed showing its independence.

Mr. Anthony ("Irish") Conwell, the Ledger bookkeper, was among the visitors up her last Saturday. (Come again, Anthony, we are quite getting to like you!).

James Langdon, accompanied by a number of miners left here last Tuesday for the upper Elk Valley to do repair work to the tunnels of the coal property of the Trites-Wood Company.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wakelam, jur., of Coleman, Alberta, have been spending a few days up here with friends this week.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

Britt! boom! trat-a-tah! These and similar sounds aroused the natives from their usual inactivity on Saturday night. Some wondered if a circus had unexpectedly reached town, others that a musical aggregation of the Salvation Army were making a visit or else a German band had been stranded. Upon reaching First Street a most unlooked for surprise awaited them. It was the Coleman Brass Band giving an open air concert, and as it was greatly enjoyed, we hope that hereafter they may be more in evidence. Come along, boys, and give us a little more of your music, by so doing you are keeping yourselves in practise, likewise pass the time away pleasantly for a few numbers of your fellow citizens. The effect of the music stirred some of our local athletes and several exciting events accompanied by supporters backing their choice, were pulled off by the disciples of the fleet foot.

The chap who had charge of the weather arrangements need never expect to be admitted to the F. O. E. unless he promises hereafter to behave better than he as for tree times out of four. The morning was dull and heavy, but it was hoped that there would be a change for the better. Alas for human hopes! Punctually at one o'clock the heaven's watering cart started operations, compelling many to remain indoors. Notwithstanding that, there was a goodly crowd and all events were hotly contested, except the game at football, which was somewhat akin to the weather—that is, dull.

The most pleasing feature of the entire program was the maypole dance in which 24 children ranging from 6 to 12 years of age reproduced the many evolutions with care and precision that showed the remarkable aptitude of the performers and the excellence of the efforts of their instructors. This was witnessed by many for the first time, although in our grandmother's and great grandfather's day it was a very usual incident at all country fairs.

A grand ball in the evening was surely well patronized, and if the facial expressions and the jokes exchanged told their own story "Joy was unconfined."

The horse races were run on Wednesday and some of the spectators stretched their necks so far that there has been a run on the drug store for liniment.

The tug-o'-war created much merriment and there was great rejoicing when the Italian squad proved victorious.

At the general meeting of the Council, with Mayor Cameron in th official chair, anf after the minutes of previous meetings had been read and adopted, the Licence Committee reported the resignation of Sec.-Treas. P. C. Hall. This was duly accepted and S. Hadfield was appointed constable and H. Clarke Sec.-Treasurer, pro tem. until such time as a permanent officer had been selected. The works committee recommended that something should be done at once to improve the back road in Third and Fourth streets.

Reference was made to the condition of the cemetery, but it was decided that nothing could be done at the present time.

The meeting then adjourned.

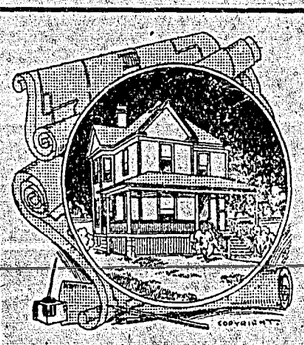
Births

H. Drew was recently presented with a fine boy by his better half, and A. E. Knowles is the happy dad of a lovely girl, so that he can now boast of having as many sorts as anybody.—WATCH COLEMAN GROW!

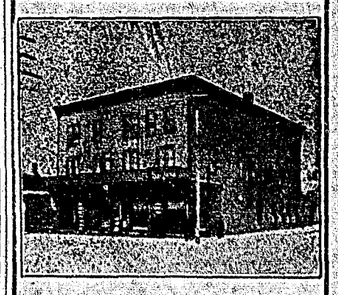
A party of ladies, on it being reported that a certain Captain Silk had arrived in town, exclaimed, with one exception, "What a name for a soldier!

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

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



Your Architect
can give you an idea of what you have in mind for that new house of yours, but he
May Plan a House
that costs double what you want to expend. We have figured out how
To Suit Your Pocket
and give you a beautiful home at low figures. You'll save money buying a house of us.
M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate



Coleman Hotel
W. H. Murr - Prop.

WINE

"HAVE A GLASS"
"It will do you good, and besides it isn't always you're invited to test a superior brand like this.'
There's no gainsaying but what the
SUPERIOR WINE
sold here is a genuine builder up of the system. Claret punches or sherry cobblers made from wine sold here are simply irresistable. For all kinds of wine buy from us.
THE POLLOCK WINE COMPANY
Fernie, B. C.

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

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

Weber's STORES
New Michel & Blairmore

State Mine Rescue Work

Pioneer Rescue Work in the States. Illinois Scheme in Operation

The general manager of the Illinois State Rescue Stations has been visiting his native land again, upon this occasion interesting himself chiefly in rescue work in mines. For a man of his years Richard Newsam is wonderfully active, his holiday including journeys to Scotland, Belgium and Germany.

It may interest his numerous friends to recall that he first saw the light of day at Chorley, in the county of Lancashire on the 11th November, 1843, and a simple calculation will show that in two years he will enter the ranks of the world's septuagenarians. There is still a lot of energy in Richard Newsam, and though there is but little security in prophecy the prospects are that he will cross the ocean many more times to greet his friends in the old country.

Round the Lancashire Mines

In 1852, when he was a stripling of nine tender years, he was called upon to take up work in the mines, from which it will readily be gathered that he enjoyed but few of the privileges and advantages accorded to the boys of the twentieth century. We are not sure that as a boy he ever saw the inside of a day or night school, for in the fifties it was hard work for most lads and plenty of it, with long hours and a limited view of the daylight. The sun did not shine for them except at the end of the week.

Turning his face towards the mine the youthful Richard commenced work in the Yard Coal at Strangeways Hall Collieries at the time when John Houghton was manager, and William Thompson was under manager, his under-manager at a later date being Thomas King. Then a period of work in the Arley Mine deep pit was followed by service in what was known as the Brown's Yard Coal, under Henry Reynolds and Roger Taylor as manager and undermanager respectively.

As a young man Richard Newsam seems to have had a passion for moving about the district, and within a few short years he must surely have created a record for the number of Lancashire coal seams in whish he worked. In addition to the foregoing he found succesive employment in the Pemberton 4 feet and 5 feet coal; in the 7 foot coal at Strangeway's Hall; the Lone Side pit; the Old Penny Gate pit; also the Old Hartley mine at Thomas Gidlow's, winding up so far as his native land is concerned with a period of service with Pearson and Knowles Hindley, in the Strangeways Old 5 feet, then being sunk.

Sails for the New World

..About this time the spirit of restlessness became stronger than ever, and succumbing to the desire to see more of the world Richard Newsam crossed the Atlantic. As in the case of many of his confreres his destination was the state of Illinois. In a way that is most remarkable, this State apeals to and fascinates British coal mine workers, and to many of them she has been kind. Possibly of the ten state inspectors of mines today, nine are British, and in the other departments also many of the chief offices are filled by sons of John Bull.

It is characteristic of the man that Richard Newsam made the round of the counties in Illinois as a humble worker in coal, and later in Peoria county he filled the respective positions of superintendent and manager at several of the mines, until at length he secured sufficient capital to justify him in launching out on his own as a coal proprietor. He has to-day four pits in the counties of Fulton and Peoria, employing approximately 350 hands.

President Illinois Mining Board

His connection with the State Mining Board of Illinois as President and Mining Engineer dates from the year 1887, and he was appointed Chairman of the Investigating Committee of Mining Laws; whilst now he has added to his responsibilities by accepting the position of manager of the Rescue Stations in the same state. Mr. Newsam makes his annual visit to this country partly as an old native and partly in his capacity as a state official desirous of obtaining the latest information in regard to mining practice. He is held in very high esteem by those interested in mining in the States, and it is nor uncommon for "Dick" Newsam, as he is affectionately called on the other side, to be asked to confer on matters leading to attainment of safe working conditions.

As indicated, at present Mr. Newsam is deeply interested in mine rescue stations and breathing apparatus. His adopted state has taken the lead in America in having provided a rescue service for its coal mines. Three stations have been built, and they are situated at La Salle (for the northern part), Springfield (for the central part) The three stations will thus serve a coal area covering 50 odd counties, in which some 70 thousand workers are employed, and about 50 million tons of coal raised. Each station has a resident superintendent, holding an Illinois certificate as mine manager, together with an assistant superintendent possessing the mine manager or mine examiner certificate.

Training of Rescue Station Superintendents

Before appointment these men were given a preliminary training in the use of oxygen helmets and other rescue apparatus in order to find out if they were suited for the work. Following this they had to undergo a very thorough training at the Urbana station, and attend a course of lectures given by experts in the state. Then they were sent to the United States testing station at Pittsburg, and underwent further training in rescue and first aid methods, also attending lectures by specialists connected with the station. A further course of training in first aid to the injured was the next item on the programme, after which they were taken to assist in fighting mine fires. From the foregoing it will be evident that the men in charge of the Illinois stations were given an unusually thorough theoretical and practical training before taking up their regular duties in the training of other men in mine rescue and first aid work.

The front part of each rescue station building contains two floors, and is divided into the living apartments, office and workshop. The rear portion is one storey in height, and contains the rescue chamber. The lecture or observation hall will accommodate comfortably 100 persons, and is 30 feet by 57 feet, lighted from above by skylights, but it can be darkened, when desired, by curtains. The second floor contains a domitory, in which there are twelve white enamelled beds, and there is a commodious toilet room fitted with lockers, shower baths and necessary toilet facilities.

The purpose the station are intended to serve are : (1) To furnish a trained corps of erscue men in the use of rescue appliances, so that ultimately there shall be at every mine in Illinois a corps of men who can enter a mine with a suitable rescue otufit. Each station can accommodate twelve to fifteen men in training at one time and it is urged that not only will the constantly increasing number of trained men at the mines be of great assistance in case of accident, but a most important result of the training should be that it calls attention to the necessity for exercising more care in connection with all phases of coal mining. The men thus being more thoroughly forewarned should be forearmed, and the accident list should be materially decreased.

The question of the purchase of equipment, or rescue helmets, has proved one of the most serious matters considered by the State Commission on Mine Rescue Stations, and the suggestion seems to be that among the types of appliances so far tested they have yet to find one that may be rescribed as representative of a thoroughly satisfactory pattern, that is according to the standard aimed at by the Commission.

An important feature in the equipment of the stations that will specially interest the mining community in this country is the provision of the mine rescue car, rendered necessary by the pits being scattered over a wide area. The car stands on a switch at the station, and is always equipped and ready to be taken to the scene of an accident. All the delay that occurs may be said to be the time occupied in attaching a locomotive to the car, and thus the rescue party can transport its apparatus safely and promptly, and have a suitable place to keep the same at the scene of the disaster. Not only thus, but the cars are equipped with berths for sleeping, and appliances for cooking, and they may be used as a temporary "home" when the rescue campaign is protracted.

One end of the car is occupied by the heater, coal box and the locker for linen, and on the opposite side of the aisle is the toilet room. Next comes three double compartment berths on each side of the car so that there will be accommodation in this part of the car for twelve persons, sleeping singly. Next is a kitchen fitted with stove, sink, and a suitable pantry. An ice box is located benoath the car. The state room, intended as an office for the manager or whoever is in charge of the rescue work at the mine, contains a double berth, a desk, and a small toilet room. One end of the car is used for storing the rescue apparatus, and it also affords space for demonstration purposes In one corner are three oxygen tanks connected with a pump. On the opposite side is a storage rack for seven other oxygen tanks. In one corner is a coal box, and in the other a locker for the pulmotor, first aid supplies, and other small articles, and for the storing of potash cartridges. The helmets are hung by hooks from the ceiling of the car, and to prevent them swinging there is a strap that goes to the floor and is caught into a ring by a snap hook. The helmets are covered when not in use by a canvas cover to protect them from dirt. A work bench finds a place at one side of the car, equipped with suitable tools needed for repair work in connection with the rescue apparatus.

The car is 56 feet 8 inches over all in length, and has been repainted and thoroughly refitted so that it is not only admirably adapted for rescue purposes, but also presents an excellent appearance and is a credit to the state. --The Science and Art of Mining.

DEADLY MINE FIRES

Lack of Serious Appreciation and Fire Protection Responsible for Loss of Hundreds of Lives and Millions in Property During Recent Years—Some Cases in Point.

Failure to appreciate the seriousness of mine fires and a lack of adequate fire protection have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property in the last few years, according to a statement made at the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association by Herbert M. Wilson, chief engineer of the Federal Bureau of Mines. Mr. Wilson went farther and declared that two of the most serious disasters in coal mines in the last two years, one at Cherry, Ill., in which 262 lives were lost and the other at the Pancost mine near Scranton, Pa., in which seventy-four lives were lost, originated from trivial causes and ought to have been quickly extinguished without the sacrifice of human life.

"The contact of several bales of hay with a blazin gtorch or an open miners' lamp," said Mr. Wilson, "caused the Cherry mine disaster and its great loss of life and a total cost of one million dollars, of which $50,000 a day was spent in direct fire fighting for several days.

"The fire in the Pancost mine killed seventy-four miners, left forty-five widows and 137 dependent orphans. This fire is known to have started in an underground room presumably from some oil-soaked waste. The fire was not thought serious until it had been burning two hours. This delay was in a large measure responsible for the great loss of life.

"Besides the loss of life, fires have cost much in money. At Deadwood, S. D., $1,000,000 has been spent in fighting a fire in a metal mine. To-day fires are raging in coal and metal mines in various parts of the country. Some of them have gotten beyond control and have been burning for many years, devouring hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and miles of mine galleries. One mine fire near Carbondale, Pa., has burned out such a vast area of anthracite coal in the last ten years as to result in a subsidence of the surface and destruction of surface property. Near Summit Hill, Pa., a fire which has been burning fifty-one years is estimated to have destroyed $25,000,000 worth of coal. Near Jobs, Ohio, a tract of coal valued at several million dollars has been burning since 1884. In some of the deeper metal mines at Butte, Mont., fires have been burning in the old mine timbers since 1889. In the Comstock vein in Nevada, thousands of feet of tunnels which had been opened and timbered at great expense are being burned out.

"The mining engineers of the Bureau of Mines have made a careful study of fires in mines, and have reached the conclusion that the introduction of comparatively inexpensive fire-fighting appliances, the adoption of proper regulations and the institution of a reasonable system of fire drills may minimize fires and confine others to a brief period of time with little damage to life and property. The engineers of this bureau have had much success in combating mine fires through the use of the oxygen helmet. Chemistry, through the quick analysis of gases at frequent intervals in the neighborhood of the fire has proven a most useful adjunct in fighting fires. It seems almost unnecessary to call attention to the necessity of providing at each mine ample storage of water properly conveyed in protected pipes to possible danger points, the desirability of using larger amounts of fire proof material in place of wooden mine timbering or wooden doors, the proper disposal of waste, fire proof manways and air shafts and the use of fire proof material as far as possible in all surface structures within fifty to 100 feet of the main opening to the mine." —Industrial Index.

HOW WAR NEWS HATCHES

When you read in the papers that we are about to be plunged into war with another nation, remember that there are interests that thrive on wars and war scares. Every war scare helps the market for things used in war.

It is impossible to tell whether the scare is made in their interests, or really rests on some actual fact of foreign relations. For proof, read history.

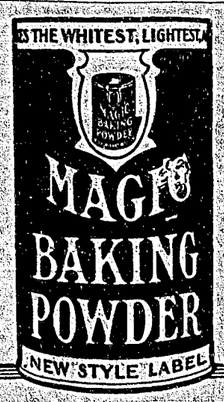
Perhaps the easiest way to settle our minds is to ask whether there is anything wrong between us and the nation in question—anything worth fighting about.

If there isn't, don't participate in the scare. Throw cold water. War news is generally tainted news, worked up for a money object by somebody who won't have to shoulder a gun.—B. News of Canada.

NARROW ESCAPE OF 60 FROM BURNING MINE

CLARKSBURG, W., Va., June 30.—Fire of alleged incendiary origin is burning fiercly in the Chieftain mine of the Clark Coal company at Wilsonburg near this city.

Sixty miners ocsaped through an emergency opening, and it is believed every man who was at work succeeded in reaching the surface.



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MADE IN CANADA

KNOCKER GETS HIS

The Defamer of Canada Soaked for a Quarter Million Dollars

LONDON, June 30.—H. Bottomley, editor, and independent Liberal member of parliament for South Hackney, was condemned by Lord Chief Justice Alverston to-day to pay $250,000 damages to the estate of the late R. E. Master, a retired Madras civil servant. It was claimed that Bottomley had obtained $285,000 through misrepresentation by selling to Master worthless shares in numerous undertakings promoted by Bottomley himself. The plaintiff was Mrs. Curtis, a daughter of Masters. The latter was supposed to have been wealthy, but he died penniless. An investigation of his papers was made and it was discovered that Master had been connected in big financial deals with Bottomley.

Bottomley is editor of John Bull, the paper which of late has most industriously been knocking Canada.

CO-OPERATION

A New Departure

By Morrison Davidson

"All Co-operation should be founded not on isolated efforts, absorbing, if successful, vast riches to themselves, but on a National Union which should distribute the national wealth.

"This is the vital point; are the profits to accumulate in the hands of isolated clubs, or are they to be devoted to the elevation of the entire people? Is wealth to gather round local centres, or is it to be diffused by a distributive agency?

"This alternative embraces the fortune of the future. From the one flows competition, monopoly and failure, from the other emanates the Regeneration of Society.'—Ernest Jones.

Ernest Jones was a true prophet; he foresaw clearly the alternatives before the Co-operative Movement, while yet in its cradle, sixty years ago. Needless to say, the former alternative has prevailed; Society has not been regenerated.

Co-operation and Trades Unionism are, in a great measure, contemporaneous movements, though the former had earlier casual developments. Their fundamental aims differ widely. Co-operation stands primarily for Self-employment; Trades Unionism for Improved Conditions of the Wage-Slavery system, by means of Collective Bargaining with the Capitalists. The oldest Co-operative Society in existence is at Govan, in Scotland. It was founded in 1777. The next is Hull, established in 1795, for the purpose of grinding corn.

Down to 1846 the membership of such Societies involved much personal risk. The liability of each Co-operator was unlimited. So also was his power, accosding to tse singull in solidum doctrine, to steal the whole of the Society's funds with impunity. The law, however, underwent many modifications and in 1862 the principle of limited liability was definitely accorded by the legislature, a similar concession having been made to the "classes" in 1855.

The Rochdale Pioneers

At first progress was but slow. Though more than thirty societies existed before 1844, the Co-operative Movement proper is usually held to date from the institution of the Rochdale Pioneers in that year. These consider the cause of the poverty that afflicted them. They found it, as they believed, in the high prices they had to pay for articles of consumption, and these high prices they attributed to the fact that the articles were always purchased at retail and generally on credit. They accordingly resolved to "pool' their moneys (£1 cash), and purchase a stock of commodities whole sale. To avoid paying shop-rent, etc., one member took charge of the goods, and once-a-week distribution was duly made.

Such, then, was the germplasm of an organization that to-day (1911) has a colossal membership of 2,585,293; while in 1909, its sales amounted to $111,582,770! Its annual savings are counted in millions. At the time of the threatened Baring financial collapse, the English Co-operators were in a position to notify the Bank of England that they might be drawn upon, in the emergency, to the extent, of £1,000,000 sterling as a "Cash Loan." Their Annual Report showed that the toughest problem they had to solve was how to dispose of their surplus funds.

The Neo-Co-Operation Remedy

But are the Workers, as a class, bettered by this singular form of Co-operation, which rewards the Associates, not in proportion as each has labored, but according as each has consumed—eaten and drunk? The Rochdale pioneers started out with an infinitely loftier objective—"to arrange the Powers of Production, Distribution Education and Government.' But only within quite recent years has the slightest attempt been made to enter the political arena. At first a Parliamentary Committee was tentatively instructed to hold a watching brief for the Co-operators. but that Committee was not slow to issue a manifesto urging members to join in the fight against the Peers; and since then to support the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission.

Recently, however, at the Annual Congress sitting at Bradford, the political nay, Socialist Rubicon was crossed in the most vestigia nulla retrorsum fashion. Long and honorably identified with Liberalism, Mr. G. Thorpe, J.P., the President, speaking ex cathedra, was not over-sanguine regarding such pallatives as the Old Age Pension Act and the Insurance Bill, but declared:

We welcome this change of attitude towards the poor, but when such expedients are had recourse to as for the time being to tide politicians and statesmen over their difficulties, they are apt to be very partially remedial in their effects."

What is the Real Remedy?

"Don't you think the time has arrived when the System of Production should be in the hands of the community, so that we could revise our standards of poverty and prosperity by bringing them into harmony with truth and commonsense?

"Your Municipal Corporations are developing such collective characteristics that, in the near future, it is possible we shall have municipal bakehouses, milk and coal supply depots—all managed and controlled in the interests of the people. We have nationalized our elementary education, our workhouses, our asylums, our prisons. Why not nationalize our railways? If it be wise to nationalize our railways, it cannot be unwise to nationalize our coalfields; and if it be wise to nationalize them, it cannot be unwise to nationalize the means of production and exchange in the interests of each nationality; and if it be wise to nationalize them in the common interest of each nationality, it can not be unwise to internationalize them in the common interests of humanity.

"It follows, therefore, that Co-operation, in its ultimate development, is the sovereign remedy for the economic ills and wrongs that are associated with the private ownership of the means of existence. It recognises an identity of common interests in all the essentials of life. It involves the destruction of all artificial barriers. It knows no color, no race; seas and mountains are to it the great highways of comunication, by which shall pass uninterrupted by traiff walls or selfish interests, the fruits of Mother Earth; so that all her sons may be abundantly fed, and when that time comes men will have discovered that Heaven is near at hand!

And so Mote it be!

—Reynolds.

FIXING THE BOUNDARIES

Preliminary to Organization of Rocky Mountain Reserve

The forests of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, set aside a few months ago by the Dominion Government as the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve, have a tremendous influence on the life of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Not only are they valuable for the timber the supply, but their preservation and proper management means much in the was of regulating the flow of the streams which issue from them. For use in irrigation and the generation of power it is desirable to have a steady flow of water—not a torrent in spring, which becomes a dried-up bed in summer. In thus equalizing the flow of water the value of forests at the head waters of streams is universally acknowledged. Of great importance to the agriculture of the prairie, too, is the regulation of the flow of the rivers so as to maintain the level of the moisture in the soil.

The first work undertaken in connection with the reserve was the locating of the boundaries. Two parties of the Dominion Forest Service were engaged all last summer (1910) in marking out the boundaries of the reserve. One of these, under Mr. G. H. Edgecombe, B.Sc., B.Sc.F., worked south from Calgary to the international boundary; the other, under Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, B.Sc., started at Calgary and worked northward to a point almost due west of Lacombe. It is expected that during the coming summer the rest of the eastern boundary of the reserve will be located as far as its northern boundary (some fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton). A full report of the work done during the summer of 1910 has just been published.

Land Included in the Reserve

The boundary as fixed by Order in Council was found to a large extent unsuitable, and the recommended boundary is in almost all cases to the east of it. The main principle followed in fixing the eastern limit was to exclude from the reserve all land suited for farming. The altitude, or height above the sea-level, was another important consideration in fixing the line. Many valleys are included in the reserve which are quite suitable for grazing.

What Fires Have Done

Immense damage has been done to the reserve by forest fires. Probably seventy-five per cent of the area has been burned over. In the north Mr. Caverhill estimates eighty per cent of the country has been burned within the last fifty years—sixty per cent of this area within the past twenty-five years.

The abundance of lodgepole pine (a near relative of the eastern jack, or Banksian pine) and poplar on many tracts in the reserve is a sign of fire having passed over them. These trees are the first to spring up on burned over land and by their rapid growth they distance other trees and form the first forest. In the northern part of the region about seventy-five per cent of the country is covered with a forest of lodgepole pine unmixed with any other species.

Of an area of eight hundred square miles covered by the southern party the distribution of the land was as follows: Timber, 9 per cent; spruce and pine poles (a tree of pole size is one from four to eight inches in diameter), 31 per cent; pine and poplar, 26 per cent; poplar, 10 per cent.; open grazing land, 14 per cent; bare rock, 10 per cent.

Game and Mineral Resources

Game was plentiful in all the region traversed. Bull, cut-throat and grey trout abound in the rivers, and, in their respective districts, duck, grouse and prairie chickens, moose, elk, sheep and many kinds of fur-bearing animals are found.

Among the mineral resources of the country are the coal beds, oil-fields (in the south) and quarries of building stone.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

Bartenders' Local No. 514: Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3.30 p.m. Secretary J. A. Goupill, Waldorf Hotel.

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

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

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

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

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—Local 1220. D. J. Evans, President; F. H. Shaw, Secretary.

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The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

WESTMORELAND, PA., JE RUSKOM V AMERIKE.

Westmoreland je v Amerike, v tej Amerike, o ktorej sa v celo m svete mysli, že je jednou z najsvobodnejších zemí. Je ale len na papieri, v skutočnosti stavaju sa tu veci, ktoré by neboly možné v despotickom Rusku. Je to teraz 15 mesiacov, čo na Westmorelandskej okolici vypuknula stavka banikov. Mali natol'ko "poctivu pracu" že z nej nemohli ani seba uživit', a dielne, v ktorých si touto "poctivou pracou" zaraball biedne živobytie, boly tak isté, že nebolo dna, aby sa tam neprihodilo neštastie. Teda žiadne otročenie a žiadne mordarne, poctiva praca a ešte poctivejše bane. No baníci predsa zastrajkovali, a ešte doposial' štrajkuju. Výsledok tohoto štrajku je doposial' nasledujuci; 21 banikov-stavkarov zabito policajtmi, deputy šerifmi a inými klackarmi; šest' žien, manželiek banikov-stavkarov, zomrelo následkom poranenia, ktorého sa im dostalo už od spomenutých klackarov; štyri deti zomreté z tej samej priciny; vyše 400 mrtvých, nemluvniat, pod 1 rok starých ktoré zomrely následkom nedostatku potravy a prisrešia; tri razy tol'ko zničených malých životov, následkom slabosti matiek, v dobe druhého stavu; viac než 200 banikov-stavakarov t'ažko poraneno brutalnym jednaním policie, tak že títo baníci nikdy nebudu schopní vykonavat' nejaku t'ažšiu pracu; viac než 40 osob, väčšinou ženy, pomiatlo sa na rozume, následkom brutality a terroru, ktorý tam zavledla policia, milicia, deputy šerifovja a kozaci; viac než desat' tisic banikov vyhnato bolo z tohoto okresu následkom persekucie so strany klackarov, ktorých si najala spoločnost'. Títo opustili okolicu bez centa a nutení bali ochlade is rodinami ani zver divo sa potul'ovat'. Zeny zamdlievaly a mnohe sa z toho zblaznily tak že dnes su v ustavoch pre chorom-ysel'ných, a tak padly verejnosti na obtiaž.

Toto je len malička čiastka toho prenasledovania a utrpenia ktorému su baníci na Westmorelandskej okolici vystaveni. Patnast' mesiacov trpia tieto surovosti, patnast' mesiacov stradaju na jedle, šatstve a bývaní, a niet doposial' ufnosti, že stradanie toto bude ukončené. Ešte vždy je tam vyše 10,000 banikov, ktorí so svojimi rodinami bývaju v chatrných stanoch a mizerných drevených šandach, vedl'a tých baní kde predtým v "poctivej praci" hladovali a kde teraz na ich mieste "poctive pracuju" skébi, nad ktorými bdie cela armada ozbrojených otrokarov. A k tomu všetkým vraždam, pachaným na bezbranných robotnikoch, ich ženách a detoch, poji sa ešte ten smutný fakt, že sta a sta žien a mužov bolo zatknuto, do žalara odvlečeno a tam ani so zviératmi bolo s nimi nakladano. President Feehan hovori, že s robotníkmi takto zatknutými bolo hanebne zachadzano a že im bola odopreta akakol-vek obsluha.

Jaké pomery naživaju greensburgski a Westmorelandski robotníci, o tom najlepšie hovori zprava N. P. Weavera, člena Pennsylvanskej federacie prace, ktorý pomery tieto vyšetril a na konvencji všetkých organisovaných robotníkov ktora bola vydrižiavana v Greensburgu, Pa., dna 1, a 2, novembra, 1910, zpravu tuto predostrel. Zprava tato znie:

"Vo Westmorelandskom okrese vypuknula stavka banikov následkom špatných pomerov a mizerného zachadzania s robotníkmi so strany popocanačov. Vyše dvadsat' tisic mužov ich žien a detí stojí dnes v urputnom boji proti kapitalu, v boji za kus chleba v boji za biedny a strastiplný život. Chod'te cez tuto okolicu, a vy tam najdete pomery, nad ktorými sa zhrozíte. Podivajte sa na ich ustarené tvare, na ich vpadlé oči a zhrutené tela, a vy sa nebudete d'alej po pomeroch pýtat'. Podivajte sa len na tie do hnedior znobalené kostry detí, a vy hned' poznate, jako sa tu s týmito otrokmi zachadza. Vy budete slyšat, od mužov, žien alebo detí také veci, že sa nad tým pozastavíte a sami seba sa opýtate; Je to možné, v svobodnej Ameciko, v XX. století, v dobe humanity, krest'anstava a civilisacie? Za to že títo robotníci títo prislušníci l'udskej spoločnosti žiadaju si vačšt kuš chleba pre seba, pre svoje ženy a pre svoje deti, preto su odhodení a odkopnutí, horšie ne½ smraduté a naničhodne odpadky. Miestne i štatne urady v plnom znení vyslyšaly žiadosti majitel'ov o pomoc proti bezbranným banikom a s celou vehemenciou vrhly sa do boja proti vykorist'ovaným banikom; postavily proti nim celu štatnu policiu, upotrebily proti nim všetkých zakonitých i nezakonitých prostriedkov, a aby mohly kapitalu pomocet', neštitily sa ani vraždy. Mnohí boli kopaní, brutalne palicami bití a vraždení. Zalare su preplnenj mužmi, ženami a dietkami na za klade vymyslených žalob."

Francis Feehan, preseda di. triktu čís, 5 U. M. W. of A., hovori v svojej zvlaštnej zprave o pomeroch na Westmorelandskej okolici, pod ohlavením "Inhumanity of Coal Barons, Deputies and State Constabulary" (Nel-udskost'-uhl'obaronov, deputovaných šerifov a štatnych kozakov, následujúce:

"Od tej doby, čo stavka tato vypuknula, banici a ich rodiny boly vystavené tomu najneludskejšiemu zachadzaniu, jakého sa kedy dostalo robotníkovi a jeho rodine, ked' vstupli do boja za vaši kus chleba a za zlepšenie svojich pomerov. Jakonahle bola stavka prehlasena, všetci kompanicki uradníci a l'udia v službach kompanie stojaci siahnuli ku každej znamej methode, aby svornost' a solidaritu stavkujucich zlomili, no títo vzdor tomu stali pevne. Viac neš tisic rodin bolo vypudeno tým najbrutalnejším sposobom.

Nemoc matiek alebo detí nebranila tymto surovcom v ich barbarskom počínaní. Organisacia zaobstarala stany, ale nahonci spoločnosti všetko možné učinili, aby prehovorili farmerov, aby títo nedovolili stany tieto na ich pozemku postavit'.

Sta deputovaných šerifov bolo spoločnost'ami zamestnano, väčšina z nich boli lotri, ktori nemali ani tej najmenšej ucty pred zakonom. Týmto na pomoc bola štatom vyslana do pol'a štatna policia (kozaci). Mnohí z veducich štrajkerov boli brutalne zavraždení, sta stavkarov bolo postreleno a brutalne zmlateno, tak že mnohí su z nich mrzaci na doživotie. Aby sa mohli v krvi štrajkerov kupat', sami usporadovali vzbury medzi štrajkermi a potom ich mlatili ani dobytok. Cinili do stanov štrajkerských pravidelné vypady, kde si počinali ani divosi. V noci, ked' štrajkeri so svojimi rodinami spali, obstupili si nahonči kapitalu štrajkerské leženie a začali na všetky strany strieľat', čim bolo niekol'ko stavkarov zavraždeno. Strajkeri su arresťovaní za ten najmenší priestupok a to samé je činené i s ich ženami a dietkami, tak že okresný žalar bol a je vpravom slova smysle stale prepelný. A v žalari nastava druhé prenasledovanie. Nielen že straž naraba s nimi ani s dobytkom a že strava nie je vobec pre l'udi, ale následkom preplnenia cieľ a špiny v nich nahromadenej mnohí z nich považlive onemocneli a niektorí z toho i zomreli."

Najnovšiu lotrovinu vyviedla banda kompania platených "ozbrojených vrahov" v utorok, dna 9. maja tohoto roku, ked' asi 100 štrajkerov išlo po verejnej ceste na poštu do Luxor, čo je asi 4 míle z Greensburgu. Tam boli títo mužovia zastaveni kozakmi a ozbrojenými deputy šerifmi, ktori im hovorili, že po tej ceste nesmu ist' ani dva kroky d'alej, jestli nechcu sa videt' tam odkial' niet navratu. Muzovia títo išli počuvat' predsedu Jana P. Whitea a podpredsedu Franka Hayesa. Preto si stali do kola a chceli sa poradit', čo by mali urobit'. Ale krvežižniva horda do nich v tom okamziku vrazila i s konmi aked' boli neozbrojení a pokojamilovní baníci "rozprašeni" vysledok toho bol ten, že latý farmer, Frank Ruffner, priatel' štrajkujucich banikov, ležal pri ceste v prekopo s prestrelenými pl'ucami, a jeho brat, John Ruffner bol učinený neškodným asi desiatimi rezmi v tvari, na hlave a inde na tele. John Ruffner je socialistickým kandidatom na urad sheriffa. A tato lotrovska policia mala pravomoc a povýšena bola nad zakon sudcami, jeden z nich je demokrat a druhý republikan, ktori boli zvoleni tymi samými banikmi, ktorým bolo dna 9. maja zapovedano ist' po verejnej ulici. Ovšem, baníci tito nevolili spomenutych sudcov preto, že to bolo ich prosvedčenie, oni ich museli volit'. Uradníci spoločnosti stali v den volieb v budke, kde sa hlasovalo, a oni sami vpisovali na tykety mena týchto sudcov. Tato tyrannia, spachana na robotníkoch počas volieb, bola jednou z pričin tejto stavky.—Rovnost L'udu.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

By Duncan McDonald
(Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers

Never before in the writer's knowledge has the coal business been in such a demoralized condition as at present.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the capitalist press to studiously avoid any reference to the matter the country is at the present time in the throes of an industrial depression, or panic, such as has not been witnessed for many years.

Some ten thousand coal miners are thrown out of work in this state alone, and many of them are in destitute circumstances, and some forty thousand others are working two days per week, or less, and conditions are getting worse.

Imagine a condition where an army of fifty thousand strong honest, able-bodied men, anxious and willing to work, but day after, day, week after week, they wait and wait and wait, and each day the situation becomes more grave and far-reaching.

The small business men are beginning to feel the effects of the panic, the large business houses are complaining, and the bankers are asking what is the matter.

Why don't the mines work? The same complaint comes from every state where coal is mined; the panic is general, and I fear the worst is not yet.

Now what is the matter? Let us see:

The miners of Springfield get 58 7-10 cents per ton for mining coal and are required to pay from $2.50 to $3.50 per ton when they purchase a ton for their own use.

In other words, they get about one-fifth of what they produce, minus the cost of transportating the coal from the face to the surface.

The same companies has been selling coal—screened lump coal—to the railroads at 90 cents per ton.

The shoe workers, with improved machinery, are said to produce twelve pairs of shoes in order to get one pair for themselves, and so on along the line.

As a result, every wholesale and retail store is stocked with goods from cellar to garret which cannot be sold.

Why? Because labor cannot buy back its own product, and as a result the workers are idle and facing starvation, and idleness and poverty begets crime, not because the workers are criminals, but hunger and privation will make a criminal out of the very best intentioned.

After one becomes a criminal and is sentenced to the so-called penal or reformatory institutions, after one is compelled to be a crook in order to eat, after he has brought disgrace on himself and family, then, and not until then, does the state interest itself in the worker by providing him a job.

It interests itself in him by lecturing him with the services of a sky pilot at the expense of the state, teaching him not to violate the laws of God and man and advising him that when he regains his liberty to again search in vain for another job, to again go through the same old routine of searching for some economic master to give him work, providing he is willing to work for one-fifth of the product of his toil.

It teaches him again to go hungry and half clothed in search of a job, to again meet with the same rebuffs, the same obstacles, the same opportunities to starve or steal.

Not until then do we, as a state, interest ourselves in his behalf. What a hollow mockery and shame!

Why cannot the state or nation take up the question of providing him with a job, not by giving him one-fifth of the product of his toil, and save the man from becoming a criminal and make of him a good and useful member of society.

If they can provide him a job of hard labor after they have compelled him to become a criminal why cannot the state or nation provide him with a job before they make a criminal of him?

Will some of the apologists of the present day conditions please answer Will some of those who are ranting against Socialism please explain?

The intelligent worker will not much longer tolerate these conditions—not much longer choose between starvation and crime, when he can remedy these conditions by an intelligent use of the ballot.

The situation is indeed grave and the rumblings of discontent can be heard on every hand, and unless some relief comes soon by concerted action on the part of the workers at the ballot box, then bread riots and worse will ensue and history will repeat itself, and this nation will undergo another revolution.

This time it will be for the final emancipation of the wage slaves of the mine, mill, factory and shop; the right to a job with the full social value of that job without the consent of some master, or being compelled to resort to crime in order to eat.

This period is much closer than many realize.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

" MAD "

..By Wilfrid Moore in "John Bull"..

Yes, I'm mad. Quite mad. Raving, roaring, ravenously mad. Mad as a Red Indian, or a South Sea Cannibal, or a trapped rat, or a free tiger, or a hungry wolf—or a—. Curse you, don't look at me like that. But—no no; don't go away. I want to tell you. I want you to know.

Yes, I killed them. They were mine. What did it matter to anyone? I killed them. I kill them every night. I go through it all again and again, here, on this floor, in this cursed padded cell. Every night. They smile at me now, because they know that I saved them.

They were sweet children, all of them. Four dear bright-faced happy little angel-eyed darlings. Until I fell out of work. Until your class—damn you—hounded me down. No, no, I forgot. I'll not shout again. Listen. I got the "sack." I'd been there twenty years and then they put me off. Twenty years. I knew no other work and could get none. My children got thin, and pale, and miserable, and ill. Once bright-eyed, rosy cheeked happy little scamps became wan, miserable, whining skeletons.

My dear wife worked herself to a sort of ragged ghost. Ha! ha! she did look a freak. Excuse my laughter, but I killed her too, bless her. Yes, I saved her as well. She comes and kisses me every night when I'm curled up in that corner, and we talk, she and I, about the old days. The happy days. The days before I got the sack. Oh, the splendid times we had. The pleasant home-coming from work, the joyous tea-time with my merry, hearty happy children around the table. How she used to tell me of all their dear little funny sayings and doings during the day. Then the game of baiting the bear after tea, with myself as the bear. The romping and laughter, and fun, and noise. And then the bedtime trip upstairs, one on each arm and one on my back.

I know about them, though. I remember them. Oh! yes, I know of them. It was your class who did it. You are smug visitors to this place now come to see that we poor creatures are well done by. Well, hear some wisdom from the lips of a madman. Why don't you see that we are well done by before we get here, and then there'd be fewer patients to visit. Damn you, you are too intent upon —. No, no, I forgot. I'll not rave again. Let me tell you all, now I have started. When I lost my job I lost everything. Work, food, fire, light, love, joy, smiles, comfort, everything that was good to have My furniture went, my clothes, my dear wife's rings. Her wedding ring. All went. When I came home from failure to get work my children did not run to meet me with merry shouts and laughter. They came whining for Bread. Only bread. And I had none. These children who had always had plenty, wanted bread. When I rushed from the house and took some from a baker's shop, they fell on and devoured it like wolves.

You locked me up for taking the bread. And, I had had none. When I came out one of my little ones was dead. Dead! Dead! Dead! You had put him under the ground, and I—his father had not seen him. The neighbors came in to quiet my ravings, but they soon went out again. Ha! ha! They didn't like my looks.

Later, I saw that this little one was better off. He was not suffering now. He was not being starved to death, slowly murdered. He was better off. The kind neighbors were right. He was better off. The others should be better off too.

* * * * *

All night long I sat beside them and kissed their cold clammy faces. I fondled them and nursed them, and sang to them. There they are down there in a row. Look, curse you, look. On that old sack with another old sack over them. That's their bed. All dead. All gone to somewhere better than this. I did it I did it for love of them. I've told you all now. If I could reach you I'd sink my hands into you and tear out your hearts to show you their blackness. You and all your class. Curse you. Damn you. You have—

* * * *

The visitor did not wait to hear any more.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
99	Bankhead	T. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Caughlen, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Wm. Sloan, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2377	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Thos. Clapham, sec., via Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2820	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
1352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2580	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

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

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

Dated the 12th day of June, 1811.

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

NO DISTURBANCE FOR LONG TIME

Canada and the United States Have Been at Peace for a Hundred Years

A century of peace between Canada and the United States is the theme of interviews obtained from several Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell

"All parties fully recognize that political union between the United States and Canada is wholly out of the question. As well ask Michigan to leave the United States and unite her destinies with those of the Dominion as ask Canada to unite hers with those of the United States," said Mr.

HON. MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL

Justice Riddell, of Toronto. "And yet we should not forget that we are in great measure of kindred origin, of the same tongue, of kindred institutions and kindred aspirations. We are, however, on both sides of the line, too prone to dwell on something which is not our true glory. We should all think and say less of warlike prowess exhibited in the past, and think and say more of peace and the many treaties whereby peace was preserved. There are many histories of the War of 1812 but none of the arbitration treaties since 1793; and yet these should be considered the real glory of the past. I know of no more useful project than the publication and circulation among our people of the story of these treaties, the proceedings under them and the splendid result. The mind of our people should be filled with the grandeur of peace, not with the horrors of war. 'Peace on earth.'"

Archibald McGoun, K.C.

"One of the messages to humanity of the Prince of Peace was 'Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace but a sword,'" said Archibald McGoun, K.C., Montreal. "And yet it is only Christianity that can bring peace to nations. The citizens must force their governments to respect the rights of other nations, especially the weak. Foreign policy should be magnanimous, but if magnanimity is met with a hostile return, a great Power must fall back on its inherent force to maintain the just rights of its people. Under Canning, Aberdeen and Gladstone, honest efforts were made in this direction, but the most striking example was the policy of James VI., the great Peacemaker, who was in advance of his time in insisting that even Spaniards were entitled to the observance of international good faith. Lord Mansfield extended the same rule to Pagan nations. The doctrine of Anglo-Saxon supremacy is utterly pernicious. It is an insult not only to other nations, but even to members of other races in the British and American nations. But fraud and corruption, equally with war and violence, are subversive of national peace, and where these are used sentiments are kept alive which will justify resort to war if the injured nation thinks it can be successfully undertaken. Canada must assume no subordinate role. She must have all the attributes of national greatness in her dealings with all other countries, and this is quite attainable as a full partner in the control of the British Empire. Towards the United States we must show, not subservience, but friendliness and a spirit of justice and fair play."

Inspector Hughes

"Throughout the ages it has been the practice of mankind to celebrate the anniversaries of great national achievements, says Inspector Hughes, Toronto, "and of victories which marked epochs in human progress, or which broke some of the bonds of tyranny and gave freedom to a nation or to a race. As the minds of men have grown broader and more accustomed to the vision of the true brotherhood of man, the tendency grows stronger to celebrate the anniversaries of deeds and discoveries which have brought joy and hope and uplift and progress and happiness to the whole of humanity. It is clearly in harmony with the modern ideal to celebrate a century of peace between two great nations and to note the marvellous development made during this wonderful peace epoch. Such a celebration will do much to awaken higher ideals and standards in the minds of men and women throughout the world. The union of two great Anglo-Saxon nations in celebrating the achievements of peace should be a suggestiv example to all nations, and it should reveal more clearly to Great Britain and the United States themselves the highest moral ideal which humanity can yet conceive, which is unity."

PLOWMEN WANT A GRANT

The Ontario Plowmen's Associa i: which was formed recen y, have ask the Minister of Agriculture for incorporation, and also for a grant of $1,0.0

BIG CONE COLLAPSES

The Vesuvius Volcano Has an Uglier Appearance Than Ever

The collapse of the big cone on the main crater of Vesuvius gives the volcano an uglier appearance than ever. Over 1,000 feet of its former majestic summit was blown off by the terrific Easter eruption in 1906, and now another 200 feet has been shorn off its height on the Naples side, and the mass which has tumbled into the crater has left a huge rent 350 yards long and close upon 100 yards wide, leaving the upper station of the funicular railway recently opened by Messrs. Cool, standing on the very verge of the abyss. Any fresh landslide must inevitably engulf the station. It will be realized, therefore, how narrow was the escape of the thirty tourists who were about to ascend to the crater when the collapse occurred. The adjacent towns of Resina and Portici have been smothered with dense smoke and showers of ashes.

THE QUEEN'S JEWELS

She Prizes Most the Brooch King George Gave Her

A diamond brooch, which was King George's first present to her after they became engaged, is the jewel the Queen probably prizes most, at any rate she wears it and the diamond necklace presented to her by Queen Victoria more often than any other of her jewels. The necklace has a special place in her affections because Queen Victoria gave it to her on the occasion of her engagement to King George.

The chain of pearls presented to her Majesty, on her marriage, by the women of twenty-three English counties, is another highly valued piece of jewellery in the Queen's collection. Thirty thousand dollars was subscribed for the purchase of this beautiful gift, but its actual cost was twenty-five thousand dollars, and the balance of the money was, at the Queen's request, presented to certain charities. These pearls are often worn by Queen Mary in the evening.

FOOLED THE YOUNG DOCTOR

How His Advertisement for a Wife Was Treated

The adventure of a young doctor of law, who was anxious to get married, has been the means of causing much laughter in Paris. Through the medium of the Press, the would-be husband set about to find a mate, receiving a number of replies to advertisements inserted in several provincial papers. One of the letters was signed by Mlle. Neclaire, the proprietress in her own right of a chateau near Mauriac, in the Cantal district. The lady declared her readiness to marry, and enclosed the photograph of a very charming girl. Happy at the prospect of meeting his affinity, the young lawyer packed his bag and went to Mauriac. There he learned that the chateau had been in ruins for a century and a half, and that its owner was Mlle. Nectaire, who died rather more than two centuries ago. The photograph which had been sent to him was that of a provincial actress.

ELISA WAS A ROBBER

A sensational trial has just been closed at Geneva with the sentencing of Elisa Baumgartner, of Berne, to 18 months' imprisonment for robbing visitors in hotels. She was a member of an international gang of hotel thieves. It was stated at the trial that the gang committed between 80 and 100 robberies in the leading hotels of Switzerland, Austria, and on the Riviera, to the value of at least $600,000 before being arrested.

KILLED A POLICEMAN

The Paris "Apaches" have killed another policeman—killed him in cold blood and in a street where crowds were passing. The murderers have escaped for the present. For some weeks the police have been looking for a deserter named Durond, who is not only a deserter, but a man of notorious life and an "Apache," who is wanted for a dozen crimes.

PLEASED THE KAISER

According to the Kaiser, Germany has found in Herr Karl Schonherr a dramatist of priceless worth. After seeing Schonherr's "Faith and Fatherlandn" just before he went abroad, the Kaiser sent for the author and complimented him in his customary extravagant fashion. The play, he said, had moved him in a way that hardly any other tragedy had done, while as for the Kaiserin it had affected her to tears.

SWINDLED TWO VIENNESE

A Russian baron has swindled two Viennese out of their gold cigarette cases by pretending to be a relative of the Czar.

Youthful Marriage.

A girl who was unsuccessful in an application to the Long Melford (Suffolk) Bench for a separation from her husband, stated that she married a little over two years ago, when she was fifteen years old.

An Aged Scholar.

Mary Wingrove, who has just died at High Wycombe at the age of eighty-two, enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest Sunday school scholar in England. She regularly attended a Sunday school class up to within a week of her death.

Bank of England Paper

As illustrating the excellence of the paper upon which the Bank of England notes are printed, it is stated that when one of these notes is twisted into a rope it will sustain a weight of 358 lbs.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS FOR SWIFT & COMPANY

TORONTO, July 3.—The World will announce to-morrow that Swift and Co. the big Chicago meat packers, will take over and operate the packing plant of the D. B. Martin Co., at West Toronto, making it their Canadian headquarters. Swift and Co. some time ago secured control of the capital stock of the U. S. yards which adjoin the Martin plant.

TRAGIC STORY OF POOR TICHIT

Unable to Earn an Adequate Livelihood he Threw Himself into the River Seine

The old story of "Hop-o'-My-Thumb" has been repeated under modern conditions in Paris. A few days ago, five little boys, the eldest of them seven and the youngest of them two years old, walked hand in hand about the great hall of the General Post Office in the Rue de Louvre in Paris asking for their father. "Father," the eldest said, "is a postman. He brought us here this morning, left us, saying that he would be back soon, and now the lights are lit father has not returned, and we are hungry." The five children were taken to an office and a meal was given them. The police immediately started a search for the father, and, after a few days, they found him. His name is Tichit, and the story carries its moral with it. Tichit was brought up in a monastic brotherhood, became a novice, but did not become a monk. He left the brotherhood, married, and had five children. To support them and his wife he became a postman in the little town of Sucy-en-Brie, where the cheese comes from, and for some time all went well with him and his little family. But one day the deputy of the district discovered that Tichit was a criminal. He had not stolen, he had not neglected to work, his letters were delivered punctually, and on this head there was no word to be said against him. But Tichit was a criminal for all that. He had committed an unforgivable crime against Socialistic France.

In the evenings he had augmented his slender income by giving private lessons to children in the neighborhood. For a State-employed man to disregard Socialist tyranny and the syndical rights of schoolmasters and to give private lessons is simply anathema.

The Mayor sent for Tichit, and accused him of the crime. The postmaster answered that he had a wife and five children. He was told that he must either give up his postman's work or promise not to teach in future. He gave up the teaching, and a few weeks later he was sent in disgrace to a smaller town—a little place called Boynes in the Seine-et-Oise Department.

It is difficult to keep a wife and five growing boys on an income of less than $200 a year, and he did not keep his wife very long. Mme. Tichit fell ill and died, and the widower's situation became more impossible than ever. He was at his wits' end. He and his boys had lived on next to nothing for a week. There was no money in the house, and the postman could see no way of getting any if he continued to be honest.

So he put honesty aside, slipped into the train for Paris, with his five small boys, managed to evade the ticket collectors, and arriving in Paris, wandered out into the streets, the children trotting after him. For two days the six of them lived on the garments Tichit sold one by one, but he could find no employment and no place in which to live in Paris owing to the little children and his poverty.

Then a few days ago, Tichit, with his five children, went to see M. Puech, who was the responsible Minister for the postal department. Poor Tichit had no half-pence to spend on newspapers. He did not know that there was a ministerial crisis in France, and that Monsieur le Ministre was likely to be busy with his own affairs. He went to the Ministry was sent from room to room and door to door, and finally left in despair and hungrier than ever.

At first he tried to beg, but this revolted him. Unfortunately for his case, so many beggars by profession tell the only story that he had to tell—"No bread to eat, and five motherless boys"—that people proved hard-hearted. And it was then that Tichit, sitting on a stone bench by the Seine, remembered the tale of "Hop-o'-My-Thumb." He varied it a little. He dragged his weary feet and his five boys down to the Rue du Louvre, and lost them in the great hall of the General Post Office instead of in a forest. And some days later the police found Tichit. He is not to be punished by the courts for his desertion of his children, for it was in the River Seine they found him.

WHEN NOT TO SMOKE

Should be Avoided Immediately After Meals, Says The Lancet

"Smoking immediately after a meal, which is usually condemned and consistently practised, is not necessarily injurious. Indeed, in some cases it may prove beneficial. The desire for tobacco felt by many after a hearty meal is no doubt due to its stimulating influence on gastric secretion, and the comfort that follows indulgence is, in part at all events, attributable to the extra fillip given digestion." Such, at any rate, is the view of a medical correspondent who writes to the "Lancet" on the subject. And because in many cases tobacco gives this extra fillip to digestion, smoking after meals is preferable to taking a liquour, the latter being a direct irritant. There are many cases, however, in which smoking should be avoided immediately after meals, and in some cases discontinued altogether. People who, after a hearty meal, suffer from that distressing feeling known as distension, should postpone indulgence in tobacco until some time after the meal, when the digestion is well advanced, and if they suffer from excessive acidity of the stomach should discontinue smoking altogether.

Smoking just before meals is to be deprecated, while smoking just before going to bed is often followed by insomnia, because the stomach gives rise to a sensation of hunger. This distressing consequence may be averted by taking either some light food or a little bicarbonate of soda before retiring to rest.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THERE IS MONEY IN LEDGER ADS.

AROUND TOWN

Likely to be another general election in Great Britain.

Mrs. W. N. Shearer left for Vancouver on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Boss, of Baynes Lake, was in town on Wednesday and Thursday.

Gold leaf, in the hands of artist Hawthorne, decorate the windows of the Home Bank.

The Fernie Opera House is drawing good crowds these evenings and are putting on a good line of pictures.

June 3rd eleven aviators winged across the channel from Calais to Dover without the loss of a single pinion.

W. S. Stanley was up from Cranbrook during the week and arranging to move his family to the Banana Belt.

Mrs. T. Biggs arrived home Friday morning from Vancouver, where she has been wisiting her daughter Mrs. L. Brooks.

P. Kennedy, who has been up to Edmonton for the past few weeks, landed back in town the early part of the week.

Charles Rioux, who was arrested in Hosmer recently, made his escape from the city gaol last Saturday and has not yet been re-arrested.

Mrs. (Dr. Barber has gone for a summer's outing and will visit Vancouver, Seattle and other coast cities before returning home.

LOST—A dark bay pony, branded with three-quarters of a circle on right shoulder and mane cut short. Anyone returning same to J. Biggs, Victoria Avenue will be rewarded. 46-1t-p.

Dockers at Hull, Yorks., have been granted their demands. Railroad employees agreed to strike if called upon to handle goods handled by scabs. Solidarity grows.

Nelson, the Remington typewriter's energetic representative, was in our midst this week advertising the merits of the various well-known machines of this old-established concern.

Methodist Church Ladies' Aid monthly tea will be held on Tuesday next, July 11, from 3 to 6 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Thomas Robertson, Pellatt Avenue, north-end.

A dozen three-linkers visited at Hosmer Tuesday night by the C. N. and McLevin specials, to assist at installations. All report a good time and Maple Leaf Lodge as being a live bunch. (No shipwrecks, collisions, or arrests are reported!)

The Prospector, of Cranbrook, issued a Special Coronation Number which is a very creditable sample of the printers' atr in every department. Illustrations of its representative citizens past, present and future, descriptive sketches accompanied by excellent cuts of scenes in and around Cranbrook furnish the best evidence that the Banana Burg is decidedly on the map.

LastSunday was Decoration Day with the local Odd Fellows and their sister lodge of Rebekah's. The day was ideal and a goodly number gathered at the hall at 2 o'clock, marching from there to the cemetery, led by the Fernie City Band, where some 15 graves were decorated. Quite a large number were gathered at the grave yard to witness the beautiful and impressive ceremony of decoration.

BORN

OWEN—On Monday, July 3rd, 1911, at Fernie, to the wife of "Wes" Owen—a daughter.

Mrs. Fred Vance, who has been holidaying at the coast returned home on Thursday well pleased with her trip.

Rev. Cleal, of Bolton, England, occupied the Baptist Church pulpit in an acceptable manner last Sunday evening. He is a good speaker.

Reports from Hillcrest state that the Arcadian village nestling neath the shadow of the verdue clad, etc., etc., (for further details see prospectus) is the home of a number of miners who are enjoying their vacation by playing football,fishing, gardening and other healthful pursuits.

A political meeting under the auspices of the Fernie Liberal Association will be held in the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, and Dr. Clark, M.P., of Red Deer, Alta., who has made a special study of the subject of Reciprocity, will deliver addresses. Everybody welcome. Seats wil be reserved for ladies and their escorts.

CALGARY TO GOLDEN via THE CROW

The Calgary Automobile Club, according to report, intends to make a trip from their city, leaving about the 10th, by way of the Crow's Nest Pass to Wardner, thence via Forte Steele up the Windermere Valley.

The route is in excellent condition except a few points, and of these we shall, no doubt, have more graphic descriptions from the chauffeurs and their passengers before the journey is ended.

FERNIE OPERA HOUSE

Last Saturday night the skylight of the Fernie Opera House fell down when the evening performance of moving pictures was going on. The house was crowded at the time, but fortunately nobody received serious injury; the worst sufferer, and we believe the only one, was Archie Farquharson, whose bandage gave him the appearance of a wounded soldier. An addle pated chump yelled "Fire!" which might have easily precipitated a panic, and whoever the individual was he deserves a severe castigation. Fortunately he was the only one of the species present, as the balance of the people kept cool.

NEWS OF C. O. D.

C. O. Demourez is still on deck and exploiting his marvellous propeller in Fresno, Cala. He writes that he is still sanguine of ultimate success, and no doubt his many friends who have been associated with him financially for a number of years past in Sandpoint, Kalispell, Fernie, Cranbrook, Moyie as well as those living in those places, the scenes of more recent experience in California, will be delighted when there is a materialization in the shape of profit for the monies expended.

As navigation is daily becoming more aerial probably it would be of a greater advantage to apply the principle to a dirigible rather than to an ocean going craft.

$100,000 REPRESENTS 66,666 LIVES!

The Chinese Mission to the Coronation have brought gifts worth $20,000 from the boy Emperor to the King and Queen.

(Ed. — Twenty thousand pounds means practically One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Patriotism is supposed to signify zeal for the welfare of the people. Strange type this prince must be when, according to recent requests for donations for the famine stricken in China it was stated that $1.50 would save a human life,hence it is a simple arithmetical calculation to figure that $100,000 represents 66,666 lives.

LABOR NOTES
By R. P. P.

The fact that practically every union of wage workers n Brtsh Columbia is officered by Socialist-Unionists is no accident, as lamely pleaded by apologists for the boss. It has been the result of bitter experience with old party dishonest politicians who used to lead the unionists into the shambles of the old-party machine for cash and government jobs. Instead of the Socialists holding office because of indifference upon the part of the "sane and conservative" it is, on the contrary simply because the rank and file awakened to the fact that they were being used as pawns to pull the political (chess) nuts out of the fire, and proceed to elect the whole crooked outfit to oblivion, where they so wholesomely belong. If it will assist the employers' association press apologists any the Socialists herewith challenge the antis to put them to rout. And this because the rank and file are BEHIND the students of the labor movement, and the clean principles that beget clean men and union officers. The Socialist movement will survive because it has something to live for. It is but a reflex of the conditions which brought it, and the men representing it, into being. The "Whistling-to-get-by-the-graveyard" of the old party press is the best evidence possible that the Socialists are becoming a "dangerous factor" to other than working class interests, however. The fact that every fifth elector in British Columbia votes the Socialist ticket may account for some of the anxiety of the bosses' press to see that the old-time standby "union" flunkies get busy and put the Socialists off the man. Too late! Too late!

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One certain result of the general building trades strike in Vancouver will be collective agreements, expiring on a given date, in future. It might be mentioned that this is already the case so far as the allied printing trades are concerned. And that the policy will now be adopted by entire building trades seems a certainty. The allied metal trades, and the allied provisional trades are likewise taking notice.

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It will require more than single tax or the general strike to settle the labor problem. The cause of the present conflict between the two classes has its taproot in the present form of property ownership. Until the mines, mills, railways, factories, etc., become the property of those who do the work the labor market will prevail with all that that implies.

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The Pierpont's bread trust has started in on a little annexation policy of its own, Toronto being made the starting point. It will come west later. The trust magnates are doing some necessary organization work for the social ownership to be.

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"No institution has ever been changed by agreeing with it."—Smith.

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Timothy Eaton and Co. are about to educate the middleclass vendors as to the virtue of "competition is the life of trade." Another departmental store is to be established in Western Canada, this time at Calgary. Vancouver next! Once the production of wealth is pretty well organized, and with the means of distribution placed upon a scientific basis it will become easier to talk collective ownership to any but old-party hired legislators, and the few who own the natural resources of the country.

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"Real estate people are not the only people who talk lots"

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Every age and every class has had its own standard of right and wrong. Ethics and morals, like all other things, have changed and evolved. The past has had its code of morals—formulated by the ruling classes of the past according to that which served their own ends. The present has its code of morality—formulated by the present ruling class and enforced by their hirelings. What the future will bring forward we cannot say. But this at least is certain: That the true revolutionists of to-day understanding that the morality of to-day is the morality of the ruling class of to-day, has about as much respect or regard for it as he has for the orthodox political economy of the same ruling class.—Hibernicus, in Western Clarion.

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Bellingham printers have secured an increase of wages at the hands of the National Arbitration Board of 25 cents per shift; back pay to date from Jan. 1st.

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Italian Laborers of Montreal have organized an association, and will fix a wage scale and working conditions; the founders also declare that the association will "protect new arrivals against labor bureau sharks."

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Phil Obermeyer, Hamilton Herald: "Ottawa labor men, anticipating that that city will be given an additional seat in the House of Commons at the next re-distribution, will make an effort to elect a labor man. The suggestion has been made that the two old parties concede the new seat to a representative of labor. It is to be hoped that the suggestion, if made, will be turned down. If Ottawa labor men cannot elect a man without the help of the Conservatives and Reformers they deserve to go unrepresented. A labor member who owed his election to any such frame-up would be of mighty little use to the people he purported to represent. There is a sufficient of that sort of labor man in the house at the present time.

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W. D. Mahon, general president of the Street Railway Employees' International union, paid Ottawa an official visit last week. The occasion was taken advantage of to go after a number of new members, and soon the union will be in a position to have a say in its business of making the street railway company's busines possible.

Toronto unionists in the building trades announce that there are more than enough job-seekers for the jobs available in the "holy" city. Now, will some kind brother rise in his place and tell us where the "keep-away" sign is to be posted?

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The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, embracing its six branches at Toronto, has voted to affiliate with the District Council. It means eighteen new delegates, representing a membership of over 1,200.

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The International Association of Steam Fitters will hold its 1912 convention at Toronto.

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The bartenders, cooks, waiters and waitresses unions of Vancouver, have formed a local joint executive board to adjudicate all questions arising out of the respective affiliations, though provision is made for local autonomy in purely craft matters. The three latter organizations maintain a joint business agent, and also convenient headquarters. The membership is growing rapidly, and over thirty eating-houses have signed up with the respective unions during the past month.

The first daily newspaper reports of the International Seamen's strike informed the reading public that the gigantic undertaking had proved a "fizzle." A few days later the same press reports "seamens strike assuming serious proportions," and that it had "paralyzed English commerce.' Vancouver unionists will appreciate the significance of such news.

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Edmonton, Alta., Building Trades Council takes the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor a great deal more seriously than a number of other cities that might be mentioned. Because of a squabble at headquarters over fine jurisdictional hair-splitting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have been thrown out of the Building Trades Department, and orders issued to affiliated building trades councils to do likewise. Spokane filed the communication. Lethbridge returned its charter and remained a local council; Vancouver took no action. Many other councils ignored the edict. Edmonton evidently intends to carry out the mandate, and as a consequence the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners "went out" in sympathy with the Brotherhood; action that would surely have taken place in Vancouver had the other trades insisted upon the foolish ruling of headquarters been obeyed. Government can only be carried on with the consent of the governed. Edmonton has plenty of precedents for taking no action, and proceeding to look after its own business in its own way, subject only to sane advice and majority rulings of the parent body. That this course will be pursued is the devout wish of all who understand the necessity for closer federation of labor's forces, the annihilation of jurisdictional disputes ,and the merging rather disintegrating of already too many unions.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Reid) have reason to congratulate themselves upon the growth and development of the organization in Western Canuada. An agreement has been consummated with the government of the Province of Alberta; negotiations are now in progress for a new scale with the municipality of Edmonton; an agreement is in effect between their organization and the B. C. Electric Railway Co., one of the biggest companies operating in British Columbia; negotiations for an agreement with the B. C. Telephone Co., are pending, with good prospects for a "sign-up"; and, in fact, the Electrical Workers have the situation well in hand, so far as their craft is concerned. Talk as one will, "floaters' make the boss sit up and take notice. The linemen are a fighting lot of fenians in the organized labor movement.

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So attractive is the service of the rural militia in Canada that the government was forced to hire 300 or 400 beachcombers to "bring the regiments to full strength" at a recent camping session at Niagara, Ont.

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According to press dispatches from Vienna the Marxian Socialists of Austria have largely increased their representation in parliament at the second ballot in the general elections held June 13. For a movement that is "on the wane" such reports are at least disquieting—to the other fellow.

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Regina, Sask., Trades and Labor Council has shocked the bourgeoise by addressing the following letter to the mayor: "Dear Sir,—With reference to your invite in the public press for labor men to take interest in the coronation day proceedings, I have been instructed to write you and explain that it is the opinion of this council that the coronation of the King is a matter which is of no concern to the working class, and that we, as representatives of that class, have no wish to parade in any affair to which we are indifferent. (Signed) E. COCKS, Secretary."

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A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has been organized at Nanaimo, B. C., by Organizer H. Manson, a member of No. 2 Branch, Vancouver.

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Be of good cheer. The goal marked "Success" is not for the weary and faint of heart. Present day conditions should convince the most skeptical that there can be no halfway measures, no retreat. The issue is clear cut—Success or Annihilation. Which will you choose?—J. J. McNamara.

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The Western Clarion, owned and published by the Socialist party of Canada at Vancouver, will hereafter appear as a monthly in magazine form, instead of a weekly as heretofore. A monthly party bulletin will also be issued.

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The advisability of converting the Western Wage-Earner, a 24-page monthly, owned and issued by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council for the past two years, into a twice-a-month four-page seven-column publication, as a preliminary to a weekly, is now receiving the attention of the executive committee of the central labor body. Recent events in the labor world have shown the necessity of organized labor having a press ofits own.

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"Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures all; and him least who is indifferent about all."—Lavater.

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Experience in Vancouver labor circles seems to justify the contention that the get-rich-quick upstarts are the worst possible type of snob, once an opportunity to parrot the real article is presented.

"Whether the Supreme Court has so decided or not, the trusts are the natural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our constitution will have to accommodate themselves to industrial conditions.—Victor Berger, U. S. A., Socialist Congressman.

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The relationship between capitalist and laborer is the relationship between buyer and seller; each striving to get the most for their commodity, and their interests never identical at any bend of the road.

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So far as British Columbia is concerned the rank and file have ditched old-party politicians as union officers and placed members of the international working class movement on the job, much to the disgust of the employers associations.

NOTICE

Applications are invited from suitable candidates for the position of Secretary-Treasurer and Constable to the Town of Coleman, Alta.

Testimonials and applications to be forwarded not later than 12th July.

HARRY CARK,
Chairman Police Committee

Here it is, Waiting for U

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

WANTED—General Servant; must be good cook; best wages; references required. Address—Mrs. J. A. Torney, Baynes Lake, B. C. 3t-n.r.

LOST

On Thursday between Suddaby's Drug Store and Pellat Avenue East, via P. O. and City Hall, a brooch, circular in shape, outer rim of Scotch pebbles, bloodstone and agate, centre silver thistle, amethyst forming flower. Finder please return same to Miss Daniels, c.o. Wilkes' Boarding House, Pellat Ave. 40-t.f.

WANTED—Girl, for general house work. Apply Mrs. H. W. Herchmer.

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

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday

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

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

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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

Big Mark-down In Corsets

Clearing out lines of standard makes, Corsets that are full value at the regular prices. But to effect a complete sale we have marked the entire lot at a price that positively means a clean swe

95c. for any Corset in the lot

They include values up to $2.00, and all sizes from 19 to 28. This is certainly a rare opportunity, so don't delay as the quantity is limited.

Kimonos

In plain and crepe Jap Silk also in Cotton Crepe, very handsome Persian and Japanese designs, made with low necks, strapped with Persian stripes or plain Ribbon effects. A splendid assortment of medium dark and dainty light colorings. Prices from $2.25 to $12.50 for full dress length. Dressing Jackets $1.25 each.

New Net Waists

made from serviceable Cream Nets, nicely tucked tucked and trimmed; Silk lined; a very dressy Waist for $3.75. Sizes: 34, to 44 bust.

See our Special Line of Lisle Hose for this week, 3 pairs for $1.00. Assorted colors.

Take Notice

From July 17 to 21 you may have the advantage of free consultation on what is best for you in Corsets by Miss Doughty, expert corsetaire for "W. B." Corsets. If you have had difficulty in getting proper comfort from your corsets don't miss this opportunity of securing the right model. No charge for fitting.

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited

EUGENE ELY

The world famous Aviator, will fly at Henderson Park

Lethbridge, Friday, July 14

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

CURTISS AEROPLANE

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

ELY WILL BE SEEN IN HIS

Spiral Glide and Ocean Dip

Two of the most difficult feats ever attempted by any airman

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

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

The Fair Association will hold a Grand Public Dance at Night

WATCH FOR EXCURSION RATES

DO YOU KNOW HIM?

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

Anyone knowing his whereabouts would greatly oblige by giving information to Mr. Thomas Shone, No. 2, Spring Gardens, Philadelphia Fence Houses, Co. Durham, England, or Mr. R. J. Little, P. O. Box 225, Nanaimo, B. C.

For Sale

22 Acres Fruitland at Elkmouth

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