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The District Ledger

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

Vol. IV., No. 48. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JULY 22, 1911. — $1.00 A YEAR

FIRST MAPS ARE READY

Showing Available Lands For Colonization and Farming Pursuits

VICTORIA, July—In accordance with a promise given the public of British Columbia by Hon. William R. Ross upon his acceptance of the responsibilities attaching to the administration of the Department of Lands, there are now almost ready for issue in that Department the four first of a series of pre-emptors' maps of available lands, surveyed, which await colonization and development by new agricultural settlers. The maps in question are based very largely upon the results of the activities of the corps of surveyors which has been employed in the opening north of British Columbia, where the field forces have largely been concentrated of late years in consequence of the assurance of early facilities of communication, for these areas through Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Pacific construction. That mapping the districts had necessarily to await the completion of surveys explains the non-appearance earlier of these eagerly awaited documents.

Of the maps now in hand, sheet 1 deals with the localities in Nechaco Township, and contiguous to the Stuart River; Sheet 2 covering and delineating the locality of the Blackwater. Both of these are now in the hands of the printers and shortly to be issued. Sheet 3, of the Fort George locality, is at present almost complete and Sheet 4, the Stuart Lake section, is well under way.

Necessity for reorganization of the system of land surveys and classifications has long been recognized by the government. The obviously desirable changes require time for their consummation necessarily, but a beginning has been made, in the revision of the instructions this season issued to the surveyors taking the field and in the appointment of an inspector of surveys, in the person of Mr. W. S. Drewry, at present engaged on a first official tour through the Kootenays.

Hereafter surveyors employed under government auspices will be required, insofar as possible, to supplement their field notes with reports, on forms prescribed by the Department of Agriculture, as to temperatures, rainfall, soil characteristics, timber, etc., which information will be tabulated and compiled in ready reference form for the convenience of land seekers.

The force of surveyors at present engaged in field work for the Provincial Department of Lands number some thirty-two parties, these being widely distributed throughout the awakening Northern areas and on the outlying islands, their general assignment being as follows:

P. C. Contes, Cortez Island.
J. H. Brownlee, Cariboo Road.
Green Bros and Burden, Salmon River.
Noel Humphreys, Peace River.
F. Tupper, Peace River.
G. B. Milligan, Peace River.
E. P. Colley, Ootsa Lake.
H. Fry, Nasco River.
A. W. Milligan, Decker Lake.
James Brady, EastKootenay.
John Hirsch, Kitimat.
N. F. Townsend, Kitimat.
F. C. Swannell, Nechaco River.
H. H. Browne, Rupert.
C. de B. Green, Queen Charlotte.
A. W. Harvey, Trombleur Lake.
J. F. Templeton, Horsefly Lake.
P. A. Landry, Lac La Hache.
A. F. Cotton, Stuart River.
Gillespie and Green, Graham Island, North
S'Adney Williams, Quesnel.
Christie and Dawson, North Fork Thompson.
O. B. N. Wilkie, Bear River (Cariboo.)
F. Ritchie, Kitsumkalum.
R. Smith, Canoe River.
T. H. Taylor, Bonaparte River.
W. G. McElhanney, South Fork Fraser.
J. H. Gray, South Fork Fraser (yet to go out.)
S. M. Johnson, Boundary.
C. R. Mincott, Fort George.
K. C. C. Taylor, South Fork Fraser.
M. W. Hewett, South Fork Fraser.

ANNOUNCEMENT

All members of Elk River A. F. and A. M. and sojourning craftsmen are cordially invited to assemble at Masonic Hall, Henderson Block, Victoria Avenue at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, July 23rd for the purpose of attending divine service at Christ Church (Anglican). Of the above please take due notice and govern yourself accordingly.

SETTLEMENT OF WAGES THE PRIME FACTOR

MINISTER KING'S EXPLANATION

Reason Minority Report Was Not Published Earlier--Carter or King Not to Blame

After Secretary Carter had sent in his minority report, actuated by a desire to acquaint the members of District 18 with its contents at the earliest opportunity through the columns of this paper he wired for permission to do so, inasmuch as the report was the property of the department and it was necessary to have consent from that source before reproducing. Below we give the copies of the correspondence on the subject whereby our readers may note that the cause is solely attributable to the telegraph department of the C. P. R. for its non-appearance and that neither the Department of Labor nor A J Carter can be charged with remissness.

Ottawa, July 17, 1911.

My Dear Sir,

I have had brought to my attention some references in the press to the alleged lack of attention give na telegraph message which you sent me on the 5th instant, asking that you might be permitted to make public immediately the minority report which you proposed to me as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been investigating the differences between the Western Coal Operators and their employees. I find, by reference to the Department files that the precise facts were as follows, and shall be much obliged if you will give them due publicity:

Your message was received in Ottawa on the evening of the 5th instant, as follows:

"Banff, Alta., 5th-6
Via Ottawa, Ont., 6th July

"Hon. Mackenzie King, Ottawa.

"Would ask you the privilege of disclosing my report without waiting for return of same from Department. Kindly reply Banff."

"A. J. CARTER."

By my direction the following reply was on July 6th, within a few hours of the receipt of your message, addressed you at Banff as requested:

"Ottawa, July 6th, 1911.

"A. J. Carter, Esq., Banff, Alta.—

"Referring your letter of fifth to Minster respecting publication of report, I am to request you will kindly proceed as may appear most expedient to you.

"F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labor."

On the 7th instant the Department was notified by the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company that the message addressed you at Banff on the preceding day was undelivered, you having left Banff. The Department thereupon requested the Telegraph Company to forward the message to you at Fernie, your home, where it was suggested to the company you could be found or your whereabouts ascertained.

On the 12th instant a message was received from you as follows:

"Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

"On fifth instant I wired you from Banff asking your permission to publish my report to which I have not had a reply. Again I will kindly ask privilege as the men in the district are most anxious.

"A. J. CARTER."

To this the following reply was sent by my instructions:

"Night Lettergram; Ottawa,
July 13, 1911.

"A. J. Carter, Esq., Fernie, B. C.

"Your message to Minister of Lafor of twelfth instant has been received, and in reply I am to state your message of fifth instant from Banff was promptly answered, Minister's authority to publish report if you so desired being given. Telegraph company was requested to secure delivery at Fernie if possible.

"A. F. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labor."

I think you will agree that your original message of the 5th instant had been given proper attention, and that the Department had taken some pains to ascertain where you could be located. In the meantime a certified copy of the report of the Board and the minority report made by yourself as a member of the Board has been forwarded in the customary manner to the parties respectively concerned, that intended for the information of the employees having been sent under registered letter to Mr. W. B. Powell, President of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America at Coleman. I have thought, however, that a copy of the report of the Board as well as of your own minority report may be of service to yourself apart from that formally despatched to Mr. Powell, and I have requested the Deputy Minister to have a copy forwarded by to-day's mail.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labor.

A. J. Carter, Esq., Fernie, B. C.

Fernie, B. G. July 20, 1911.

"A. F. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont:

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 13th accompanied by copy of report at hand.

I will submit the communication to the Executive Board of District 18 for their consideration and doubtless you will hear from them on the subject in the near future.

Yours very truly,
WM. POWELL

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

A regular quarterly meeting of the District Executive Board was held in the Miners' Hall on Friday, July 21 at which were present President W. B. Powell, Vice-President Clem Stubbs, Sec.-Treas. A. J. Carter, Board Members J. O. Jones, Hillcrest; J. E. Smith, Coal Creek; W. Lees, Bankhead; D. McNab, Lethbridge; International Board Members M. Purcell, C. Garner.

After the usual routine had been gone through various matters of importance were discussed, the principal one being the importance of correcting the false impressions that had been scattered broadcast through the press and more recently stated to have been voiced by the Minister of Labor, as to the main point at issue being the "closed" or "open" shop. Finally the District Executive drafted the following message:

"Fernie, B. C., July 21, 1911

"Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

"Newspapers have reported you as stating to the House that the cause of dispute here is the question of 'closed' or 'open' shop, and that settlement of this point would practically settle the strike. Your statement is no doubt founded on the report of Dr. Gordon, which is entirely misleading and untrue. This matter was only referred to casually by the board during the investigation, but would appear to have been made the means of apologising for failure to settle the real cause of dispute, i. e., the question of wages. We have offered at all times to renew old conditions in the matter of closed or open shop providing the wage question can be settled.

Signed, on behalf of the Executive Board,
W. B. POWELL, President.
A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.

Copies of this telegram were likewise sent to the following members of parliament:

A. S. Goodeve, member for East Kootenay.
J. Herron, member for Macleod.
C. A. Magrath, member for Medicine Hat.
M. S. McCarthy, member for Calgary.
Alphonse Verville, member for Maisonneuve.

It was also decided to have representatives attend the Dominion Trade sand Labor Congress to be held in Calgary, September 11.

"Fernie, B. C., July 20th, 1911.

"William Powell, Esq., President, District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.:

Dear Sir.—The Associated Boards of Trade for the Boundary and Kootenay Districts and southern portion of Alberta are holding a meeting in Macleod on Monday next, the 24th inst., at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the strike situation and what steps should be taken towards a speedy resumption of operations in the different mines effected.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fernie Board of Trade, acting on behalf of the Associated Boards of Trade of above Districts, I have been instructed to notify you of such meeting and to invite your representative to be present.

I am,

Yours truly,
G. G. MOFFATT,
Secretary Fernie Board of Trade

The invitation was accepted, and it was agreed that they should be represented.

THE "SQUAW MAN" IS COMING

It is not often that our theatre-going folk have the opportunity of seeing such high-class artists as will appear at the Grand Theatrre on Saturday night, July 29th, and it is to be hoped the theatre will be crowded to capacity. The newspapers from adjacent cities are high in their praise where "The Squaw Man" has been playing to capacity houses and herewith is reproduced a clipping from the Winnipeg Free Press:

"Concensus of opinion at the conclusion of the performance given by "The Squaw Man" company at the Walker Theatre last night was by far and away the best seen at the theatre since it was built, and the company is to be congratulated upon having given the most complete satisfaction. "The Squaw Man" was the title of the play; the story told was powerful and full of human interest, the interpretation given by the artists left nothing to be desired. To single out one artist for special mention would be an invidious proceeding, for the company was well balanced and each one performed his or her allotted task with true and histrionic ability. Utterly devoid of centention or artifice, sometimes more than a succession of profoundly realistic scenes transferred from life to the stage. The play proved a vital source of inspiration alike to actor and producer. Hand in hand with the playwright goes the player, both seeking truth with an almost sacred art; both striving to place before the public an unflinching lesson in sincerity and an irresistible appeal to sympathy. Every detail even to the very words, the characters exchanged with each other sotto voce at the back of he stage seemed to be scrupulously considered, and the impression was one of refreshing spontaneity. There were many strong situations, and the scenes in the second act, which handled less carefully would have resulted in a coarse burlesque, ascended to the highest of superb melodrama. It was an enjoyable and delightful performance and found favor with a very large audience who witnessed it which augers well for the engagement of the company."

Rev. J. P. Westman, Field Secretary for Sunday School and Young People's Societies of the Methodist Church in Alta., and B. C., will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and at 2.30 p.m. he will address the Sunday School.

S. S. PICNIC A SUCCESS

Church of England Give Youngsters Annual Good Outing

On Wednesday the Sunday School picnic and sports of Christ Church (Anglican) were held in the Fernie City Park and was most thoroughly enjoyed by all participants, not a single accident to mar the entire proceedings save of course the slaughter of a very few mosquitoes. Great interest was taken in the various contests but the palm for excitement must most assuredly be given to the Married Ladies' Race in which five ladies engaged, but Mrs. Bolderston fought hotly for first place, closely followed by Mrs. Meadows.

The successful ones in the other fetures were as follows:

Teachers' Race—1, Miss Walton; 2, Miss Bock; 3, Miss A. Walton.

Married Ladies' Race—Mrs. Bolderston; 2, Mrs. Meadows.

Boys' Race.—1, S. Mold; 2, A. Lane; 3, E. Reece.

Small Boys' Race.—1, Tom Dewsbury; 2, B. Wallace; B. Lock and A. Anton tied for third.

Small Boys' Race II.—1, E. Lane; 2, E. Quail; 3, J. Reynolds.

Long Jump—1, S. Mold; 2, A. Lane; 3, E. Reece.

High Jump—1, A. Lane; 2, S. Mold; 3, E. Reece.

Girls' Race—1, E. Dewsbury; 2, M. Anton; 3, P. Chipperfield.

Small Girls' Race—1, W. Brackley; 2, A. Anton; 3, L. Bullen.

Tots' Race—1, W. Lane; 2, E. Meadows; 3, J. Mercer.

Tug of War—E. Reece's Team (A. Lane, G. Quail, W. Boggs, H. Jones) won.

After the distribution of prizes the inner man (likewise the inner woman) was well attended to and the entire assembly were grouped and a picture taken by the Rev. W. M. Walton.

Incidentally may mention that the beauty of the park was quite frequently commented upon and should become a favorite resort for Fernites when the various needed improvements have been consummated.

WEDDING

On Wednesday afternoon at the Methodist Parsonage, the Rev. J. F. Dimmick united Wm. H. Clarke and Olive Hansen, both of Calgary, in the bonds of matrimony.

After spending their honeymoon here among friends of Mrs. Clarke's, the happy couple return to their home in Calgary.

A GUIDE FOR UNION MEN

We have this week received a copy of the Western Canada League Workers Association in which are the names of the various labor organizations together with a number of cuts of prominent union officials which are, in the main good, but the one labeled (or libeled, would probably be the better term) J. A. McKinnon, of Rossland, we would have mistaken for a palster cast of Benjamin Franklin or the death mask of Napoleon Buonaparte, if the typo had not put the slug underneath.

Go after them, Mac for a disfiguration of physog.

BAND CHANGES DAY OF PLAYING

The Fernie Band will not play next Sunday owing to the sickness of several members, but it is expected that they will turn out Thursday following.

BELLEVUE RELIEF FUND

Bellevue, July 18th, 1911

Total receipts to date	$5,398.13
" Expenditure	2,788.85
" Balance	2,609.28

JAMES BURKE
Secretary

DIED

On Monday, 17th, at her home in West Fernie, Mrs. Mary Andrews, in her 67th year.

The deceased lady was a native of England and one of the first white women residents of Fernie. She came here in 1898 and was then Mrs. Hennessy; was later widowed and married a Mr. Wales, who likewise died, subsequently she became Mrs. Andrews.

Services, which were largely attended by many of the old residents acquainted with the lady, were held on Tuesday at her residence, Rev. J. F. Dimmick officiating.

SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Fernie's Assessment is Two and a Half Millions

The board consisting of Mayor Blenell, Aldermen Graham, McIntyre, Wallace and Robertson held two sessions for the purpose of hearing complaints regarding the assessment upon holders of city property; there were over 40 petitioners.

The first night (Wednesday) small reductions were made to private property holders whose assessments were not according to what they considered equitable.

Thursday's proceedings were dealing with the larger holders.

Settlement was made with the C. P. R. on the basis of $8,000 a mile on trackage for main line and $3,000 for side track.

The valuation on the right of way was fixed at $100.

The Great Northern rate was fixed at $7,00 a mile for the main line and $3,000 for side tracks. The difference of $1,000 a mile is accounted for by the fact that the steel is of lighter weight and consequently less value than that of the C. P. R.

Crow's Nest Pass Holdings outside the city limits but within the school district were estimated on a basis of $500 an acre.

Approximately the total appraisement was on a valuation of two and a half millions or an increase of about $300,000 over its predecessor.

W. GOUTHRO COMES BACK

W. Gouthro, well known along the Pass, with headquarters in Hillcrest, was a visitor in town this week after his trip to his old home in the East, when he visited Toronto, Montreal, Boston, (Mass), and other U. S. cities.

He looks in first class physical condition and reports having thoroughly enjoyed himself but notes that great changes have taken place since his departure 15 years ago.

TODD BLOCK IS SOLD

Real Estate in Fernie is Good Investment--A Good Price Paid

That Fernie is quiet both in business and police circles none will deny, this dormant state of things is found throughout the entire coal mining region, because of inactivity, but that this is only transitory and will not materially affect the future we most emphatically assert. That some of the blue ruin croakers may be sceptical and with an "I'm-from-Missouri" air ask for proof, will state that the unbounded stores of wealth contained in the hills throughout south-east Kootenay and Southern Alberta must be exploited in their development and expansion result whereby existing owns will increase their populations and new ones spring into being.

As an evidence that this opinion is shared by those who are willing to back up their judgment in cold cash, Mr. E. C. Lyons this week made the sale of the Todd Block situate on Victoria Ave. to the well-known firm of Dobson and Willingham for a consideration approximating $17,000.

COAL MINER RAPS STRIKE COMMISSION

Shows How It Works Against Miners In Anthracite Regions

By M. A. Nash

Of late the representatives of the anthracite interests are speaking in high praise of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and in most favorable terms of the work of the Conciliation Board, stating that nearly all grievances at the mines are settled by the board and that only on rare occasions was it necessary to appeal to an umpire.

In support of this statement they refer to the decrease in the number of grievances brought before said board during the past three years, as if it had created a feeling of cordiality between employer and employee. Far from it. They are trying to bring grist to their own mill, and no doubt they will encourage a renewal of the present agreement next April.

Foolish would it be for them not to, as a renewal would mean a small minority of mine workers (union men) guaranteeing peace to their employers and giving them the privilege of reducing our wages, as they have done in the past, by bringing our work into competition with the work of non-union men.

Why Grievances Have "Decreased."

The reason for the decrease in the number of grievances brought to the attention of the board is not because they do not exist, or that we have fraternized. It is owing to the award being impracticable, which is not to be expected, as not one of the Coal Strike Commission ever worked in a coal mine, and while they may have been actuated by honest motives, it should be evident to the dullest intellect that they were incapable of justly determining the questions before them.

This impracticable composition created what is known by that high-sounding though misleading term, a Conciliation Board. Through its tardiness it has proven to be a Dead Sea apple to our organization. It is the instrument that has strangled our movement and dampened the ardor of those who are still in our ranks.

How Grievances Are Disposed Of

For instance, grievance No. 182 commenced December 1, 1909, now in the hands of an umpire; of eight men directly interested five are now working for another firm. Grievance No. 192 was brought before the board in June 1910, not yet settled, aggrieved working for another company; also grievance No. 197, reported September 1, 1910, not settled these concerned not employed by defendant company, and regardless of what disposition the board may make of this case the work to which these men desired to be reinstated is practically finished.

If the board consisted of six practical coal miners they could go to the scene of trouble and accelerate the the adjustment of disputes. If this were done the board would have thousands of grievances to remedy. As it is now the board's remedy is worse than the disease.

CHRIST CHURCH

On Sunday, July 23rd, at the evening service 7.30 p.m., Elk River Lodge A. F. and A. M. will attend in a body when special music will be rendered and a sermon appropriate to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Walton. Subject: "The Symbolism of the Cross."

Majority Report Re Investigation

OTTAWA, July 14—The following is the complete report of the majority of the Conciliation Board dealing with the trouble between the operators and coal miners in Alberta and B. C.:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of the differences between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, your board respectfully presents the following report:

Historical Sketch

During the years 1909 and 1910 The Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America had been conducting operations under an agreement which terminated March 31st, 1911. Under the terms of this agreement, a conference was held at Calgary, Alberta, thirty days prior to the date of expiration of this agreement, to negotiate a new agreement. The conference proved fruitless, the agreement lapsed on March 31st, 1911, and immediately the miners throughout practically the whole district covered by the eighteen mines, ceased work. The Department of Labor immediately offered a conciliation board; the parties finally accepted. The board was constituted with A. J. Carter, of Fernie, representing the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Colin Macleod, of Macleod, Alta., representing the Western Coal Operators' Association, and Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, as chairman.

The board convened at Lethbridge, on April 26th, continued in session until May 12, and adjourned; reconvened at Coleman on June 8, and finally adjourned in Banff on July 9th, 1911.

The board regrets its inability to present an unanimous report. A. J. Carter being unable to accept the proposed wage scale, will present a minority report. The board further deeply regrets that the utmost diligence and care in the securing and weighing of evidence secured during the investigation and after the most strenuous and prolonged efforts to harmonize the opinions and attitudes of the parties, that it is forced to report a failure in this respect, in that neither of the parties is prepared to accept the finding of the board. It is however, the conviction of the board, that after due consideration of the equity of the decision and of the effect of this, the parties will come to an agreement upon the basis suggested.

The problems confronting the board in dealing with this dispute were so intricate and varied and the issues involved so vast and far reaching, that the time consumed was far beyond the expectation of any of the members. But having entered upon the task it was felt that anything but the most thorough and exhaustive investigation would satisfy neither the board itself nor the department nor the country at large. In conducting the work the board placed itself entirely at the disposal of the parties in seeking to possess itself of the fullest data upon every point. Every mine was visited, every witness called, every grievance probed as each party desired. Sworn documents taken from the company's books were presented, payrolls were examined, mine officials and union officials were put on the stand, sanitation was inspected, the cost of living and the cost of coal production, tonnage output of the mines, and selling prices of coal and markets, relation of coal companies to railway companies; these and all cognate matters at the instigation of the parties and on its own motion the board faithfully and fearlessly investigated. No information was refused by either party, no enquiry burked.

When it is remembered that in the Western Coal Operators' Association there are eighteen mines represented working lignite, bituminous and anthracite fields, differing in methods of working and character of seams, with a capital of forty million ($40,000,000) dollars, and in the United Mine Workers of America there are 18 locals, each with its own set of claims and grievances and all united in common claims, it will not be difficult to understand why the board found it necessary to extend the time of its labors to such a length.

Throughout this investigation the board has set itself to discover the causes of this perennial strife between the parties to this dispute, feeling that there must be some deep-rooted reason for divergence of opinion simply that is explicable and yields to reasonable negotiations, but for the spirit of hostility approaching to bitterness, and of distrust that clouds their every relation.

Many grievances of the miners were reported arising from conditions of work, interpretation of agreement, discriminations, etc., due in some cases to misunderstanding, in some to petty tyranny of subordinate officials, in some to mismanagement of mines and in some again to unwise interference of union officials. At this point the board ventures the opinion that a stupid or unsympathetic pit boss or foreman may work great injury to a mine and should be removed, and a meddlesome secretary of a local union can with the greatest ease keep a camp in a state of turmoil. His local should deal with him. We venture the further opinion that in the best managed mines there were fewer causes of complaint. These grievances, while individually of comparative insignificance, cumulatively furnish a mass of inflammable material for strike conflagrations. They ought to be dealt with promptly and settled without delay.

But these grievances while they account for local irritation, do not explain the phenomena of recurring strikes, persistent antagonism and suspicion, impossibility of mutual concessions, etc., that have marked the relations between the parties during the past year. What is the cause? Grievances, annoying as they may be, never appear at the meetings of the scale committee where agreements are discussed. Differences of opinion on a wage question is inevitable, but yield to negotiation by reasonable men. What is the cause of this deplorable feeling? The effects are serious enough to concern thoughtful men all over the country. The situation has become intolerable. The question is not solely for the parties primarily concerned, and their interests, vast though they may be, but for that third party with their immensely greater interests who, unable to protect themselves from loss and suffering, are wholly at the mercy of those who let loose at this biennial flood, misery and strife. Why is this? A study of the Calgary conference sets forth one chief cause in clear light. For thirty days the parties sat in conference so called, unable to achieve a single item in advance. What blocked the way? The general provisions, especially the "check-off." What is this "check-off"? It is a plan, by which the companies agree to collect the union dues, assessments, fines, etc., from the employees affected. This plan, which seems to be peculiar to the coal mining industry, has found place in practically all the districts in the U.S.A. where the U.M.W. of A. are in existence, is recognized in the statutes of Alberta and has been in operation in all the mines represented in the Western C. O. Association. Why then should the "check off" clause become the bete noir of every conference? Simply because in the "check off" is involved the question of the "open" or "closed" shop, as also the development, not the existence of the union. A certain variety of "check off" clause the operators will accept, though grudgingly, perhaps, but a particular form of "check off" the operators resolutely refuse and the union as resolutely demands. And why? Because in this particular form of check off clause both the union and the operators believe they see the closing of the door. At every conference both parties sit with their eyes upon the door. Let it move ever so little open or shut, and the guns are out. And this in the face of the extraordinary fact that the union frankly and fully concede the "open shop," and the no less extraordinary fact that the operators frankly and fully concede to the union the right to exist and develop itself among their employees. Thus the union professing the policy of their open door gently proceed to close it a little and are surprised and grieved to find behind that door the whole body of the operators shoving for dear life. Meanwhile the third party, the people of Canada, gaze and suffer. If the shop is open, why bother with the door? A little more sincerity on the part of both parties would eradicate what, in the opinion of the board, is deep rooted cause of this continuous strife and would effectually remove the inability of the parties to rationally negotiate an agreement. Settle the "open shop" question, and that of the right of the union to exist and to exercise its proper functions, and there will be little difficulty in finding clear and adequate words with which to frame an acceptable "check off" clause with those clauses germain to this, viz.: those dealing with mine management, union jurisdiction, discrimination, etc.

The board therefore suggests that both parties frankly come out into the open in regard to the principle of the "open shop' and in regard to the right of the union to exist and exercise its functions, and then there will be no difficulty in drafting the clauses named above. The operators must remember that a mine is not a hole in the ground with coal in it, but is an industry producing coal for the market in co-operation with labor, and the miners must remember that there are no coal mines unless the mines are in operation.

On this question of wages, the board discovered wide divergence of opinion, but as the investigation proceeded certain striking features emerged upon the field of enquiry and prominent amongst these are abnormally low day wage scale and an abnormally high wage for men engaged in pillar coal. Then too, there was brought out into clear prominence the startling fact that out of the 18 companies, only four have paid any dividends, and these four only intermittently, while during the last two years probably two-thirds of the mines have been operated at a loss.

The board came across the impression, not only among the miners but also in the community generally, that this was due in some cases to mismanagement and in others to collision with railway companies. It is true there are instances of loss due to mismanagement and to unhappy experiment, but this is only true to a comparatively slight extent. As to railway influence, the board was unable to discover that such influence was used to depress the cost prices of coal or to increase the cost of production. There are instances where a railway company secures the lowest rate on coal, but this is to be accounted for by the common business custom of giving a better rate where the whole output is purchased and where the security is absolute. The board is of the opinion that most of the coal mines in this district cannot without loss increase the cost of production. It is obvious that this fact has a profound influence upon the question of wages, but it is equally obvious that in certain cases this influence must be steadily resisted. When the question for instance is one of living wage, the ability of a mine to pay must be disregarded from the simple consideration that while it cannot be shown to be an absolute necessity that a particular mine should be worked, it is clearly evident that the wages a man receives must be such as to support himself and his family in decency and comfort.

In coming to a finding upon the wage scale the board was goverened by certain well defined principles:

1. A living wage is a necessity.

2. In mines operating under the same association and within the jurisdiction of the same labor union, uniformity should prevail.

3. In the same mining camp equalization of wages should be sought.

4. After passing the limit of the living wage the financial standing of the company should be considered.

In the application of these principles to the day wage scale the board found little difficulty. The rates for both inside and outside day men were obviously too low. The board therefore suggests the advance mentioned in the schedule below.

In approaching the contract rates the board experienced more difficulty. Here a great variety was discovered in the wages paid for the same class of work, for instance, the average wage for contract miners steadily employed in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's mines stands on $3.54 per day, this being the lowest average in the district. This low rate is partially accounted for by the fact that the character of the mining in the mines seems to demand less highly skilled labor. In other mines general average on all contract miners for a year showed such variation as to indicate in the figures $3.98, $4.62, $5.61, and $6.00 per day. This variation is to be accounted for partly by a difference in the contract rates in different mines and largely by the character of the seam and the method of working. The board felt little difficulty in deciding that an average over a mine for contract miners of $3.84 per day was too low, and hence the suggestion that the rates prevailing in the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's mines should be advanced 3 per cent. A higher advance might have been suggested in the day wage which in this particular mine would affect a very considerable proportion of the pay roll.

In considering the earnings of contract miners in the same mine, the board made another striking discovery, namely, that the miners engaged in pillars earned wages far in excess of those earned in other kinds of work. The following table of average net daily earnings will illustrate these differences:

Average Net Daily Earnings Per Day Per Man for the Year 1910

West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Bellevue Mine

Breasts (upon pitch)	$4.89 per day
Breasts (across pitch)	4.74 per day
Pillars	8.80 per day
Development	4.09 per day
Total contract	5.46 per day

Blairmore Mine

Rooms	$5.22 per day
Pillars	12.31 per day
Development	8.95 per day
Total contract	6.00 per day

Lille Mine

Breasts	$3.33 per day
Pillars	5.04 per day
Development	6.24 per day
Total contract	4.62 per day

International Coal and Coke Co. Ltd., Coleman Mine, No. 2 Seam

Rooms	$4.44 per day
Pillars	6.56 per day
Entry	4.93 per day
Total contract	5.38 per day

No. 4 Seam

Rooms	$5.76 per day
Pillars	6.66 per day
Entry	4.98 per day
Total contract	6.16 per day
Total both seams	5.61 per day

Bankhead Mines Ltd., Bankhead Mine

Gangways	$7.01 per day
Counters	5.31 per day
Chutes	4.37 per day
Breasts	4.36 per day
Cross cuts	4.30 per day
Pillars	7.37 per day
Average earnings	5.20 per day

(The price in each case is net)

In support of a claim for these high averages two facts must be remembered; first, that this pillar work is recognized as more dangerous, and as therefore demanding more highly skilled men, and second, that it appears to be an established rule, though perhaps not invariable, that men who carry up the rooms have their turn at the pillars. But even with these facts in mind, the board could not bring itself to justify a condition of things that resulted in such remarkable discrepancies between men engaged in the same mine. These discrepancies stand out more strikingly when the individual earning are considered. In one mine whose general daily average net wage for the whole mine is $5.61 per day in one instance individual net daily run up to $10.13 per day for the year, and in the same mine twenty men show daily average net earnings of $6.72 to $10.31, the lowest daily average in the same mine being $4.01 per day. In another mine where the average net daily earnings from contract men for the year are $6.00 per day, the individual earnings of men steadily employed show a variation of from $3 to $17, $19 and even $20 per day. Indeed, the records show a miner earning for four days a daily average of $44.72. In this same mine 53 men received for the year 1910 net earnings of over $1,000 each. These figures found in documents only attested as being extracted from the companies' pay rolls impressed the board not so much with the fact that unduly high wages were being paid, but that rates that permit such extraordinary variations in earnings in the same mine demand readjustment. The board therefore suggests that the rate for pillar work be reduced. Hence the differential mentioned in the schedule below of five cents to seven cents as may be decided.

A strong plea was made for a general advance in contract rates throughout the district, but with the exception of Lille mine, where readjustment will mean advance, the board could not see its way to yield to the demand for a general increase of the contract rates, in the face of the high averages prevailing throughout the district, with the exceptions noted.

The board might have considered an advance in the case of Michel with a daily average of $3.00 for all contract miners and of Fernie with a daily average of $3.98 for the year 1910, though these rates can hardly be claimed as below living wages, were it not for the peculiarly trying conditions of the company, and for the strong declaration of the manager that by the introduction of new methods he expects to be able to increase the earnings of the men from ten per cent.

The general result of the acceptance of the schedule of wages below would be an increase in day wages amounting to about $280,000 and a reduction by pillar differential of $46,180 per annum over the district, a net increase in the companies' pay roll of $233,820. But though this may appear a somewhat heavy increase the board feels that the wages will be more equitably distributed than formerly, the lowest paid men being increased and the highest paid reduced.

The sanitation of the various mining camps came under the general careful investigation of the board. In a number of camps sanitation has received careful consideration of the companies, but in regard to the sanitary conditions in others the chairman found it necessary to call the attention of the local and provincial authorities to the deplorable state of neglect or ordinary precautions against disease, dirt and overcrowding. A company giving but a perfunctory attention to these matters lays itself open to the most serious condemnation of its employees.

The board cannot but express its profound regret that nowhere could it discern indications of any sincere and earnest attempt on the part of the local union to promote the social, moral and intellectual wellbeing of the workers in the mines.

The board further regrets that by the action of the parties in declining the suggested schedule of wages it was prevented from offering its assistance in preparing an agreement which it is believed would do much to remove the cause of grievance clarified ambiguity of expression and altogether make for the harmonious co-operation of the parties in the working of the mines.

The board is convinced however, that with a clear and definite understanding upon the question of the "open shop" and an acceptance of the suggested wage schedule an agreement can be made satisfactory to both parties.

The following is the schedule of wages suggested:

1. That the day wage scale be increased as follows: 10 per cent advance up to $3 inclusive, 8 per cent. advance from $3 to $3.50, the latter inclusive, 5 per cent advance above $3.50.

2. A differential of 5c. to 7c. per ton in all pillars presently without differential, the application to be by mutual consent.

3. An adjustment of rate at Lille Mine so as to make the rate proportionate to the size of the seam.

4. An advance of 3 per cent on contract rates at Lethbridge.

5. All other contract rates to remain unchanged.

I have presented the above as the majority report of the board, Mr. Macleod being in full accord therewith, with the exceptions noted in his subjoined statement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. W. GORDON
Chairman.

I concur with the award of the chairman with the following exceptions

(a) In clause one of the schedule of wages the word "inclusive" should read "exclusive."

(b) In clause 2 the figure "7" should read "12."

(Signed) COLIN MACLEOD

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Sale Price ..... 15c. to 25c.

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Men's Hats, all kinds, all styles, best grades; values up to $4.50
Sale Price ..... $1 to $2.75

Men's Suspenders, "President," "Policeman," and other high grade makes; values up to 90c.
Sale Price ..... 25c. to 50c.

Mens' Underwear, wool, cotton, cashmere, lyle and fleece-lined; can't be beaten for finish and quality; two-piece suits; values up to $4.50
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Boys' Shirts and Waists, various sizes and colors, values up to $1.50
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QUACK DOCTORS OF ECONOMICS

WE don't care whether the mineworkers starve to death or not; we have nothing whatever to say regarding the conditions under which they exist, whether the operators are telling the truth about their inability to pay more wages and derive profit from the sale of coal, it is none of our business, but this we do know, and that is the CONSUMERS NEED COAL.

To compel the miners to return to work for our benefit regardless of their own welfare, even if they offer to work for a dollar a day in the harvest field by refusing to hire them and by so doing prolong the strike to the injury of the consumer is practically the purport of the statement credited in the Calgary press to Mr. Johnson, a member of the Board of Trade of that city and self-styled spokesman for the public!

Now, the above is not the manner in which he clothed his language it is true, but stripped of all veneer it accurately represents the interpretation to be conveyed.

An editorial in the Winnipeg Telegram, however, is entitled to the laurel wreath of fame for its suggestion as to the most efficacious method of settling the dificulties between the mine workers and the operators, which boiled down is: Take the heads of the two senseless combatants and knock them together, if this does not have the effect desired then the general public, losing its temper, will do something that will be serious for both owners and employees.

These outspoken expressions of opinion are certainly refreshing, clearly proving that they who give them utterance state in so many words—So long as I get what I want it does not signify what happens to the other fellow, but if I don't, then look out for my censure.

It is remarkable that they who display this spirit of selfishness fail to recognize that it is a like one that influences the actions of others than themselves including operators and mineworkers who, by the way are also an integral part of the much incensed public.

Considerable alarm is felt about the possible and even the probable suffering that will ensue if the coal situation should not be relieved before the advent of winter. **This is quite natural.**

The mine workers, anxious for their own well-being and those dependent upon them, realizing that a decent standard of living cannot be maintained on the present rates of pay received for the sale of their labor energy and, finding all efforts to obtain the same unavailable, determine to refrain from working, preferring to struggle rather than submit supinely. **This is quite natural.**

Mackenzie King, at the session of the House on Wednesday, replying to A. S. Goodeve's comments relative to the strike and the failure of the Conciliation Board to accomplish anything definite, expressed surprise that any attempt to make party capital should be made by members of the opposition. Buncombe and humbug! Had the positions been reversed it would have been simply a case of ditto.

The simulated astonishment and hypocritical cant deceives nobody with a claim to even a modicum of intellect, but then the amenities must be observed though the heaven fall.

We might exclaim with Shylock: "A Daniel come to judgment! Oh! wise young man, how I do honor thee.' In copy of press report we read: Mr King: . . . . suggested that the people of the four provinces affected take steps to make provisions for a supply of coal, so that the danger of a shortage might be minimized."

What stupendous; nay, one might almost say what seismic disturbance must have happened to the convolutions of a brain from whose inner recesses could emanate a solution so neoteric. Unfortunately there is an obstacle which may be symbolized by "First catch your hare, then cook him."

George Taylor (conservative), Leeds, Ont., said that if Mr. King had taken his advice two years ago there would have been no trouble now.

Mr. King stated that his recollection of the advice was that the miners be forced to work at "the point of the bayonet."

"Better that," replied Mr. Taylor, "than to have people dying of cold and hunger."

This individual must be an atavistic specimen of the Elizabethian epoch when laborers who left a master without permission were branded, and if they persisted in their evasion subject to capital punishment.

As a contrast, what a fearful uproar there would have been heard from all sides of the house, regardless of party capital, if a labor or radical member had had the temerity to suggest that the government authorities should assail the coffers of the coal corporations, take therefrom the amount necessary to accede to the demands of the mine workers, even if accompanied by an undertaking duly signed, sealed and delivered to charge an amount in excess of the then prevailing prices sufficient to reimburse the mine owners. Where is the logical difference?

To whip the workers into subjection either by force of arms, starvation or some other direful measures is both openly and tacitly espoused, and then superficial observers feign surprise if the members of the working class show bitterness in their language when resenting the vicious attacks made upon them.

Tactless individuals of the Taylor type are a menace to their party, and should be cautioned by their leaders, as by such bluntness they open the eyes of the myopic members of the working class and alienate their sympathy when elections come around and votes are necessary to return the candidates of the party to Parliament.

It is epic to recount the steadfastness of purpose of the Old Guard who at Waterloo preferred death to surrender, but in the prosaic today it is quite in order to treat with contumely and epithets those that prefer to fight for a few crumbs for themselves and loved ones rather than suffer that the prop that does sustain their house be knocked from under. Although criticising the actions of the Taylor brand of politicians he is justly entitled to a meed of praise from those blind voters still retaining a belief in the identity of interests existing between Labor and Capital.

Merely to denounce is an easy matter, but to advance a means whereby the difficulty may be overcome would be more satisfactory and we are quite free to acknowledge that a permanent basis cannot be reached under the present system but a temporary truce may be arrived at by granting the very reasonable demands of the men and debiting the sorely aggrieved public with the advance.

Those who make the laws enabling a few individuals to own those commodities of common need or in other words sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, ought not to squeal when the result of their fatuousness acts as a boomerang.

To place power voluntarily in the hands of individuals and then when they exercise it to the detriment of the givers, the latter to blame everybody but their own shortsightedness is the acme of folly and yet these lessons dearly bought though they may be, are essential to create an awakening.

THE STRIKE AND THE LEMIEUX ACT

MUCH has been said in the press about the value of the Lemieux Act, opinions for and against differing largely in accordance with the respective political color of the publications.

In so far as the present coal strike is concerned neither praise nor blame can be laid at the door of the Lemieux Act, for the very simple reason that it was in nowise applicable thereto.

The appointment of the Board of Conciliation, although it is called for under the provisions of the Act, was in this instance independent thereof, because the cantractual obligations entered into between the two parties expired March 31st.

The Lemieux Act is only applicable during the life of an agreement and no amendment thereto can be equitably made compelling either party to a continuance of relationship when the time specified has expired.

The request for the appointment of the board of investigation was made voluntarily by the Executive Board of the Miners in the hope that a basis of mutual understanding might be reached, but that this was conformably to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act is merely incidental. That it failed to accomplish any beneficial results has nothing whatever to do with the Lemieux Act.

To force men to work on after their obligations had been complied with would simply mean that the making of contracts was valueless as a system of peonage would be thereby established.

Criticism of the Board is quite in order, but to do this fairly and squarely a knowledge of its powers and limitations should be had.

What was expected by "the Public" no doubt was a thorough investigation of all subjects touching upon the coal question, but the power (if such we may call it) of the Board was decidedly restricted, and to attach blame to the members thereof under such circumstances is extremely illogical.

In short, the Lemieux Act as a piece of remedial legislation may be compared to the advice of the old woman to a young mother whose baby was sick: "Grease the child's elbows, it may do some good, and if it doesn't it will not do any harm."

The report of the proceedings is in the hands of the Minister of Labor, but so far no award has been made by that department, although it is safe to assume that the recommendations contained in the majority report will be the basis of settlement advocated. That this will be rejected by the men is a foregone conclusion because it is a distinction, but with a very slight difference from the offer made by the operators at the Calgary conference in March.

KEEP STHE BOYS AND GIRLS OUT OF THE SALOONS

THE practise of allowing boys to go into the bars to sell papers should be prohibited, likewise measures similar to those adopted in the State of Washington enacted that women be debarred from entering saloons for the purpose of soliciting contributions on behalf of the Salvation Army, but that men should do this work instead.

We believe that under the Municipal Clauses Act incorporated cities have the power to pass by-laws regulating the practice alluded to.

This is an instance where we have pleasure in agreeing with our co-tem.

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER FOR GOOD WORK

News of The District Camps

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Thursday last an Italian met with a nasty accident near Pattersons Ranch whilst shooting with a shot gun. The unfortunate man had his hand on top of the barrels when both exploded tearing his hand up in a frightful shape. Mr. Jas. Davidson, who happened to be near the scene of accident with his rig brought him to town where Dr. Weldon attended to the wound. The hand, although an awful shape will be saved, but will be of no use in the future.

Messrs. David Martin, W. J. Lucas, and Wilson Rae have all left for the town of Finch, where they have secured employment.

The following notice has been posted up in conspicuous places around town

Notice to Employees of the Michel Collieries

"Owing to the accident in No. 8 mine, and the inundation of No. 5 Mine, the Michel Collieries will be closed down indefinitely.

(Signed) W. R. WILSON,
General Manager."

The employees at the present time comprise the office staff and fire bosses, and we hardly think that it was necessary for the company to post notices all over town.

Michel football team had no league match on last Saturday, but a friendly encounter was arranged between Old Michel and New Michel. A very fast game was witnessed, and resulted in favor of Old Michel by 1 goal to nil.

Mr. Thomas Colquhoun acted as referee, and is quite capable in such a position.

Saturday, 22nd, Coleman team will be visitors here in a league encounter. The line-up for Michel will be as follows: Jas. Moore, goal; J. Yates and Watson, backs; T. Jackson, W. Jenkins, and Ferguson (capt.) halves; J. Harper, F. Beddington, Rev. Geo. Millett, H. Brown, S. Weaver. Reserves: Ball and Gans.

Mr. John Haddon has just returned from Scranton, Pa., where he has been visiting relations. He spent a most enjoyable time and reports mining conditions good in that part of the country.

The Misses Carr, of Coleman, have returned after having spent a most pleasant time here.

Bob McGovern has secured a position as flunky at Finch.

Mr Joseph Jenkinson and Andrew Mitchell have taken a homestead up the Elk River Valley where they may be seen. Most of their time is spent in making bannocks, and Joe guarantees that if they don't kill the'll fill.

Mr. George Whiting is now located in King's Candy Kitchen. Anyone wishing to quench their thirst or desiring an ice cream should go and see George.

An athletic association is being formed in New Michel which we hope will prove a success. Messrs Chas. Carver and S. Brewer are to be instructors and under the generalship of these two gentlemen the young men should soon become efficient.

Mr. George Oliver, who for many years has been with the Trites-Wood Company of this town, has now been promoted to the position of manager of the store at Coal Creek. George will be greatly missed by many, especially the ladies, and we wish him success in his new position.

Old Michel are coming to the front in baseball, and last Wednesday beat the New Michelites by a substantial score. Old Michels Pitcher, Jimmy McKinnon, certainly had them going. Nothing slow to Jimmy's pitching.

Messrs Branch, Davy Ferguson, Davidson and Savage, are up at Swift Current, trying the fish there.

Mr. Joseph Cradick, who has been confined to the bed, due to an accident in No. 3 mine in the month of March, is now able to walk again. We hope that in a short while his recovery will be complete.

Mr. Thomas Crahan is away on a visit and the sole management of the hotel is now in the hands of Mr. Frank White.

Windy Billy, Deputy Fire Warden, was down here last Friday night from Corbin. Windy reports the fishing in the Flathead Country something unusual.

A dance is to be given Thursday by the Relief Committee in Mr. Lockhart's, which has been kindly lent by him for the occasion.

Messrs. Julian Elms and Brown are camped along the banks of the Elk with their families. We hope that they are having an enjoyable time.

CROW'S NEST NOTES
By Troutbeck

Alex Campbell and son, of Taber, are spending a few days at Crow's Nest, B. C.

Misses L. C. and L. Van Blarcom, of Fond du Lac, Wis., were here on Friday, accompanied by Messrs M. C. and E. E. Peck, of Lethbridge.

Mr. A. Corrie, of Fernie, was in town Wednesday looking after the interests of the W. C. W. Company.

Don Cate, the Provincial Fire Warden for the Flathead district, was here Friday, 10th.

Don't forget the picnic on the 27th of July, the finest time of the season. Be sure and come, and have a good time. Dance afternoon and evening.

Dr. Dixon has returned to Spokane for a few days.

Andy Good has another addition to his animals, he has a flock of goats, but since their arrival it has been increased by two.

Coleman is reported to be coming here on Sunday to play Crow's Nest but nothing definite about the rumor yet.

Lest you forget: Remember the 27th the Big Day at Crow's Nest.

COST OF LIVING IN U. S. GROWING

Labor Bureau Finds Increase of 4 per Cent in Wholesale Prices of 257 Commodities During Last Year

WASHINGTON.—The hight cost of living is no myth. An investigation by the Bureau of Labor of the prices of 257 commodities during 1911 shows that wholesale prices then were four per cent higher than in 1909, and 1.6 per cent above the average of 1907, which was the year of highest prices since 1890.

In view of the Canadian reciprocity discussion, an interesting item in the bureau report shows that the wholesale prices of farm products were 7.5 per cent higher in 1910 than in 1909.

Wholesale prices in 1910 were 10.1 per cent higher than in 1900, 46.7 per cent higher than in1897 (which was the year of lowest prices between 1890 and 1910), 16.6 per cent higher than 1890, and 31.8 per cent higher than the average high prices between 1890 and 1899.

The highest prices of this decade were reached in October, 1907, when a general decline began which continued until August, 1908, a rise then set in and there were monthly increases without a break up to March, 1910, when wholesale prices reached the highest point in 20 years. They were then 21.1 per cent higher than the average of 1900; 49.2 per cent higher than the average of 1900; 49.2 per cent higher than the yearly average of 1897 and 33.8 per cent higher than the average price of ten years between 1890 and 1900.

Then followed a slight decline and from June to December 1910, prices remained nearly level and at the close of 1910 they were still 30 per cent higher than the ten year average between 1890 and 1900 and 45.5 per cent higher than the record set by the high price year 1907.

Prices of lumber and building materials increased 10.7 per cent; farm products 7.5; drugs 4.16; foodstuffs 3.2 per cent; clothing 2.7 per cent, and the miscellaneous group of commodities 5.7 per cent. House furnishings decreased 0.1 per cent, and fuel and light 3.3 per cent. Some extraordinary variations were recorded in 1910. Potatoes increased 100 per cent eggs, 90 per cent; coffee 60 per cent; mess beef 33 per cent.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE

A father has commenced the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity for his son of 20 under an arrangement with the son that he is to bear a portion of the expense until he, the son, is able to assume the whole payment of $50 a year, which is the amount required to be paid from 20 to 60 for 40 years to secure for the son at sixty an annuity of $507.69. It will be seen that the total payments will amount to $2,000, and that the return each year will be over one-fourth of this amount so long as the son lives after he attains the age of 60. If he dies before the annuity is due, all his payments with 3 per cent compound intesest up to the time of his death will be refunded to his legal representatives.

If he died at 30 they would receive	$ 590.00
If he died at 35 they would receive	957.85
If he died at 40 they would receive	1,383.80
If he died at 45 they would receive	1,877.05
If he died at 50 they would receive	2,450.00
If he died at 55 they would receive	3,113.80
If he died at 60 they would receive	3,883.15

Full particulars of this excellent scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

EXPELLED

At the last regular meeting of Local 431 Bellevue, a resolution was unanimously carried that Arthur Amos be expelled from the organization for refusing to cease working for the company when ordered to do so by the Local. All the other union men, and let it be said to their credit, some three or four non-union men, came out at our bidding, which goes to show that the man who pays his dues is not always made of as good a stuff as the fellow who does not, that is at times like the present.

JAMES BURKE, sec

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

The St. Alban's Church picnic to Crow's Nest was really a delightful affair, everybody, both young and old, enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, and a good measure of praise is due to Andy Good for the excellent reception he gave the party.

His natural history collection of animals were gazed upon with delight by the visitors and Teddy, the bear, became such a favorite with the children that many of them would like to have him for their own.

There was racing, skipping, tugs of war, football and other games which are part and parcel of athletics, then to cap the climax of the day's entertainment dancing was indulged in.

Happy was the crowd that returned home, everybody voting the event as most enjoyable.

On Saturday afternoon there was a slight rainfall within the limits of the town but from the color of the liquid which came through the taps one could easily figure it out that a cloud burst must have knocked off a portion of the Crow's Nest mountain. This condition of the drinking fluid compelled many men who have been idle since the 1st of April to practice a little muscular exercise of the arms carrying the water home for household purposes.

A valuable horse, belonging to W. Evans fell down a well and broke his neck. The impromptu jury self-constituted and self-remunerated, rendered a verdict of accidental death. There were some who suggested that a "rider" be added that he had committed suicide whilst in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by lack of work, but such a theory was not acceptable, as man's four-footed friend has too much "horse" sense to take such pleasure in wearing the collar and harness as would justify anybody in accusing him of any anxiety about the right to work so long as hay and oats are obtainable without.

Mr. Ford, of Bellevue, late of Sheffield, near Heeley, has now assumed the compound duties of constable and secretary-treasurer, formerly discharged by Mr. Hall.

DEATH

We are indeed sorry to report the death of Cecilia, beloved wife of Percy Porter on July 17th, age 29 years.

The funeral on the 18th was under the auspices of the local lodge of F. O. E., and Mr. Davies took charge of the mortuary arrangements The Rev. A. B. N. Crowther, from Michel, English Church minister, read the burial of the dead service of that denomination A very large crowd of friends and citizens formed in line and followed the remains to their last resting place, in token of the high esteem in which the deceased lady was held.

Among the many noted present were Mr and Mrs Venables, Mrs Messenger, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Muir Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Ross, Nurse White, Mr and Mrs. C. Burrows, Dan Lewis, Mr and Mrs. Clair, Mr. R Ross, Mr. Andy Good, Mr. Ouimette, Mr. W. Chambers, Mr. W. Murr and many others.

The members of the Eagles numbering about one hundred, were also in line.

Beautiful wreaths were sent by Colin Macleod, of Macleod, J. Burrows, Blairmore, Mrs. A. Patterson, Victoria, Dr. Ross, Misses White and Doherty, and Mr and Mrs W. H. Murr, but the most touching tribute of affection was that displayed by a number of the boys and girls, who with becoming modesty remained in the background until nearly all had dispersed before placing their wreathes, crosses and nosegays of wild flowers upon the newly made grave of she whom in life they had lovingly known as "Molly."

Mr. W. Richie is building a very large house as a sample of Coleman's first skyscraper.

Walter Nelson has contracted with Garner to build him a dwelling house on the top bench.

CANMORE NOTES

Canmore is necessarily pretty quiet just now. With the commencement of the strike a large proportion of the population left the town. Those remaining are filling in their time fishing or repairing their dwellings.

Owing probably to the uncertainty of the tenancy of lots situated on the coal company's property, a good many of our foreign brethren are taking up building lots on the township side of the river.

Several new houses are in course of erection.

The Oskaloosa Hotel was closed down July 1st. The painters are busy putting the finishing touches on the "Canmore." When completed the addition and repairs will make a great improvement on the old dump.

Several parties have visited the Spray Lakes this season. Hughie and Fenton Smith have just returned from a trip; also Johnny Jackson, who took out a small party.

Since a Calgary journal described him as a discoverer of a lake in the Spray district, Johnny imagines himself a second Christopher Columbus. Old timers, however, assert they were out at the same lake 18 years ago.

Fishing is very poor in the Bow; an angler with a good catch being a rare sight. Even Joe Sedlock, Canmore's redoubtable fisherman "can't get 'em."

Sam Stirtan and his boys are making several needful repairs and improvements on the town roads, and the telephone wiring is being re-arranged, new poles being substituted.

Returning wanderers will hardly know the town.

THIS MULTI-MILLIONAIRE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE BRITISH CORONATION

(The magnificent house at 95 Piccadilly, London, was hired for coronation day by Otto Kuhn, the noted New York Banker. Among his guests was Frederick Townsend Martin, American multi-millionaire for three generations an aristocrat and the society leader whose recent book, "The Passing of the Idle Rich," has stirred the country. He wrote this article especially for the Daily Socialist.—Editor)

All the guests about me represented gold. As I lay in my bed on the eve of the coronation, sleep was impossible because of the cries and roars of the people below my window, waiting throughout the night to see their monarch pass by.

Being poor, they had been unable to purchase places and had to remain in their positions on the curbstones all night.

Amused by Spectacle

Was it the love of their king which prompted them to undergo this long and weary vigil; or was it some instinct of the past which aroused in them a desire to see a tangible relic of the history of bygone days when kings were thus wont to impress on an ignorant people the undisputed power of an absolute monarchy?

I looked down at them and tried to feel as they did. I think that they were more amused than impressed by this spectacle of bygone greatness.

Education has made them realize and appreciate their power. Every last man of them knew that, if a bad and corrupt king were to arise, one who neglected the interests of the people, he would be removed from the throne and a republic proclaimed throughout the land.

Bands Attract

It seemed to me that the poor watchers in the street showed far more interest and enthusiasm for the bands with their music than they actually displayed when the king himself appeared.

A great majority were men and women earning their bread by the sweat of their brows. Many, surely, were in want for the necessities of life; their garments and their faces told the truth.

Did not vast numbers of them feel as I did, that it would have been better to have spent less gold on this occasion and that it would have been more fitting had their king and queen gone in a simple way to the old abbey, together to approach the altar and beseech the blessing of God Almighty upon their reign?

Money Comes From Workers

Though the king has the power to resurrect this magnificent pageant, belonging to another time, another age, and another less brilliant period of reason, the people of England to-day know that the money for such a display comes from them and from their work.

The people, I think, felt "Our king comes from a long line of kings, honored and dishonored, a line centuries old; yet it is we, the people, who keep him king."

And so over the world today in all nations, the thralldom of monarchy is passing.

They Are More Powerful

The people are understanding that all power—even the power which sometimes oppresses them—comes from them and that they, working together, are more powerful than any king in the world.

TO TREAT WOMEN FAIRLY IS TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE

By Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, French Diplomat

Not a few people are becoming greatly alarmed at the progress of the feminist movement—that is, people of a certain type. They speak of it with the same scorn that their fathers spoke forty years ago of social reforms, of modern music and of dirigible balloons.

The scoffers will soon change their attitude. To defend the cause of women is to serve the cause of peace.

Every tradition of tyranny is bound up in and falls back upon the Domination of women. In so far as man renounces these traditions of domination, woman breathes freely and the standard of society is raised.

The fact that women is weak does not in itself explain why she is not properly treated. Man is not as bad as all that, and, in any case, woman has other weapons as powerful in force with which to oppose him.

COAL CREEK BY 174

Football—Coal Creek vs. Coleman
First Round Mutz Cup

The holders of the Mutz Cup arrived here with a very strong team, their intention being to hold on to the cup for another year, but they did not know the Coal Creek Team, whose war cry is "Down, down, they go with easy grace," and down they did go. Coal Creek outclassing the Coleman team in all departments. It was a a pity to see the way our old goal keeper Sammy McDonald tried to keep out the famous C. C. team when Pilkington sent in a shot that found the net.

Half-time arrived shortly after with Coal Creek 1, Coleman 0. After lemons Coleman resumed and pressed Coal Creek for a short time, but they could not get by Hesketh and Oakley. Coal Creek went down the field and kept the Coleman boys busy defending for some time, but could not score. At last Hartwell received and sent to Johnson, who was playing outside left at this time; Johnson sent in a beauty to Sammy which found the net. Sammy declaring afterwards that he never saw it coming, but found the ball in the net. Shortly afterwards the whistle sounded. Final score: Coal Creek, 2; Coleman, 0.

The Coal Creek line-up was as follows. Thos. Barnes, goal. P. Hesketh, T Oakley, backs; J. Yuill, W. Parnell, R. Johnson, halves; G. Booth, Pilkington, Manning, Jas. Barr, Hartwell, forwards. The Coal Creek boys played a good game right through and deserved their victory. Our veteran, R. Johnson played as good as ever, and if they play the same against Michel on August 12th, down they are sure to go. The Creek boys intend capturing the Mutz Cup this season.

The C. C. Mascot, in his suit of red and white caused all sorts of fun for the kids up here all day long.

Who likes mutton chops and spice, ask Paddy, Jimmy or Charlie.

William Adams was visiting friends at Hosmer this week.

Mr and Mrs. Steve Lawson and family, of Hosmer, were visiting Mr and Mrs. Jas. Maddison up here last Sunday.

Mr. Huntington, of Fernie, paid a business visit up here on Wednesday.

Mr. Thos. Duncan, of Passburg, accompanied by his mother, were visiting Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Crabb on Thursday.

George Barton, of Fernie, was seen driving his fine pair of bays through our orange groves on Wednesday evening.

Born at Coal Creek on Friday, July 14th, to Mr and Mrs. Alf. Atkinson, a fine son.

On Wednesday, July 19th, to Mr and Mrs. H. Miard, a fine son and heir.

Mr. J. L. Gates and Geo. Pedlar, of Fernie, and Robt. Fairclough, spent last week end up at Martin Creek fishing.

Quite a bunch of Creekites are spending their time fishing and some fine catches are coming in every day.

Mr and Mrs. Joseph Blakemore, of Cokato, were visiting friends up here this week.

Miss Edith Langdon returned home on Wednesday and reports having spent a very enjoyable time at Elko.

Mr. G. E. Oliver, late of Michel, arrived up here on Thursday to take over the management of the Trites-Wood store.

Mr. H. Ross, who has been up here for about four years is going to Michel to take charge of the Trites-Wood store down there, succeeding Mr. E. Stewart, who is coming to Fernie.

District Board Member, J. E. Smith, paid a business visit to Hosmer on Monday.

Frank Launders, a fire boss in No. 2 mine, sprained himself internally a few weeks ago, was forced to go down to the hospital on Monday, where he is now undergoing treatment for same. We hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

COAL MINERS IN MEXICO MAY HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL

The Mexican congress is considering a bill to establish a school for the coal miners of that republic. A school and experiment station are to be combined if the bill becomes a law, instruction being given in the handling of explosives, so that the miner cannot only protect himself, but avoid endangering the lives of his fellow workmen, as well as enabling him to guard the interests of his employers. All who wish to make a profession of coal mining will be given instruction. The experimental station will work out the problems suggested by the owners and operators of coal mines.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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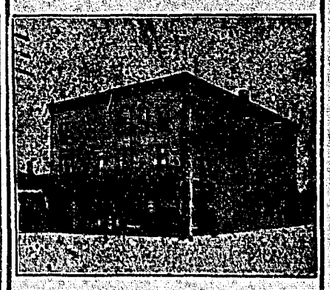

Coleman Hotel
W. H. Murr - Prop.

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.
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Practical Notes on Coal

By Michael Dodd

In contemplating the uses of coal and the history of coal mining, I am driven very forcibly to the conclusion that this invaluable, and exhaustible, commodity has probably been handled in a fashion more extravagant and wasteful than has any other article of the world's great natural wealth.

Coal has often been mined by methods which have given little heed to the future; the economy and the profit of the moment were the only considerations. Secondary seams have been sacrificed by the adopted mode of working the best one, so that in almost every coalfield there are left behind millions of tons of valuable fuel which it will never be possible to reach again.

In consumption, too, there has often been a measure of ignorance and indifference such that an infinitely greater tonnage of fuel was constantly being used than was justified by the amount of work got out of it. Probably this was evinced more at the coal mines themselves than anywhere else. In my young days it was estimated that a colliery might be expected to consume in its own boilers about 10 per cent of its total product. But in less than a generation an enormous change has come about. Scientific education, the wider study of all economic problems, the improved mental equipment of engineers and of business men, the advance of discovery, the crying demand for the cheapening of the cost of power, have all contributed to bring about this change. The engineer of to-day is never worth his place unless he knows a great deal more about the character the source, and the cost of his power supplies than the colleges were in the habit of teaching five and twenty years ago.

That which prompted me to bring forward these few notes was one of the questions put to a candidate at a recent examination for mine manager's certificates. The question was the eminently practical one: "If you were called upon to make a contract for supplies of coal, how would you set about it?"

And this question shall be borne in mind in subsequent remarks.

Leaving out such questions as origin of coal, the distribution of it, and the mining of it, I propose to discuss—(1) its composition, (2) the different classifications, (3) the uses of the different sorts, (4) the question of selection.

(1) Composition—Without going into the question of ultimate analysis, as being outside the scope of a purely practical paper, the composition of coal may be put down as consisting of volatile hydrocarbons, fixed carbon, sulphur, ash, water. The first three of these represent the combustible portion, sulphur being invariably present as pyrite. In small proportion, up to 1 per cent., the presence of sulphur may be of little consequence, but if this limit be exceeded, the sulphur is a source both of trouble and danger; trouble because given the presence of some impurities, and danger, because of the tendency to spontaneous combustion. Fires, both in the hold and in the bunkers, have all too frequently occurred in sea-going vessels.

Water.—All coals contain a small proportion of water, both free and in chemical combination. As a rule, deeper seams contain less water than shallower ones; and generally, also the older the geological formation from which the coal is produced, the smaller the percentage. To both these rules, however, exceptions are common.

The effect of moisture in the coal is simply to cut down, by whatever proportion may be present, the total percentage of combustible—indeed, the effect is slightly more than this, because a little of the combustible is used up in evaporating the moisture.

The ash represents the total of the solid incombustible constituents of the coal. No coal is entirely free of ash, though some come very near to perfection in this respect, for analysis of British coals with so little as 2 per cent are by no means uncommon. Yet the most wonderful sample which has come to my notice was of South African production; it was a bit of freak coal from the Karoo, which contained only 2 per cent of ash.

With not more than 1 per cent. sulphur in the coal it may safely be carried overseas; 2 per cent is a distinctly dangerous figure; 1½ per cent would give pause to a buyer.

Classification.—All classifications of coal are based on the same principle, i.e., on the relative proportions of volatile gases and fixed carbon. No two two authorities agree in their classification, but a simple method is to write the sorts down as:

Highly bituminous, 40 per cent and upwards of volatiles.

Bituminous, 18 to 40 per cent and upwards of volatiles.

Sub-bituminous, 12 to 18 per cent. and upwards of volatiles.

Anthracite, less than 12 per cent and upwards of volatiles.

The coal known as cannel and some gas coals, are of the first named. Household coal, according to "taste," may be chosen from any of the four.

Coking coal may be either of the first or second, whilst steam coal of the most useful quality belongs to the second and third class.

The Uses of Coal

(1) For Gas Making.—The introduction of electricity as an illuminant has made a vast difference to the consumption of coal gas; still in Europe, and especially in Britain, there is an enormous production of gas both for lighting and heating. The most suitable coal for the manufacture of gas is one which is high in volatile hydrocarbons, and in which the relative contents of the various gases are such that the gas produced will be high in illuminating power. A high class cannel coal, with volatile contents of probably 45 per cent will yield 13,500 cubic feet of gas per long ton, of illuminating power of 36 candles; a good Durham gas coal, volatiles 35 per cent. about 12,500 cubic feet, and illuminating power of 16 candles. Selected Witbank District coal, with 33 per cent of volatiles, gives over 11,000 feet per ton, and an illuminating power of slightly over 14. The long ton is here meant, as it is the British standard.

For Coking.—In the selection of coal for the purpose of coke making, it would appear reasonable to assume that with the scientific knowledge of to-day, an expert ought to be able to put his hand on analyses of coal and declare off-hand which were or were not suitable for coke making; but this does not seem possible. Some of the best British cokes are made from coal whose volatile contents exceed 30 per cent, while some of the best American are from coal whose volatiles fall short of 24 per cent. There are unexplained mechanical or structural differences in coals of similar chemical composition, such that, while one of these coals will produce an admirable coke, another will not do so, failing, it may be, to give either cohesion, hardness, or porosity, each of which qualities is an essential of good coke. In addition, a good coking coal must be low in ash and sulphur contents.

Steam Coal.—It is, in this country, to a very small extent only, that we are interested in the manufacture of gas or coke. Coal to us is important only as fuel used in the generation of power. This phase of the subject calls, therefore, for more detailed consideration. For use in steam boilers we seek, of course, to get full advantage of all the combustible contents of our coal, whether in the form of volatile hydrocarbons or fixed carbons. In the process of burning, the fixed carbon remains on the fire grate until it is consumed, so that, roughly speaking, all the value is extracted therefrom. The volatile gases, on the other hand, are set free by the heat of the fire, and immediately start off for the smoke stack, and in every case a proportion escapes. The gases are elusive, and some power thus escapes. At first it would appear from this that the greater the proportion of fixed carbon in your combustible the more economical the coal. Given a forced draught and an excessive grate area this, in certain circumstances holds good. But under ordinary conditions of firing, non-volatile or anthracitic coal burns so slowly as to render it impossible to get out of the boiler the amount of work which ought to be expected. A coal, therefore, for steam purposes should be one which contains a sufficient proportion of hydrocarbons to give flame enough to burn the whole with such rapidity as to get the best work out of the boiler, and yet a proportion sufficiently low to prevent undue loss of combustible by the chimney. The vital question in determining this is, "What is the percentage of volatiles in the best and most economical steam coal?" The question is not any easy one to answer, because the figure must, naturally, vary with varying conditions. The stronger the flue draught the less assistance does the furnace need in the shape of gases. The higher the percentage of ash in the coal the greater the need for flame to hasten combustion. The so-called smokeless coals of South Wales contain 10 per cent or 11 per cent of volatile, but these in consumption call for a special draught. Welsh coals are best for steam purposes, under ordinary conditions of firing, when they contain from 13 to 17 per cent of volatile, but such coals will contain probably from 2 per cent to 6 per cent only of ash. Natal coals contain from 9 per cent to 12 per cent of ash, and probably the best steam producers amongst them are those which contain from 18 per cent to 21 per cent of volatile. Amongst Transvaal coals we find that the best Witbank coals contain from 13 per cent. to 16 per cent of ash. These in consequence may be expected to give the best results when the volatile contents are from 22 per cent to 24 per cent. If we recognize these figures as being approximately reliable, a very natural enquiry is how much we should write down the value of a coal for steam purposes because it contains a higher percentage of volatiles than the figure which is considered to be the most economical? This is hard to answer, since the reply depends so much on other questions, as, for instance: Are the boilers hand fired? What is the space between the bars and the boiler shell? But with the average boiler plants in use on the Rand in mind, I should be disposed to hazard the opinion that as good results may be expected from a Witbank District coal whose percentage of volatile is 24, and whose calorific value is 12-5 per cent., as one whose volatile contents are 29 per cent., while giving a calorific of 13 per cent.

Anthracite.—The world's supply of anthracite is comparatively limited in comparison with the abundance of bituminous sorts, yet the occurrences are far from being unimportant. This class of coal is extensively used in the large towns of Europe and America because of its smokelessness. It is used for steam frequently enough when its cheapness, as compared with other coals, is such to justify the provision of forced draught to aid combustion, whilst it is of great service to the suction gas engines, which have come to the fore so rapidly during the past decade.

At the present moment the makers of suction gas engines ask for a coal containing not more than 10 per cent of volatile matter, though there is little doubt that they will succeed in adapting their generating plants to the use of bituminous coal. As yet it would appear that the tar generated in the fusion of this latter class of coal calls for too frequent stoppages for cleaning, and and excess of hydrocarbon gases in the explosive mixture increases the danger of pre-ignition.

Calorific Value.—I must now refer to a point in reference especially to steam coal which, perhaps, should have received notice at an earlier stage in my notes, i.e., the estimation of the relative heating power of coals. This is usually spoken of as "calorific value," and calorific value means the number of units of water a similar unit of coal will convert from boiling point into steam. Thus, when the calorific value of a coal is said to be 12, we understand that one pound of such coal will, in the laboratory under ideal conditions, convert 12 lbs. of water into steam, after it has first been heated to boiling point. The instrument by means of which such a test is made is called a calorimeter. Of course there are several in use, of which the best is the "Mahler Bomb," the standard instrument in use on the Rand. Another form of expressing the calorific value of a coal is in terms of the "British thermal unit." The value of a coal in British thermal units is the number of units of water which one unit of coal will heat from 60 degrees to 61 degrees Fahr. The number of British thermal units is arrived at by multiplying the calorific value by 966—the figure which represents the latent heat of steam.

The calorific value of a coal is, of course, its heating power under ideal conditions, i.e., its theoretical power. That which is obtained from it in actual boiler practice is a different matter. This latter—the percentage of efficiency—depends on the character of the boiler plant, and on the amount of care displayed in the management of it. There are mine plants on the Rand to-day which do not probably give more than 45 per cent efficiency, while others do as much as 60 per cent. In South African railway practice a figure of 55 per cent, of three or four years ago has improved, in the newer locomotives, to over 60 per cent. In the more modern and best equipped stationary boilers 70 per cent has certainly been left behind; and with the most approved methods of mechanical stoking it is claimed for some plants that the high figure of 80 per cent. is now being attained.

This brings us to the consideration of the very interesting question referred to earlied in this article, i. e., the question which was set in the chemistry paper at a recent examination for mine manager's certificates: "If you were called upon to make a contract for coal, how would you set about it?" The following suggests itself as a practical sort of reply, viz.:

1. Call for tenders to be accompanied by certificates of analysis and calorific value.

2. Rule out such tenders as are manifestly unsuitable, either from excessive price or known unsuitability of the coal offered.

3. Having reduced the choice to two or three, have these carefully sampled and the samples analysed and tested for calorific value.

4 Decide on purchasing the coal which gives its heat unit at the lowest cost, provided:

(a) It does not clinker.

(b) It is neither too high nor too low in volatile contents.

(c) It is uniformly well separated and clean.

Naturally, the contract subsequently entered into must provide securities for the due delivery of coal of sample quality.

The United States Government buys a large tonnage of fuel. Some time ago the Minister responsible appointed a special committee of experts for the purpose of laying down on a scientific basis the conditions of purchase. A bulletin has been published explaining the conditions which have been adopted, and this contains some very interesting information. Both anthracitic and bituminous coals are purchased. In the case of anthracite, purchases are made on the basis of the percentage of ash contained in the dry coal, which means that all moisture is driven off before the test is made. A tender having been accepted, sampling is systematically carried out by a responsible official. The samples taken are in quantities of not less than 100 lbs., and these are carefully quartered down for analysis. Payments for the coal are made on the result of these analyses, credit being given the supplier if his coal shows a lower percentage of ash than that specified in his contract, while he is debited in the case of any excess. Credits and debits are calculated on a definitely fixed scale. When bituminous coal is purchased, the coal is rated on the ash factor, plus calorific value, and in such cases it is specified that the percentage of volatile contents shall not exceed a certain fixed figure. Such conditions appear sound, and are certainly effective, but they strike one as very elaborate, involving a labor and expense which would only be justified in the case of very large purchases.

It is an easy and inexpensive matter to ascertain calorific value, while an analysis is a much more cumbersome piece of work.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of correct sampling of coal if reliable results are sought for. I have known coal sampled by one man to be tested to a calorific of under 11, while a sample of the same bulk, taken by another hand has shown 12-5. The rough and ready way of sampling is to pick up a chunk of coal, good or indifferent, according to the result desired, and send that to the laboratory. A test of a sample so taken is valueless. Sampling must be done by taking from the various parts of a heap a large number of small portions, and the aggregate of these should be carefully mixed, crushed and quartered down if sound results are sought for.

As a dissertation on coal, the foregoing is very incomplete and scrappy. The object has been to give prominence only to some of the main practical factors which are worthy of note in the consumption of coal, and especially in consumption for the generation of steam.—The Science and Art of Mining.

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Where Life is Cheap

Perhaps no other class of wage workers are confronted with the great risks of life as the American coal miners.

According to official figures furnished by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, the percentage of miners injured or killed is greater in the United States than in any other country on the face of the earth. We read in the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor" (No. 90, September, 1910, page 615):

"The risk factor of this industry is only approximately indicated by an average fatality rate of 3.11 per 1000 for the twenty years ending with 1908, but the true degree of hazard is clearly brought out by the analysis of the returns for the several states, mining districts, and particular occupations, in some of which the fatality rate attains to almost incredible proportions. Compared with other important coal mining countries of the world, the fatality rate in North America is decidedly higher, or, for illustration, 3.13 per 100 for the decade ending with 1906, against 1.29 per 100 for the United Kingdom, 1.35 for Austria, 1.81 for France, and 2.13 for Prussia.

"This contrast in the fatality rate reflects seriously upon American mining methods and conditions, more or less responsible for the occurrence of accidents, which, by every standard of conservative mining, are largely though not entirely precentable. The analysis by causes draws attention to conditions which are clearly traceable to indifference and neglect in mining methods, as well as to a general disregard of the lessons of past experience.

"The appalling loss of life is inadequately measured by the more than 40,000 deaths officially reported to have been caused by coal mining accidents in North America, for in addition to these there has been a vast amount of bodily injury through accidents, not immediately fatal, but many of which, unquestionably have diminished the normal after lifetime of mine employees by many years."

During the twenty years, 1889 to 1908, the number of fatal accidents in North American coal mines is officially reported as follows:

Year	Average number of employes	No.	Rate per 1000 employes
1889	278,361	681	2.45
1890	300,044	852	2.84
1891	325,595	952	2.92
1892	342,400	880	2.57
1893	382,848	960	2.53
1894	392,364	956	2.44
1895	402,369	1,053	2.62
1896	409,320	1,123	2.74
1897	407,493	947	2.32
1898	405,177	1,049	2.59
1899	420,111	1,249	2.97
1900	461,859	1,501	3.25
1901	492,129	1,579	3.21
1902	528,686	1,837	3.47
1903	574,210	1,815	3.16
1904	606,496	2,018	3.33
1905	641,044	2,178	3.40
1906	656,486	2,099	3.19
1907	683,725	2,838	4.15
1908	712,209	2,733	3.82
1889-1908	9,422,902	29,293	3.11

Even Japan, the land of coolie labor, has a lower rate of fatal accidents in mines than the United States; Japan takes second place, with 3.09 per 1000.

It is also interesting to note that the states where the United Mine Workers of America has the weakest organization show the highest rate of fatal accidents. This is significant, because it is an unanswerable argument against the "Open Shop" anarchist of the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Associations.

We find that of the 2,723 fatal accidents reported from North American coal mines (United States and Canada) the State of Virginia contributed 625 or almost one-fourth. The rate per thousand for Virginia was 10.3 in 1908, and the average rate per thousand for the ten years, 1889-1908, was 5.02, increasing from 3.5 in 1889 to 10.3 in 1908.

These horrible conditions should attract the careful attention of every organized wage worker throughout the land, and every true friend of humanity should get aroused to action and support the labor movement that is trying to bring about a stop to this industrial system of wholesale murder.

The above statistical figures, officially reported, do by no means include all the fatal accidents in the North American coal mines. Hundreds, thousands of accidents are never reported. Experience shows that in many mining catastrophies it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact number of victims.

According to the above figures, about 20,000 coal miners were killed within the last ten years.

The "Bulletin of the Labor Bureau" also gives the ages of 2,269 coal miners killed in 1908, as follows:

13 to 14 years	10
15 to 19 years	232
20 to 24 years	415
25 to 29 years	447
30 to 34 years	331
35 to 39 years	300
40 to 44 years	209
45 to 49 years	145
50 to 54 years	92
55 to 59 years	52
60 to 64 years	19
65 to 69 years	12
70 to 74 years	4
75 years and over	1

Note the fact that 1944 out of 2269 victims lost their lives below the age of 45 years!

The official report of the Department of Commerce and Labor comments:

"It is extremely significant that there should be 10 deaths at ages under 15 and 232 deaths at so early an age of 15 to 19 years during the course of a single year. Similar information has not heretofore been made public, and the table is, therefore, a most useful contribution to the problem of child labor in its relation to child life."

Every important attempt of the organized mine workers to improve conditions in and about the mines is bitterly opposed and fought by the combined operators. The question of protecting the health and life of the miners is considered of secondary import by the operators; first of all considerations is the rate of profit they can extract from their employees.

Now imagine for a moment the labor conditions that would exist in the American mining fields without the last fifteen years' work of education and organization of the United Mine Workers of America.

Yet there are thousands of poor, wretched "slaves of the underworld" who cannot yet conceive the benefits of affiliation with and the absolute necessity of the United Mine Workers' organization.

However, conditions are such that sooner or later these unfortunates will be compelled to fall in line with Union labor. And the same conditions are responsible for the growing Socialist sentiment among the organized miners who realize that the mines should be the property of the people, that they should be operated by the people for the exclusive benefit of the people.

Not for private profit, but for the public good and in particular for the protection of the health and life of those brave men upon whose labor the operation of the mines depend.—G. A. Hoehn, in the St. Louis Labor.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE PRINTING PRESS—A NEW WORLD CLASSIC—WHO WROTE IT?

By George Allan England

"Romance is dead," the retrospective dreamer cries in one of Kipling's poems, yet lo! romance comes to a greater rebirth in the steel and stone of modern civilization, in the clang of metal on track and girder, in the roar and thunder of the press. And, voiced by some unknown man, whose name the world has not discovered, out leaps a classic—some few hundred words—the epict of the Zeitgeist, the Iliad of the World's vast thought-stream rushing from uncounted millions of presses in all corners and all climes of this our world.

Who wrote this classic? From what fertile brain and through what skilled fingers poured out this Odyssey of type? Whence issued this stern, half-rhythmic poem of modernity? No name attaches to the rune. One of the world's real poems worthy to be writ in letters of brass, stands unsigned on an advertising page of one of New York's magazines. Upon this splendid concept I came by chance the other day. And, in giving it so wide publicity, I ask: Who wrote it?

Read it now. Note the culminating up-build, paragraph by paragraph, of the cosmic idea beneath it all. Sense the swing, the ebb and flow of the meter—the half-conscious iambic form which in all times and among all peoples has ever voiced high poetic feeling. Feel the majesty of these ideas thus wedded to this form. And you will know, as I do, that romance still lives; and that somewhere among the stone and steel of twentieth century life still dreams a poet and a prophet of mankind.

Here, now, the poem.

I AM THE PRINTING PRESS

I am the printing press, born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, the oratories of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike.

I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations, and make brave men do braver deeds, and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze with fearlessness into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak a myriad people listen to my voice. The Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge and power. I epitomize the conquest of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendour of riches; at sunrise, at high noon and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust.

I am the printing press.

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The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LA RISPOSTA PER CHI NON PUOLE VENDICARSI

Per piacere, Domando spiegazioni.

(Primo) Delle parole promesse?

(Secondo) Perche questa gola di monti non si conobbe prima di otto anni fa il nome italiano? Forsi perche erano tutti delle vostre parti del sud d'Italia. Chi lavoro la ferrovia della C.P.R. se non la forte Calabria circa venti anni fa e come non furono conosciuti? A me mi piace tutto l'umano del mondo i nspecie gli Italiani miei connazionali senza alcuna differenza.

(Terzo) Cosa indendete voi per fede portata dai vecchi paesi? Io conosco due tendenze quella che spiegano i preti e quella che spiega il buon uomo che si crede di avere un amico mentre a un traditore per compagno.

(Quarto) Gli alberi si riammollis-cono ma non la carne umana?

(Quinto) Sapete scrivere?

(Sesto) Io non sono di menticato diquel che ero ma mi faccio conoscere di quel che sono?

(Settimo) La fine del povero fornaretto di Venezia spero di non farla, fui assaltato ma ancora sono salvo. Mi displace per voi caro Chas. Salmo che avete messo la firma ad un ignorante articolo simile se sapete darmi risposta cene ancore per vergogniarvi.

Grazie al vostro redattore,

JAMES ZORATTI.

(Preghiamo gentilmente il Sigr. Salmo come pure il Sigr. Zoratti che per delicatezza di amministrazione non possiamo nelle colonne del giornale dare ospitalita non piu che ad una replica per fatti che non riguardano l'organizazione. Con stima.—La Redazione.)

MEDICAL ADVANCES DURING 1910

By Sylvanus Stall

In no field during the past year has human progress been more marked than in medical discovery and advancement. If we were to except the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey (1628), vaccination by Jenner (1798), and the progressive discovery of anaesthetics now used in surgery, it could confidently be said that the advance in medical knowledge and the practice since 1879, has been greater than the sum total of medical knowledge in all the preceding history of the world, for it must be remembered that very little remains of medical teaching that is more than a century old.

During 1910 it has been made known that Dr. Ehrlich, of Frankfurt, Germany has discovered a specific for one of the worst diseases that human flesh is heir to. The remedy is not only known by the name of the discoverer, but also by the name "606." Dr. Ehrlich having made 605 experiments prior to the successful one. It is based upon the principle of a position that is fatal to the parasite, while at the same time producing no injurious effect upon the person. Fifty years ago medical books made no distinction between the two diseases which accompany vice. To-day they are known to be as different in their characteristics and manifestations as typhoid fever is from small pox. Twenty-five years ago reputable physicians almost every where refused to treat, except in rare instances, those infected with the diseases which accompany vice, and medical books and medical schools taught next to nothing on these subjects. The afflicted were left a helpless prey to quacks and imposters.

A revolution in medical teachings and practice began in 1879, when Dr. Albert Neisser, of Breslau, Germany, discovered the germ of gonorrhea. Since then, the microscope has disclosed the fact that a very large percentage of all the surgical operations, both upon men and women, are due to this germ. The infection, instead of being simple and easy to cure, has been found to be not only one of the most difficult but also one of the most dangerous that afflicts humanity.

Instead of the medical indifference of twenty-five years ago, every competent physician today is constantly on the alert in the treatment of all classes of diseases and with patients in every grade of society, for the microscope has disclosed the fact that the diseases which accompany vice have so thoroughly permeated society as to be almost omnipresent.

The announcement, therefore, during the past year that Dr. Ehrlich has found a specific which is working marvelous results in the apparant cure of that form of venereal infection which might properly be called the "leoprosy of lust," has awakened universal interest. The bright yellow powder, put up in vacuum tubes is known not only as "606" but by the unpronounceable name of Bioxydiamidoarsenobenzol. Before being injected under the skin into the muscles or into the circulation, this powder is converted into a liquid solution. Dr. Ehrlich has supplied numerous hospitals in different parts of the world with experimental quantities, several thousand cases have been treated, and while a few have died, some have not been benefited, and others have subsequently relapsed, yet in a surprisingly large number of cases the changes which have been wrought even in a few days by a single injection of "606" have seemed, even to the most ardent advocates of the new remedy, little less than marvellous.

The short period which has elapsed is altogether inadequate to estimate the real value of the new discovery. It has already been found that, at least during its experimental stage, persons whose vital organs are seriously affected by other diseases cannot safely be treated for syphilis with this specific. Even with those who after treatment seem to have lost all visible manifestations of the disease, it is impossible to say whether the cure is permanent. While all indications seem to look in that direction, yet judicious careful physicians remember the results with remedies which promised similar benefits, where immunity was followed by the saddest consequences.

In a few instances the injection seems to be attended with little physical disturbance, while in the majority of cases, conditions which awaken the apprehension of the patient, and some times also of the physician himself, may extend over several days or a couple of weeks, and sometimes even a longer period.

With the intelligent, the ravages wrought by this disease have always been regarded as the strongest deterrent to entering upon a life of vice. What the first and later effects of the knowledge that now a remedy has been found which seems to be a specific in most instances, is going to be upon the conduct of those who are not restrained by a strong moral sense, is a question of vital moment and tremendous importance to all who have at heart the welfare of the state, the security of the home, and the progress of the cause of human betterment.

The value of the new discovery is greatly enhanced by the use of a serum which was discovered months earlier by Dr. Wassermann, which enables the physician to determine the presence of syphilitic germs. If, when injected, the experiment shows a "positive reaction," it is an unmistakable proof of the presence of the infection. If a negative reaction is secured it does not however prove that the patient is free from infection, for a second or third test may subsequently disclose the presence of the germ.

The disclosures which are made by the use of the Wassermann reaction are most interesting. At the institution at Mount Hope, near Baltimore, there were 262 insane patients; of these, a syphilitic history was secured only in eight cases. The Wassermann reaction test was applied and 86 per cent of the remaining number who had denied all syphilitic infection, were proved to be infected.

In Europe the Wassermann reaction test was made upon a hundred dissolute women. While only one had outward manifestations of infection at the time of examination, yet it was shown that from 83 to 89 per cent were at the time, or had previously been infected.

The Wasserman reaction has also compelled the complete recasting of the former medical teaching that a woman who married a man infected, might herself escape, even if her child was infected in its inception, if she herself did not receive the infection from the child during the period of its nursing. The Wassermann reaction has disclosed the fact that the mother of every infected child is herself infected, even though the disease may be latent in her instance.

What these revelations promise for social betterment during this new decade upon which we are now entering, can only be foretold by those who reckon with the fact that thousands of women all over this country in the organizations of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, women's clubs and other associations, have come to know something of the measure of invalidism, mutilation and death suffered by innocent, unoffending wives and children by the wides, read prevalence of the disease which accompany vice, and who are to-day discussing the subjects of gonorrhea and syphilis with the same unreserve which they do when speaking of chicken-pox or whooping cough. These women have, and are more and more setting themselves for the protection of the home against these awful scourges. They are demanding that the facts be made known and the public be made intelligent.

More than any other class, it is the women who today are beginning to raise their voices against the laws that in most states are framed solely to shield and protect men who introduce infection into their own homes, and who expose the innocent and unoffending at drinking fountains, in restaurants, and indeed in all the ordinary contacts of life. These women are set for the accomplishment of such changes in the laws as will require the reporting of the diseases which accompanying vice to the boards of health, and the requiring of such precautionary measures as are now imposed in cases of scarlet fever, smallpox and all other contagious diseases. They are set for the abolition of the laws which make it a crime for a physician to disclose even to an anxious inquiring parent, who seeks to save a daughter from disease and death through marriage to an infected man—laws which do not even allow a physician to give testimony in a court of law against those whom he personally knows to be diseased.

Not to believe in the accomplishment of all this, and more, before the close of this new decade, is only possible to one who has not marked what has been wrought during the first decade of this new century, and who does not have faith in what the men of an intelligent public will do, if not for themselves, nevertheless for the protection of their homes, of their wives, and of their sons and their daughters.—Journal of Switchmen's Union.

JULY ROD AND GUN

"Following the Fur Trails," a story of the far North of interest to every Canadian, opens the July number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. In this story Mr. R. J. Fraser, who is engaged on the Hydrographic Survey, relates interesting incidents of the eight months' stay of the party engaged in survey work in the neighborhood of Hudson's Bay and tells of an attack upon the Camp by Polar bears. He gives particulars of the fine trapping in which the party engaged and the excellent results of this portion of their work. The strenuous journey from Fort Nelson to Winnipeg supplies excellent reading. There is much variety in the other stories, both fishermen and hunters receiving due attention, and stories and experiences from the far East as well as from the far West are included. They hunt on horseback in British Columbia showing the difference in the conditions between those prevailing in that province and those existing in Eastern and Central Canada. There is much more of interest to every sportsmen in this number. It should be found in every summer camp, no pleasanter companion for whiling away a pleasant hour is needed.

"HULLO!"

By Sam Walter Foss

When you see a man in woe,
Walk straight up and say Hullo!
Say, Hullo! and How d'ye do?
How's the world been using you?
Slap the fellow on' his back,
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Waltz straight up and don't go slow,
Shake his hand and say, Hullo!

Is he clothed in rags? Oh, oh!
Walk straight up and say, Hullo!
Rags are but a cotton roll
Just for wrapping up a soul.
And a soul is worth a true,
Hale and hearty, How d'ye do?
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk straight up and say, Hullo!

When big vessels meet, they say,
They salute and sail away;
Just the same as you and me,
Lonely ships upon the sea;
Each one sailing his own job,
For a port beyond the fog,
Let your speaking trumpet blow,
Lift your horn and cry, Hullo!

Say, Hullo! and How d'ye do?
Other folks are good as you.
When you leave your house of clay,
Wandering in the far away;
When you travel through the strange
Country far beyond the range,
Then the souls you've cheered will know
Who you be, and say, Hullo!

Imperfect Kidney Action Causes Rheumatism

Rheumatism with its kindred ailments—Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc., usually results from lodgments of uric acid in the joints and muscles.

Now the chief function of the kidneys is to properly filter this poison from the blood.

Only when they fail to do this is Rheumatism probable.

Kidney weakness starts in various ways. A sudden chill, after perspiring freely, sometimes settles in the kidneys—or an unusual strain may cause it.

Poisons which should be filtered out of the system are pumped back into the blood, causing Uric Acid, the real cause of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc.

In the early stages Nyal's Stone Root Compound will stop it.

Will start your kidneys working properly so that the Uric Acid is reabsorbed and eliminated.

Away goes your Rheumatism with it.

Perhaps these early warning twinges have passed unheeded, and your Rheumatism has become deep seated.

Muscles all snarled up in knots as it were.

Then you'll need Nyal's Rheumatic Cure.

Ask your own druggist about these remedies.

His opinion is worth while.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

STINGING NETTLES MAKE FINE COTTON

Austrian Factory is Producing Fibre of Great Softness—Birth of New Industry

A correspondent of the British Trade Journal sends the following very interesting letter to the editor:

"These Chinese knew centuries ago of the possibility of obtaining a cotton-like fibre from the common stinging nettle, Urtica dioica; but it was reserved for the Austrians, it seems, to find out to degum this fibre, and thus make it a commercial commodity. For some years past the necessary process has been worked by manual labor, which did not, however, result in quantities sufficient for paying purposes. In consequence of this, the inventor and his financial friends have since April last arranged that in a temporary mill fitted up at Helligenstadt, a suburb of Vienna, the new invention should be worked by electrically driven machinery in order to show visitors, English, Colonial and Americans, and others—from nearly every state in Europe, what can be done to produce a fibre to compete with American, Egyptian and Indian cotton. The Urtica dioica, by the new process, yields most beautiful cotton-like fibre of great softness and extremely white, which is very favorably criticized by experts. I may mention that the residue from the nettles, viz., the leaves, are much sought after by chemical factories at Hamburg, Liepzig, and Darmstadt. With regard to the cultivation of these nettles, I am told that quite a million acres of uncultivated land exist in Austria-Hungary alone, most suitable for their growth. Then there are the Balkan countries, where not more than half the land is under cultivation and where stinging nettles can be grown in almost every locality.

"It is calculated from the results of the very small experimental mill running near Vienna and dealing with nettle fibre, that the products and applications will be as follows: (1) Textile fibre; (2) material for paper-making and insulating; (3) soap stone; (4) gun cotton; (5) celluloid, and (6) leaves for chemical purposes. An investment of $16,50 will, it is estimated, produce 2204 lbs. of fibre, 880 lbs. of paper-making material, and 8800 lbs. of soap stone, besides a quantity of leaves. The agriculturist's income per two and a half acres, it is calculated, would be $230 per year."

The cultivation of stinging nettles is likely to prove profitable, if the correspondent is correct. There must be millions of acres in British Columbia where the stinging nettle would grow without much trouble, and if the material were at hand, would it not be possible to build up a great industry in Vancouver? Has any capitalist ever considered Vancouver as a manufacturing centre for cloth? The climate of British Columbia is almost akin to that of Yorkshire and Lancashire, to which a great deal of the success of the cotton and woollen factories is ascribed. The direct sea route to Australia and New Zealand would provide the raw material, and if there were a market for wool in Vancouver a tremendous impetus would be given to sheep breeding in British Columbia. The possibilities are great.

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. 3, Spring Gardens, Philadelphia Fence Houses, Co. Durham, England, or Mr. R. J. Little, P. O. Box 225, Nanaimo, B. C.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
940	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2587	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1979	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2644	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Thos. Clapham, sec., via Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. E. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

¶ Advertising that advertises is the sort desired by persons seeking publicity for their wares.

¶ Selecting the medium is important—the publication that reaches the people — the wage-earners— should appeal to the discriminate purchaser of space.

¶ Its an easy matter to acquire space in a paper but its another point to get adequate returns from the outlay.

¶ Advertisements that sell goods are the ads that change often and make interesting reading from time to time, giving facts and figures.

¶ Any arrangement of type matter and words in a paper is not advertising. A well written and neatly displayed ad is a source of information that will not be easily passed undiscovered. Discover your business with the use of Printers Ink.

¶ Get acquainted with your customers, meet them weekly through the columns of this paper, gain their confidence through doing as you advertise to do and when you do this you have gone a long way towards being a success.

¶ Let the new comers know who you are and advertise your business.

¶ The District Ledger has the largest circulation in the Pass and should be your special medium to tell your weekly story. Just try--can't tell until you try.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

AROUND TOWN

Mrs. Elley is away to Rossland on a two week's visit to relatives.

J. Ayre, of Hosmer, was in town on Wednesday and called at the Ledger office.

Thomas Hugh Whelan has been rusticating at Victoria for the last couple of weeks.

D. V. and A. J. Mott made a delivery of five more "Ford" autos at Cranbrook this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Eckstein are visiting in Calgary from where they will return next week.

Philip Carosella's new cement addition to his store in Baker Ave. is nearly completed.

G. Wilson was hurriedly called to Brockville last week on receipt of wire of the serious illness of Mrs. Wilson.

The basement wall of the new R. C. church are fast nearing completion, and the work of laying bricks is expected to commence soon.

The Salvation Army gave their Sunday School a picnic on Thursday in the park to the south of the city—an ideal spot for such outings.

J. C. Kenny, who left for Edmonton some time ago is reported to have been in the hospital for some time, and as having undergone an operation for appendicites.

From the latest reports the building trades strike in Vancouver is over, the men accepting $4.25 per day as first offered, while the contractors recognize the union.

A runaway some time Saturday night is about the only excitement to chronicle since last issue. The horse is doing duty again, but the rig is still undergoing repairs

The firemen made a great practice run to the north end in Victoria Ave. Monday evening last ,and in less time than it takes to peel a banana had four streams of water on.

Do not leave any clothes on the line overnight. We are told that the clothes line night marauder has started activities in the north end cleaning up one line Thursday night.

The pupils, writing at the recent entrance examination in Fernie that drew the required number of marks averages 50 per cent. The names appear elsewhere in the issue.

The Cranbrook ball team met its first defeat of the season at the hands of Fe— (Eh, what's the matter with this machine!) Nelson's nine in the latter city last Tuesday, the score being 6—5. Cranbrook have a ball team of which they may well be proud.

A rather odd looking motor car passed through town last Monday morning. On enquiry it was learned to be of an Italian make and certainly from its construction was eminently suited for some of the roads that are to be found in the West.

H. N. Trenholme, of Winnipeg, formerly manager of the Bank of Commerce here, was in town over Monday. A dance in his honor was given at the Napanee by Mrs. (Dr) Anderson, in which a choice party gathered. Mr Trenholme was on his way to the coast points.

Miss Laidley, of the Crow's Nest Trading Co. staff left last week for her home in Nova Scotia on receipt of word of the serious illness of her father. We regret to say that after starting on her journey a message was received to say that her father had passed away.

Mrs. A. J. Mott is spending the week end at Cranbrook.

K. A. Smeed, of the Columbia Paper Co., was in town during the early part of the week.

Tom Duncan, formerly of Coal Creek, but now of Passburg, was calling on friends during the week.

Timothy Forrest, a tiemaker, was killed early Wednesday morning on the C. P. R. near Moyie, being hit by a train.

We are pleased to announce that Leslie Mills has so far recovered as to be brought home, and is now resting easily at the Waldorf.

Angus Thomson, who has made Fernie his home for the last three years, left for Calgary last week, where he has gone to work.

All Rebekahs will please take notice that a special meeting will be held at the hall Thursday evening next, July 27th. Important business.

Kolossal Kombination of Kost Kutting and Komfort Kontributed by Kefoury. Kash Kustomers Kome. and Keep Kool.—Begins on Saturday.

Rev. C. O. Main, of Cranbrook, was in the city this week assisting in ordination services; the two young men being Mr. Wilson, of Hosmer, and Mr. McLean, of Waldo.

Mrs. L. P. Eckstein has leased her handsome residence to Mr. N. E. Sudaby for one year from the beginning of September and will move to California for the winter.

Sit down right now and make out your grocery list for Saturday, send it in early and get in the good graces of clerk and teamster. Can't expect your order delivered promptly unless you help some. Be considerate, its only a slight effort on your part, but means much to those mentioned.

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION

Alderman Sam Graham, the genial and popular manager of the Fernie branch of the 41 Meat Market Company has been appointed inspector of all the company's branches which include not only Fernie but all the following branches: Pincher Creek, Macleod, Bellevue, Frank, Blairmore, Coleman (Alberta), Michel and Nelson (B. C.) The branches in Macleod and Nelson have only recently been established and these are preparatory to a still further extension of business that is contemplated for the near future.

Mr. Graham will still continue to make Fernie his headquarters and retain his interest in the civic matters with which he is so closely allied.

A NASTY SPILL

Several well known young men while out for a drive last Saturday night had the misfortune to meet with an accident that inflicted damages so serious upon one of the party as to necessitate his occupancy of a cot in the hospital, and another bears marks upon his face that give mute testimony to the fact that sudden contact was made with mother earth. The buggy reached the stables in a sadly demoralised condition and will require a heavy bill of expense to put it into proper shape again.

ENTRANCE EXAMS

D. Allison Jay and Norman J. McBean tie for first place.

There were 10 candidates for the Rural High School examinations from Fernie, the 5 successful ones were D. Allison Jay and Norman J. McBean, who tied for first place with 626 marks each, Rheta Hamilton, 598; Gladys Robertson, 573; Joseph M. Murphy, 555.

TYRANT JUDGE JAILS MINERS

Whitford of Colorado Attacks Right to Strike In Decision

DENVER, Colo., July 15—Found guilty of violating District Judge Whitford's injunction preventing picketing in the northern Colorado coal fields, two members of the United Mine Workers today began serving one-year terms in the county pail imposed by Judge Whitford.

Twelve others were assessed heavy fines.

This is the second crowd of miners Whitford has sentenced for ignoring this injunction. The court denied the appeal filed by the miners, but allowed the attorneys thirty days to file exceptions.

Edward Doyle, former president of the miners' local union at Lafayette, Colo., and William Crawford, secretary of District No. 13, United Mine Workers received the jail sentences. The men who were fined were committed to jail until the fines are paid. All announce they will not pay any fine.

Court Attacks Toilers

In pronouncing sentence the court denounced the miners' union for lack of respect for courts and court orders. He said in part.

"Idleness begets lawlessness. Here is organized refusal to work. Bitterness and animosity are in the breasts of each against those who do work. Declarations have been made by members of the union that they will yet win the strike, despite Judge Whitford's orders. These declarations have come from those high in the councils of the union."

AN EQUAL CHANCE

One of the features of the Canadian Government Annuities system which highly commends itself to every person is that a man who is middle-aged enjoys equal advantages with the man who starts at a younger age, for he may by the payment of a lump sum equivalent to the total amounts which he would have paid had he entered at the earlier age, go on from his present age at the same rate as if he had begun at any earlier age. For example, a man of 40 who has decided to purchase an annuity of $500 pays in $1,593.25, which is the equivalent of what he would have paid during the years from 20 to 40. He will now continue to pay $50.5 each year until he is 60, instead of $167.10, which is the rate which a man entering at 40 would have to pay for an annuity of $500 to begin at 60.

A school teacher who has just cashed in a twenty year endowment policy has made the application of this amount on a $500 annuity contract, a most provident disposition of a portion of his money. If he dies before he is 60, the total amount which he pays up to the time of his death with 3 per cent compound interest will be returned to his legal representatives.

A supply of interesting literature concerning the Annuities Scheme may be had on application to the Superintendent of Government Annuities, Ottawa, to whom letters go free of postage.

A FEW STATISTICS

From The Canada Year Book of 1910 we cull the following items of interest to our readers:

Electrical energy in Ontario, page xlii.: It is estimated that the average cost of the power supplied to 15 towns will be, for a continuous 24 hrs. consumption about $22 per H. P. per annum, as against $60 per H.P. coal and steam generation.

Educational status of B. C. in 1910 shows 40,581 over 5 years who cannot read out of a total population of 178,657.

On Page 365, under caption of railways:

Eastern British Columbia, 16 miles operated; earnings $29,000; operating expenses, $29,020; M. F. and M. earnings $110,523, operating expenses $78,845.

RECIPROCITY AND ANTI

A. S. Goodeve, M.P., for this constituency, passed through Fernie Friday evening last on route to Ottawa to aid his party in their fight against "Reciprocity."

In the meantime literature on the subject is being circulated by the supporters of the government, all of which would indicate that an election is impending.

Letters To The Editor

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

WHO IS THE MAN (?)

The following communication is culled from the Michel Reporter of July 15th:

Dear Sir,—Permit me through your columns to state a few of the troubles we suffer from in this camp.

First, the officers of the union do not represent the better class of union men here, and their "say-so" should not be taken as any sort of an expression of thinking and reasoning minds. For proof of this, I have only to state that the better class of miners have simply been driven out of attending the meetings of the union, owing to the drunken spells allowed to be put up when anything that had an appearance of fairness to us all was before the union.

In fact that is what is wrong in this camp. Booze-soaked windbags have the floor and reason and equity are not allowed free speech.

Then as for the relief peddled out, it is not enough to satisfy the cravings of hunger. There are people here who have not had a square meal for months, and as credit is cut off at the stores they are in an impoverished condition. Women and children suffer more than the men, for the men will see to it that they get a belly-full first, and the scraps go to the rest of the family.

The union officials live like fighting cocks and do not seem to care whether the people under them starve or not, as long as they draw their salaries and have a good time. It is said that some of the officials have an interest in a scab mine, that at present is a producer, and that their profits alone furnish a nice living, independent of their strike pay."

I want to ask how long the men here are going to stand for such conduct?

We want to work, and a lot of us did not want to come out on strike, but we were fooled into the belief that our union officials had the operators where they wanted them, and that the idleness would not last more than 14 days. It is over three months since we drew any pay, and a lot of us would go back if we had the chance.

Cannot you suggest some way that justice may be done to us who are desirous of returning to work?

Yours truly

MICHEL MINER

Michel, July 11, 1911.

THE EMANCIPATOR OF MICHEL

Michel, B. C.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—In reply to the above letter, which appeared in the Michel Reporter, July 15th, the would be saviour of the strikers in this camp had not the manliness to sign his name but like a sneaking cur hid himself behind a nom de plume "Michel Miner."

He states that our union officials do not represent the better class of union men. Now, I have never seen any autocracy in Michel Local Union and every man is granted the right to go to every meeting and express his ideas on anything and everything that comes before the meeting, but what he means by the better class of union men I am at a loss to say, because if he has the audacity to class himself as a union man at all I fear any fellowship among traitors.

As regards the provisions that are given out I don't hear tell of anyone dying of starvation or of being in an impoverished condition; everyone that I speak to say they are getting lots of good food. But perhaps our friend the "Michel Miner" is accustomed to dining with kings? He accuses the married men of having their fill first and giving the scraps to the rest of the family. It appears that he wishes to class the married men of this camp in the same mean and beastly category as himself, and that is were he makes a great mistake; they have that honorable spirit and respect for themselves and their families of which our "Michel Miner" has not, or he would not have sent such a miserable letter to a paper apart from our own.

In my opinion it would be a good thing for Michel if we were to send him around with our officials and let him watch them, no doubt they would let him draw their salaries for giving them good advice.

What he means by a scab mine I would like to know, but I do know what a scab is — it is something very much like our friend the Michel Miner.

Well, he asks for justice; he should get it, and in this fashion: Expel him from all organizations, tar and feather him, and send him to some wild beast show as to me it seems more in his line. No more correspondence from me without you sign your name.

Yours truly,

VINCENT FRODSHAM

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to say a few words in answer to "Michel Miner" who had a long conflab of misleading statements in a certain Michel newspaper, re the strike, the officials, pay of the union and the rations. Not that I care at all to get in any newspaper gossip with anyone, as I consider this the wrong time, but I feel it my bounden duty to defend even myself from such statements made by the "Michel Miner." He states that our officers are drawing large salaries and living on the fat of the land. Now Mr. Michel Miner you know nothing about it. Are you aware that none of oud local officers get one cent of wages while on strike? Then you go on to say that what we get from the relief to eat, we, the miners, take the best out and when we have fed ourselves we throw the scraps to our children. That is wrong.

I am bound to say that as a man on strike and a father of children, that has a great love for them, that the man who signs himself the "Michel Miner" is no father at all, because he cannot come forward and show up one case similar to what he mentions. He however, might be trying to place every one in the same box as himself for it is quite evident from what he says that he is a man that throws the scraps. If "Michel Miner" will visit Fernie and see the Fernie miners' children at their various picnics and sports he won't think they are fed on scraps or clothed in sack cloth.

He also says that he is ready for work. That may be so; some people are ready for work at any price. All I have to say to that is this: If "Michel Miner" wants to go to work let him go, the union has no chains on him, I am sure; get out Mr. "Michel Miner" and go and see your boss and ask him for a job and go to work if you want to. Take my advice, as a father of children, and do not publish in the press any more such statements that we miners threw scraps to our children, because I as one will not stand for it. It makes the public at large believe we treat our children as dogs when such is not the case.

One more item of advice: When you have anything to say through the press go to your own paper, and don't be ashamed of what you say. It is quite plain to me you were ashamed of even your own words or you would never have signed the non de plume of "Michel Miner" but your own name.

Allow me to remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

JOHN HOWBROOK.

Fernie, B. C.

A PETITION FOR PARDON

Mrs. Joseph L. Allen, Riverside Ave., West Fernie, and Mrs. Ed. Owen, in the same locality, are circulating a petition for the complete pardon of Mrs. Angelina Napolitana, whose sentence to death for the killing of her husband was commuted to the more merciful (?) one of prolonged agony in prison walls for the balance of her existence.

These women will make a house to house canvas as near as possible but if any are overlooked it is to be hoped they will show the same anxiety to be included as did those omitted from the census returns.

The churches in other cities have interested themselves in this matter. Those of Fernie have now an opportunity of proving the truth of the old story "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

HE "CAME BACK."

The Lethbridge Herald expresses wonderment and surprise that the Tories should greet Tom. Crothers, M.P., on his return to St. Thomas, Ont. from the Western tour. We do not see any reason why seeing that one of the most discussed topics recently regarding notorieties and notables has been on "Can't come back." He did —hence why the wherefore?

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday

Your dollars have the biggest purchasing power here. Take advantage of the special values offered for Saturday selling and save money.

Alberta Government Creamery Buttter, 3 lbs for	85c.
Finnan Haddie, 2 tins for	25c.
Shredded Wheat, 2 pkts for	25c.
2 oz. Flavoring Extracts	15c.
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts for	25c.
Concord Sardines, 2 tins for	25c.
B. C. Pure Cane Sugar, 20 lb. sack	$1.25
2 lb. tins Table Syrup	10c.
5 lb. tins Table Syrup	25c.
3 lb. pkts. Washing Powder	20c
Cake Iceings, per pkt.	10c.
Combination Shoe Dressings, Black, Tan, White, each	18c.
Fruit Jars, Pints, per dozen	65c.
Fruit Jars, quarts, per dozen	75c.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, regular 40c and 50c. per box	30c.
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins for	25c

Big Cut in Children's Wash Dresses

At 65c.—For ages 2 to 8 years made from good Printed Cambrics and plain and fancy Chambrays. There are a variety of styles, all are good.

At 75c.—Sizes 2 to 8 years; made from plain and checked Chambrays, trimmed with strappings of harmonizing shades, perfectly fitting little Dresses and easily worth double this price.

At 95c.—Sizes 2 to 9 years, in plaited short waist effects, of durable English Drills; colors: White, Cadet and Navy.

At $1.00—Sizes 10 to 14 years, made with Dutch necks and half length sleeves; in White with fine Blue hairline stripes; a great bargain for $1.00

At $1.35—Sizes 4 to 14 years. For a variety of styles, including the Sailor Blouse and Plaited Skirt effects.

At $1.60—Sizes 8 to 18 years, in fancy Ginghams and in combinations of plain and checked Chambrays. Many of these dresses are prettily trimmed with embroidery and all are well made and exceptionally good fits.

White Waist Special

At 65c.—Prettily embroidered, elbow sleeves; a waist that is sold frequently at $1.00

At 95c.—Embroidered Swiss and Nainsook Waists; these are regular $1.50 waists, only about five dozen now in hand; sizes 32 to 42.

At $1.25.—These Waists are regular values from $1.75 to $2.50; there are over 25 different designs, all of which are good. This is surely the best blouse value you have ever been offered.

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited

Mount Royal College

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Classes Open Sept. 1911

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

Government charter. Ideal location. Staff of highest scholarship and experience. Dormitories, class rooms and dining hall equipped and furnished the very best. New building.

Course of Study

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

To Rent

GROUND FLOOR and Basement Miners' Union Hall, Hillcrest, Alta. Concrete Basement 40 x 30; Main Building 80 x 30; choice location for General Store (cash business preferred). For particulars apply to

John Taylor

Rec.-Sec., Hillcrest, Alta.

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

GRAND THEATRE, FERNIE

1 Night Only, Saturday, July 29th

Yes, the greatest dramatic hit of the century is

The Squaw Man

Clarence Bennett's Record Breaker

By Edwin Milton Royle. A Stirring American Drama in Four Great Acts

THE SHOW THAT DAZZLED TWO CONTINENTS

Prices: Children 25c. Adults 50c. Reserved Seats 75c and $1.00. Plan at McLean's Drug Store

Here it is, Waiting for U

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Three dozen laying Hens, young and healthy. Apply, C. Grant, Ledger Office. 1-t.p

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.