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Coal Miners Out on Strike

Cumberland and Island Mines Closed Tight---2100 Men Quit

(Special to the District Ledger)

VANCOUVER, Sept. 19.—At a ballot of the miners taken last night it was decided that the Ladysmith Coal Workers will go on strike in sympathy with the men who have already quit work at the Cumberland Mines. The vote was 213 against 106. So far the men on strike in the Canadian Northern Mines at Cumberland number 2100.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE

Five Hundred Fail to Turn Up at Edmonton—Demand Increase

EDMONTON, Sept. 16.—Over 500 teamsters employed by the city or private contractors failed to return to work after lunch today as the result of a strike call issued by the off'cers of the local teamsters union. The men are demanding eight hour day, a minimum of 75 cents per hour and abolition of the piece work system. A meeting will be held tonight.

THREATENED STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS HAS BEEN AVERTED

MONTREAL, Sept. 18—Negotiations between the C. P. R. and their operators was brought to a practical conclusion when an agreement was arrived at which was accepted as satisfactory by the representative of the men. The whole matter is complicated and will not be reduced to a formal agreement until sometime today.

The broad outlines of the settlement are the men shall be granted an increase of 12 per cent in their pay, including a 12 per cent increase for overtime work, while their hours of work will be reduced from 11 hour to a ten hour standard.

POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER STRIKE

Conference Between Ship Builders and Boilermakers—Object to Compulsory Arbitration

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A national joint conference between ship builders and the boilermakers' society will be held at Newcastle today. The interests of several thousand shipyards workers are involved with the possibility in the background of a national strike. The national agreement between the ship builders and the boilermakers society expired yesterday and the boilermakers now want a new agreement doing away with compulsory arbitration and allowing strikes at will. The reason given for demanding this change is that the largest part of their work is piece work and the boilermakers say that in case of dispute the job is finished before arbitration can take place. The agreement embraced 13 other unions which have not broken away, but which will call for amendments in the agreement at the conference today. The outcome is of special importance as all the British shipyards are crowded with work.

RIOTING AT SUPERIOR

SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 19.—A mob of 500 strikers and sympathizers tonight attacked the principal street car line in Superior, wrecking six cars and beating the crews and guards. There was furious fighting and more than 30 persons injured, none it is thought seriously. The police fought desperately and rescued the car crews.

TEACHERS' UNIONS FORCED TO DISBAND

PARIS, Sept. 17.—All but one of the teachers' professional unions, or syndicates have voted to disband. The Paris union refused to disintegrate and the cabinet today decided to prosecute it for the violation of the law of 1884.

The government ordered the teachers' unions to dissolve because of the action of the congress of teachers' societies held in Chambry in August last, when resolutions approving anti-militarism were adopted.

WON'T PAY INCOME TAX BECAUSE SHE HAS NO VOTE

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tax collectors in London are having a hard time with a woman doctor, Mrs. Mark Mills, who refuses to pay income tax because she has no vote. Several times when she refused to pay taxes on land the revenue officials distrained on her furniture. She has been threatened with a similar procedure this year, but she has a solicitor, who it is said, will bring an action for illegal execution if the furniture is sold. The authorities left he ralone for a while and tried to collect from her husband instead. The latter is a teacher in a London school and says he is unable pay. The tax collectors are in a quandary.

Minister of Labor on Working Conditions in Canada

Denounces Employers Who Underpay---Upholds the Right to Strike

During the Trades and Labor Congress held in Guelph, last week, the Toronto Globe representative took the opportunity to interview the Hon. W. Crothers. The minister said he had been touring the country for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of labor interests on labor legislation generally. Referring to the Lemieux Act, he said:

"So far as I can learn many trades unionists find fault with the awards under the Lemieux Act. The trades unionists say that the strike is the only weapon they can use in their efforts to secure their demands. In this connection they maintain that under existing conditions their efforts are made ineffectual through the operations of the act, because it prohibits the declaring of a strike until a Board of Arbitrators has been chosen to investigate the demands of the men. Selecting capable arbitrators requires time and labor.

No Remedy to Suggest

"This seems to be the real grievance. The men say that in the interval, which they maintain is wholly in the interests of the employer, the latter suceeds in filling their positions, which has a marked effect on conditions generally before the Board assembles to hear the arguments of both sides. As for myself, I am not in a position to make a definite statement respecting the grievance of the labor interests. I am simply investigating, and at present I have no remedy to suggest which might close the break."

Workmen Underpaid.

"How have you found labor conditions generally?"

"In a great many cases workmen are underpaid," replied the Minister. "There are several classes of workmen, and skilled mechanics, too, that cannot support their families in decency. There are thrifty men who are not paid a living wage. I had no idea such conditions existed until I conducted a personal investigation.

Preachers Given a Hint

"The working classes are entitled to the eternal law of justice—decent justice—and it is up to the ministers of the Gospel to expound this utterance from the pulpit. They are lacking in this respect and should do more along the lines suggested to help the wage-earner."

The minister also addressed a meeting of labor men in Three Rivers, Que.

The working men of this country, he declared, have not got what they are entitled to. Examining causes of unrest, the minister blamed employers for failure to recognize that a man was not a mere adjunct to a machine, and he laid it down that employers must be willing to pay a living wage such as would make decent food, clothing and other necessaries possible. An employer who had a profitable business and did not give this living wage should be denounced by press, pulpit and platform. The speaker regarded strikes in the same light as war, as only to be used as the very last resort. He stated that of 104 awards under the Lemieux Act, only one showed the workers' complaint to be groundless.

REFUSED $90 OFFER; JURY AWARD $1,500

Morris Daye, Miner, Successful in Suit Against Canadian Collerics

VANCOUVER, Sept. 14.—A sum of $1500 was the amount awarded by a special jury in the Supreme Court yesterday to Morris Daye, a miner, in his suit against the Canadian Collieries. Daye had been injured on the back and chest by the trolley pole of a motor he was driving in a tunnel at the company's colliery at Extension, B. C. Daye contended that the motor was too large for safe usage in the tunnel, and that the accident had been contributed to by the carelessness of Chinese laborers at work in the mine. The company denied that they had any Chinese employed in the mine in any capacity.

Mr. Justice Morrison presided over the trial. Daye had sued for unstated damages after refusing an offer of $90 made by the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

TRAMPLE 200 UNDER FOOT

BUDAPEST, Sept 18—The Socialists appealed to the workers to assemble in the main streets tonight to demonstrate in favor of electorate reform. The chief of police issued a proclamation and ordered the people that the police and the troops would use firearms if necessary to disperse the crowd.

Strong detachments of troops and gendarms assisted the police in dispersing those who had gathered for the services on the street. The tramway service on the Ring Strasse was suspended and there was much stone throwing and lamp breaking. Many persons were injured, some of them seriously and more than 200 persons were trampled under foot.

Martial Law in Virginia

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 18.—The miners in the martial law territory did not appear opposed to the region of military rules, as it substitutes law for the lawlessness that has been the rule on Cabin Creek for a decade, but some of the more restiss among them criticise the military for certain acts and the miners outside the territory object to martial law on general principles.

One incident which happened recetnly on Cabin Creek has caused some bitterness among the miners.

The story is told by the alleged victim himself—Sam Gow, secretary of the local union branch of the United Mine Workers, who claims he boarded at Ronda and was marched off the creek at the behest of a coal operator who told the militiamen that Gow was an "agitator" and had no business on the creek. Gow claimed he went up Wednesday to register as a voter when the oprator told the militia to deport him as a dangerous man. So he was walked down the railroad by a detail, until a passing freight gave them a ride to Pratt. Gow says he demanded from the commanding officer at Camp Pratt that he be tried to prove his case, but that he was refused and was deported out of the military zone. He declares he is not an agitator, but was attending to his business as secretary of the union on Cabin Creek. His story told to the miners has stirred them up.

Papers Confiscated

An amusing incident was among the recent happenings under martial law. A miner went up the creek with a big package of newspapers, delivering them to subscribers. It was the official paper of the mine workers' union, its reading matter being of the usual commonplace routinal character. A scared operator on the creek, so the story goes, notified the militia that the package carried by the man was—or—worse than dynamite, namely a certain inflammatory Socialist paper published in Charleston, called the Labor Argus, which inflames the miners to murder and outrages, etc.

So the package was seized before the man could distribute many copies of the paper to its subscribers. Adjutant-General Elliot confirmed the confiscation by an order, so the miners appealed to Governor Glasscock. He said he did not issue any order in the matter, but heartily approved of the confiscation of the papers.

MINISTER OF MINES IS WANTED

VICTORIA, Sept. 18.—The first semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute in session here passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to appoint a minister of mines.

TEN THOUSAND ODD FELLOWS PARADE WINNIPEG STREETS

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25.—The big feature of the Odd Fellows' Convention here today was the monster parade which took place in glorious weather. It is estimated that about ten thousand members of the order walked in the procession with about thirty bands representative of all parts of the continent.

KAISER SEES HANDWRITING ON WALL

Predicts World Republican in Fifty Years—Germany Last of Empires

"My son will be the last of the Emperors," the Kaiser is reported to have declared to a German savant. "That is why I am bringing him up under firm discipline. He must be a credit to the house of Hohenzollern and to the thrones that, after his, will cease to be. All the world will be republican within 50 years. Germany will be the last of the empires. It is inevitable."

HAYWOOD ARRESTED

A despatch to the Industrial Worker says:

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 15, 1912.—Thirty-five thousand workers in mass meeting assembled today on Boston Common, protesting against the arrest, imprisonment and trial of Ettor and Giovannitti. Haywood made great address and was immediately arrested after his speech. He is out under one thousand dollars bond. Three thousand five hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World went to Boston from Lawrence on two red specials to attend the demonstration and take part in the parade, which required over two hours to pass a given point. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout. A general strike is certain for not later than September 30th.

Haywood in Chicago

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—While Wm. D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, today was on his way to Chicago to enlist the aid of unions there in the proposed Ettor Giovannitti general strike, to be called for September 30, members of the Greater New York Industrial Council of the I. W. W. were preparing for a great Ettor—Giovannitti demonstration here September 14.

Circulars declaring that the imprisoned men are to be railroaded to the electric chair for a murder done by a policeman, and demanding that all workers join in a general strike of protest are being sent out to all the unions of the United States.

Mill Owners Break Promise

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 17.—The working population here was deeply stirred today by the news that at a mass meeting in Province, R. L. William D. Haywood had urged a nation-wide general strike as a means of serving notice upon the capitalist class that the workers demand the immediate release of Ettor and Giovannitti, the agitators, who have been held in jail without bail for eight months on the fake charge of being accessories before the fact of the murder of Anna Lopizzo during a strike disturbance last winter.

It has been known here for some time that at any moment there was likely to be another general walkout, due to the constant weeding out by the employers of workers who took an active part in the strike of last January, and the feeling of indignation thus aroused has been intensified by the indictment of William M. Wood, head of the woolen trust, on a charge of being concerned in the planting of the dynamite here, for which John J. Breen, local politician, has been already convicted.

The mill operatives assert that one of the promises made to them by the mill owners at the end of the strike was that they would at once use their influence to have Ettor and Giovannitti released. This promise, they declare, has not been kept and they now demand that it be made good, else they threaten that a strike will be declared which will tie up the entire textile industry of New England.

British Aid

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An English "defence committee" was formed today for Ettor and Giovannitti, the Italians charged with responsibility through their speeches, for the killing of a woman during the recent strike at Lawrence, Mass.

Arrangements are being made for a big demonstration in Trafalgar Square, at which it is expected to adopt resolutions of protest against the men's continued imprisonment. The resolutions will then be sent to American Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

ITALIAN SYNDICALISTS MAY STRIKE TO AID ETTOR—GIOVANNITTI CASE

ROME, Sept 17.—As a means of forcing King Victor's government to make representations at Washington in behalf of the two Italians, Ettor and Giovannitti, imprisoned in Lawrence, Mass., syndicalists throughout Italy are organizing for a monster general strike, paralyzing industry all over the country.

In parliament, Deputies Chiasa, a Republican; Todrecca and Carine, Socialists; Meda, a Clerical, and Avonti, a Socialist-Democrat, recently demanded that the Rome government make the matter an international issue.

Though no action was taken, there is no question that the demand was supported by an overwhelming majority of the people.

News has been received from Brussels that a similar agitation has been started there.

PATRICK EGAN, FORMERLY DETECTIVE OF LETHBRIDGE, IS SHOT AND PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED BY RICHARD CHRISTIAN.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 18.—Former City Detective Pat Egan was shot and perhaps fatally wounded shortly after 7 o'clock to-night in front of the Union Bank on the principal business street of the city, by Richard Christian, a cow puncher, who has been in the city for the past few days from Iron Springs district.

The shooting is said to be the result of an old feud between the two, Egan having arrested Christian on several different occasions during the past two years. Christian is said to have made he remark at each and every time that it would be only a short time until he would "get" him. The shooting was most sensational, as the streets were crowded at the time with hundreds of pedestrians. The wounded man was shot in the back about four inches below the right shoulder, the bullet coming out of his side near the top of the stomach, inflicting a severe intestinal wound.

HUNDREDS OF WIDOWS COMING TO CANADA

VANCOUVER, Sept. 17.—Col. Lamb, head of the internal immigration work of the Salvation Army received a cable today from General Bramwell Booth from London, stating that the army would start at once to float the "widow scheme."

Col. Lamb says that there are one hundred and seventee thousand widows and two hundred thousand persons from whose ranks it is proposed to draw immigrants to Canada. Women who wish to come to Canada will be relieved of the care of their children while they are getting a start. Col. Lamb thinks that many of them will marry again in this country. He is enthusiastic regarding the whole scheme.

SMASH LLOYD GEORGE FOR PENNY A SHOT

Popular Amusement at Earl's Court Exhibition in London

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Smashing Lloyd George is the new and popular past-time installed at the Earl's Court Exhibition, land owners and insurance stamplickers crowding each other for a chance to take a hand.

The game consists of china plates, bearing a likeness of the chancellor of the exchequer, which can be smashed at a fee of a penny each. The first day there were only 300 plates, and artists were summoned to supply the hungry calls for more. Class distinction vanishes in the line of impatient smashers awaiting their turn. One famrer spent $3 to vent his satisfaction, but this splendid record went down later in the day before a London landlord. Later an elderly clergyman purchased a handfull of balls with an air of determination and broke eleven plates before tearing himself away.

Five Hundred Soldiers Burned to Death

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Five hundred Chinese soldiers were burned to death today according to a Peking despatch to the Daily News, in a forest fire started by a large force of Mongols retreating from the Chinese. Generals Hsih and Tsao, proceeding northward from Tenanfu, with 5000 men engaged a force of Mongols at Chiatsian. The Mongols were defeated and fled northward with the Chinese in pursuit. In a forest near Tabichiachu they started a fire to maintain their stand. The Chinese troops were unable to escape and perished.

900 KILLED

ROME, Sept. 18.—The most sanguinary engagement of the war in Tripoli was fought yesterday, near Peren, a town on the Mediterranean coast, fourteen miles northeast of Bengazi.

The Italians lost 61 men killed and 13 wounded. The Turks and Arabs left more than 800 dead on the field. *Forty-one prisoners, including one* Arab chief, fell into the hands of the Italians.

Disastrous Week Along The Pass

Six Deaths by Accident---Mines Claim Three Victims.

WILLIAM AGNEW KILLED BY M. F. & M. ENGINE

A great gloom settled over the camp on Sunday forenoon when news was received of the accident which resulted in the death of William Agnew, better known as "Smiler." He was an old-timer in this camp and well respected by old and young. He has a sister residing in this camp and one at Nanaimo, to whom the sympathy of the residents go out. It was generally expected that the funeral would take place on Thursday, but in order to allow the sister to come from the coast, it will take place on Sunday 22nd.

ROCK FALL CAUSES DEATH AT COLEMAN

A very sad accident occurred here on Thursday afternoon when Emile Gengembre, a native of Belgium, was instantly killed by a fall of rock while at his work in the McGillvary Creek Coal Company's Mine at Carbondale. Deceased leaves a wife and a large number of friends to mourn his sad loss. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Second Street, at 4.30 p.m., under the auspices of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, assisted by the Local Union, of which he was an active member.

Victor Mania Has Skull Fractured in Lumber Mill

A man by the name of Victor Mania was brought in from McDougall's Mill yesterday afternoon with a fractured skull and expired at the hospital this morning. The deceased, who hailed from Finland, was in the country some six months, the last two of which was around Fernie. He has a brother in Wyoming to whom a wire has been sent.

MINER KILLED AT PASSBURG

Steve Kompara, who was working in the Passburg mines, met with a fatal accident on Monday last. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence, but as far as is known the direct cause of death was that he was overcome by gas. Kompan was an old-timer in the Pass and popular with his fellow workmen. He leaves wife and family.

EDWARD WALTMAN AFTER NINE DAYS IN COUNTRY GETS KILLED AT COAL CREEK

A sad and fatal accident occurred in No. 3 Mine, Coal Creek, by a fall of rock, on Friday morning at 4 o'clock. Deceased had only been in this country, from England, nine days, and started work at the mines on Sunday night. He had been in the British Army for 21 years, and retired as drum major with a pension of 2s. 9d. a day. He was about 45 years old. The funeral wil ltake place on Sunday next.

Being a veteran and a member of the Local Union it is hoped that members will turn out in full force.

JAP STRUCK BY LOCAL

H. Morimito, a native of Yokahama, was struck by the Wednesday night local going west, between the bridge and Cokato. He was taken to the hospital but expired the following morning. He had at one time been a cook at the Royal Hotel, but of late had been working for Ald. Morrison. He was 29 years old. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Canadian Trades Congress Closes

Lemieux Act Condemmed---Many Resolutions Passed--- British Trade Unionists to be Informed of all Canadian Labor Troubles.

GUELPH, Ont., Sept. 14.—The Congress adjourned tonight to meet in Montreal in 1913. This has been the busiest day and the afternoon was spent in discussing the Lemieux Act, the congress going into committee of the whole with Sir George Askelth, who is here from London, Eng., enquiring into the working of the labor laws in Canada. The net result was the adoption in committee of a resolution endorsing the action of the Calgary convention last year, asking for the repeal of what is generally known as the Lemieux Act. This was adopted unanimously. There was a number of points brought out in the discussion, the removal of the right to strike and complaints at the manner in which the act has been administered being the chief arguments against it.

Delegate Wilkinson, of Vancouver, said the principal fault with the act was in the long waits until a finding was made. In almost every case the chairman of the arbitration committee was opposed to the workers.

The delegates who took part nearly all condemning the bill. Their chief complaints were the delay in securing a verdict, and the lack of power to enforce it, when delivered. There was a spirited discussion over a resolution to do away with private police by powerful corporations and the government will be asked to pass a law prohibiting the employment of such men.

Resolutions were also endorsed asking for the repeal of the law requiring candidates for parliament to make a $200 deposit and the passing of a law forbidding the employment of white girls in Chinese restaurants.

It was decided to take action to notify British Trades Unionists of all strikes and lockouts in this country so that they could not be brought into the country under false pretences and used as strike breakers. A resolution disapproving of the Musicians Union demanding pay for their members when parading on Labor Day was rejected.

A resolution was proposed by Delegate Bancroft and Waters, and carried unanimously amid cheers. It reads:

"That the Federal Government pass an act to be later taken up by the Provincial Government and made adaptible to meet the conditions in their respective provinces a pension for widowed wives, also wives of prisoners."

The Woman's Suffrage Propaganda was approved.

Other Resolutions Adopted

At the evening session discussion on the report of the Resolution Committee was resumed, and the following resolutions were passed:

Recommending the appointment of a public official to investigate accidents on railways, due to an insufficient number of men being employed; the enactment of legislation providing that workmen employed on all Government or subsidized works be paid weekly in legal tender; that the Government grant the letter-carriers an increase of fifty cents a day, make provision for sick pay, and establish an eight-hour day for the men; the abolition of the pernicious sweating system in a number of merchant tailoring establishments in Toronto, and protesting against the Dominion Government granting further public aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway until the company agrees with its employees to give them terms of employment as favorable as those given by other railway companies.

Finances and Growth Encouraging

Acting Secretary James Simpson submitted the annual financial statement in the absence of Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper, which showed total receipts of $15,690 and expenditures of $10,219, leaving a balance on hand of $5,480. The report showed that the membership paying per capita tax and directly affiliated is 66,128, in addition to which there are two Provincial Federations of Labor and forty-four Trades and Labor Councils. During the year five of the latter were chartered and also some Federal labor unions. The membership increased 8,869.

Coal: Its Constitution, Varieties, Origin, Uses

For the purposes of this lesson it is desirable to have several samples of coal before the reader; if samples of lignite coal, bituminous coal, cannel coal and anthracite coal are available so much the better. Take the sample of bituminous coal, that variety that is produced in greatest abundance in this country. On close examination it will be found generally to be made up of thin leaf-like portions or laminae, some bright black, others dull sooty black. The examination will be greatly assisted by the use of a pocket lense. Some of the laminae will be found to be very thin, a tiny fraction of an inch indeed. Whatever may be the origin of coal it is evident that it has been built up of successive layers of material, hence the laminated or leaf-like structure. An examination of the other specimens wil be interesting. The sample of lignite will be found to have this leaf-like structure more distinct than the bituminous coal, but the cannel and anthracite much less so; indeed, without the aid of a magnifying lense it may not be detected. The suggestion is that the latter varieties have undergone more change from their original condition than lignite and bituminous coal.

Continuing the examination of the sample of bituminous coal, note its fracture or the manner in which it breaks. Usually the face of each piece forms a rough rectangle, generally longer than it is broad. Some bituminous coal has this property very well developed; others are not quite so perfect. Cannel and anthracite seldom have this property; each face of each piece forms an irregular figure, and they are said to have an irregular fracture. Note that in handling the samples the hands are stained by the lignite and bituminous coals, but the cannel and anthracite scarcely leaves any stain.

Now in turn scratch each sample with a knife point, and observe the color of the fine dust produced. If, further, each piece of coal is ground to fine powder in a mortar and by means of a pestle the colors will be brought out more thoroughly. The lignite, even if black when in the lump, will yield a brownish-black streak or powder; the others will give a black streak or powder that of the anthracite will be bright black or glistening. The relative hardness of the respective coals will be strikingly brought out in the grinding process. The labor required to grind lignite will be comparatively small, compared to that required to bring the anthracite and cannel to the same degree of fineness. There is great variety in the hardness of bituminous coals. Some are almost as strong as cannel; others are soft and easily ground into fine powder.

The further investigation of a sample of coal will require the following simple apparatus:

1.—A balance and weights capable of weighing up to 100 grammes and to .01 of a gramme.

2.—A specific gravity stool and a glass beaker of such a size that it will stand on the stool when the latter is set across one scale pan, and still allow the balance to ride freely.

3. A pair of watch glasses and a clip.

4. A tripod stand and a pipe-clay triangle.

5. A small porcelain crucible, lid, and crucible tongs.

6. A Bunsen burner and tubing.

7. A hot water oven.

First proceed to determine the specific gravity of a piece of coal, about one inch cube. The cube has tied round it a piece of silk thread with a loop at the other end. Place the stool across the right-hand scale pan of the balance. Set the empty beaker on the stool. Hang the silk thread to a hook which will be found under the end of the balance beam, and adjust the length of the thread until it is such that the sample of coal hangs freely inside the beaker, and well below the top of it. Now proceed to weigh the coal by placing weights on the left-hand pan of the balance, the stool and beaker being over the right-hand one. It is well to adopt a system when weighing. Until the student has had a great deal of experience he should always start with the largest weight, say the 50 grammo one; if that is not enough add the 20 gramme weight. If a piece of coal of the size indicated is being used probably the 50 gramme weight will be too much. If so bring the balance beam to rest, remove the 50 weight and put on the 20; if that is not enough put on the second 20, and if that is too much bring the beam to rest, remove the 20, and put on the 10. Follow this process downwards until the exact weight of the sample has been found. To distinguish this from a second weighing with the coal immersed in water it is spoken of as the weight in air, and indicated by capital W. Having removed all the weights from the scale pan, now proceed to carefully pour distilled water into the beaker, taking care not to spill any on the pan of the balance. Have the piece of coal quite covered with water. Should there be any bubbles of air adhering to the piece of coal remove them with a penholder or pointed stick or pencil. Now weigh the coal again whilst it is covered by water. This weight is represented by small w. The specific gravity may now be determined by the simple formula:—

$$\text{Specific gravity equals } \frac{W}{(W - w)}$$

That is, the weight in air divided by the difference between the weight in air and the weight in water gives the specific gravity. That difference is the weight of water displaced by the piece of coal, and as that must be the same volume as the piece of coal, it follows we divide the weight of the piece of coal by the weight of exactly the same volume of water, and so we get the weight of the coal compared with the weight of an equal volume of water, which is the definition of specific gravity.

The average specific gravity of bituminous coal is about 1.28. It varies between 1.26 and 1.29, and where the sample of coal contains an unusual amount of ash of foreign matter it may even exceed that figure.

A knowledge of the specific gravities of coal is one means by which they may be roughly classified, thus lignites are somewhere about 1.2, bituminous coal 1.26 to 1.28, steam coal about 1.3, and anthracites from 1.3 to 1.35.

It serves another purpose By means of it we may determine the weight of coal in a solid block or in a seam. As 62.5 lb. is the weight of 1 cubic foot of water, it follows that a cubic foot of coal with a specific gravity of 1.28 will weigh 62.5 x 1.28 equals 80 lb.

The student will therefore see that what further is necessary is to determine the cubic contents of the coal whose weight is required, and that multipled by 1.28 x 62.5 equals the weight required in lb.

If a glass cylinder graduated in cubic centimetres or grammes of water is available a shorter method of determing the specific gravity is as follows: Weigh the sample of coal dry, and indicate this by C. Pour some water into the graduated cylinder and note the c. c. (cubic centimetre or gramme) mark that it reaches to. Now drop the piece of coal into the cylinder and note the c. c. or gm. mark the water now reaches to. The difference is the c.c.s or gms. of water displaced by the coal; that is, an equal volume to that of coal used. Call this W. Now

$$\text{Specific gravity equals } \frac{C}{W}$$

Where very friable coals, like some varieties of lignite, are being dealt with this is the better plan.

Moisture.—Coal consists of a certain amount of water. The amount varies from one to twelve per cent, and in the case of lignites it may be larger. The determination of the amount is done in a fairly simple manner. Take a pair of thoroughly dry watch glasses and a clip to hold them together. Weigh the two glasses and clip. Take now one of the watch glasses and on it place a small quantity of finely powdered coal. Place the second glass inverted over the first one, and hold both together by the clip. Weigh again. The second weight — the first weight equals the weight of coal.

Place the glasses and clip inside a hot water oven, under which is a lighted Bunsen. The water in the oven jacket is kept at the boil for about fifteen minutes, after which the glasses and clip are taken out and placed in a dessicator for a few minutes, when the glasses, clip and coal are again weighed. This weight is recorded, and the glasses, coal and clip returned to the oven for about five minutes, when they are again weighed. If the weight has not altered from the previous weighing it may be assumed all the moisture in the coal has been driven off. If not, then the process is repeated, until two weighings are found to be alike.

Let us suppose the weight of glasses and clip to equal 20 grammes; that of glasses, clip and coal to equal 21.23 grammes. After heating in the hot water oven the final weight is found to be 21.18 grammes.

Then 21.23 — 20 equals 1.23 grammes of coal before heating; and 21.18 — 20 equals 1.18 grammes of coal after heating.

The difference before and after heating, in coal alone is 1.23 — 1.18 equals .05 of a gramme. This represents moisture which has been driven off at the temperature of boiling water at that time and place. In percentage this will be

$$\frac{.05 \times 100}{1.23} \text{ equals } 406 \text{ percentage of moisture.}$$

The amount of moisture in a coal has a distinct effect on its heating value. During the combustion of the coal this moisture is an entirely negative element, as it uses up some of the heat of the coal in the former's expulsion. It also adds to the weight of the coal without being of any use as fuel.

Fixed Carbon and Volatile Matter

The former is the coke, with a necessary correction for ash, left after the latter has been driven out of the coal by strongly heating it in a closed crucible to which air is not admitted. If it is possible, without loss, to transfer the sample of coal from which the moisture has been driven out, to a porcelain crucible, the experiment may be done with it. In practice this is difficult, but for the sake of making clear the constitution of a sample of coal let it be assumed it can be done. The 1.18 grammes of coal are transferred to a porcelain crucible, the lid put on, and the crucible supported in a pipe-clay triangle, and resting on the tripod is placed over a strong Bunsen flame. If a foot blow-pipe is available this may take the place of the Bunsen after a few minutes; or if a gas muffle furnace is available the heating may take place in it. At the commencement of the heating a little smoke may be seen. This quickly bursts into flame and a fringe of it appears all round the lid where it touches the crucible. What is happening? The heat applied to the crucible and its contents is breaking up —dissociating is the proper word—the gaseous matter forming part of the coal, and that portion, the coke or fixed carbon, which can only be consumed by admitting a supply of air. This process is what takes place in a gasworks. The coal is there placed in large retorts which are sealed and externally heated. The volatile or gaseous matter is drawn off from these retorts. The tarry matter settles in the mains, and the gaseous matter passes on to scrubbers and purifiers, and then is stored in reservoirs for use. An exactly similar process goes on in retort and bye-product coke ovens. There again the coal is placed in a long narrow brick retort which is sealed and heated externally. The tar and gas are drawn off from the retorts by an exhaust engine, and there remains in the retort the coke or fixed carbon and the incombustible matter or ash.

Continuing the figures previously used in the retort or crucible there are 1.1 grammes of coal from which the moisture, .05 of a gramme in weight has been expelled. After heating over the Bunsen, blow-pipe, or in the muffle, until all flame has disappeared round the edges of the lid, the crucible is allowed to cool, and is again weighed. Let it be assumed this weight is .88 gramme; so that there has disappeared as tar and gas 1.18 — .88 equals .30 gramme. The original weight of the coal was 1.23 grammes, so that in percentages we have

$$\frac{.30 \times 100}{1.23} \text{ equals } 24.39 \text{ per cent of volatile matter}$$

There remains .88 gramme in the crucible, but this is not all carbon, as it contains the portion of the coal that cannot be burnt, viz, the ash.

Let the experiment be continued with this .88 gramme remaining in the crucible.

Ash—Remove the lid and again heat over a Bunsen or in a muffle furnace. Air is now being admitted into the crucible and slowly the carbon of the coal combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere to form carbonic acid or carbon dioxide (CO2) (inferior 2). This experiment frequently occupies an hour or more. Continue heating until every trace of dark colored matter has disappeared. Allow the crucible to cool, and weigh again. Let it be supposed the weight of the substance left in the crucible is now .08 gramme. This is the weight of the ash. Expressed as before it is,

$$\frac{.08 \times 100}{1.23} \text{ equals } 6.50 \text{ per cent of ash.}$$

The weight of carbon and ash was .88 gramme, then the weight of carbon alone will be .88 — .08 equals .80 gramme of carbon. Again

$$\frac{.80 \times 100}{1.23} \text{ equals } 65.04 \text{ per cent of fixed carbon.}$$

Summing up we have this sample of coal made up as follows:

	Percentage
Moisture	4.06
Volatile Matter	24.39
Ash	6.50
Fixed Carbon	65.04
	99.99

It will be recognized that the slight difference between 100 and 99.99 is due to non-terminating decimals.

Throughout the experiments involving the use of a crucible the weights taken are the net weights of the contents of the crucible. To get these it would in every case be necessary to substract the weight of the crucible from the gross weight.

The object of this article has been to convey to the reader a concrete idea of what coal consists of—viewed not from a strictly chemical standpoint—incidentally be is presented with a commercial analysis of a sample of coal. This is what is required by those who have to sell coal, and decide for what purposes particular kinds are best adapted.

The full interpretation of a commercial analysis is a matter requiring extensive knowledge of coals and their uses, but even the beginner may grasp a few elementary points.

The moisture and ash are only useless, but positively harmful, so that the smaller their proportions, from that standpoint alone, the more valuable the fuel. The character of the ash as well as its quality is of importance. If it is light colored and bulky, the coal is, from that standpoint, unsuitable for domestic purposes. On the other hand, if the ash forms clinker, that is, it melts and runs into a mass, the coal is unsuitable for steam raising, as the clinker would clog the fire-bars. Coals suitable for domestic purposes always contain a fair proportion of volatile matter, as its presence makes the fuel easy to kindle and burn. "Gas coals," that is, coals suitable for gas manufacture, must among other qualities possess a fair amount of volatile matter.

The series of experiments here described would determine the character of the coal as to its coking or free-burning character. After burning off the volatile matter the button of coke left in the crucible should be examined, and if the coal has swollen in bulk and formed a firm piece of coke that cannot be crushed between the finger and thumb, then the coal is a coking one. If the button of coke readily crumbles in this test, or if the coal has not formed a button of coke, then its free-burning character can be inferred. The amount of fixed carbon in a coal is a fair index to the amount of heat it will give off during combustion. All the high grade coals, such as the steam coals of South Wales, contain a high proportion of fixed carbon —Science and Art of Mining.

Fires in Mines and Some of Their Causes

The following non-technical address by Prof. W. H. Minor, of the Department of Mining Engineering, Ohio State University, was delivered to the Sugar Creek, Ohio, Mining Institute:

A mine fire is sometimes a very serious matter. The importance of a mine fire depends upon its position in the mine to a considerable extent, and if steps are not taken at once to dam it off or put it out it will spread over a large area in a short time. Frequently it is very difficult to get to the fire because of the poisonous gases evolved together with the high heat generated. While mine fires do not usually result in a large loss of life, they frequently reduce the output of a mine because they contract the area which is in a workable condition. Each fire must be dealt with according to the circumstances which surround it, consequently there is no set of rules which will apply to every mine fire.

Of the many causes for mine fires probably the chief one is the firing of coal, timber, or other combustible material in the mine, which may happen in ordinary working or by accident. Fires have been started by furnaces or boilers in the mine, used for pumping or ventilation. Timber may be fired by naked lights, gas ignited by an open light, heat generated by steam pipes, oxidation of coal, or some other material. Coal may take fire spontaneously through oxidation; it may be fired by coming in contact with an electric cable; or in firing a shot. An explosion may start a fire by lighting the gas when present. Firing shots at quitting time and then not going back to the face to see if the gas is burning sometimes leads to mine fires, particularly in the anthracite field. Probably the greatest cause of fires in the bituminous coal mines is spontaneous combustion due to the oxidation of fine coal, or to the oxidation of pyrite. Associated with the oxidation of coal, the sulphur in connection with the coal also oxidizes. Moisture favors the oxidation of sulphur, but it impedes the oxidation of coal. The part which sulphur plays seems to be to increase its volume, thereby creating a pressure in the coal which tends to break it up. This chemical action creates heat, causing gas to be given off, which, with its lower temperature of ignition, aids in the start of a fire at any given point. Associated with the oxidation of coal and sulphur in a pillar of coal, is pressure due to the weight of the overlying mass which tends to crack and fissue the pillar, exposing large surfaces to oxidation. The last condition would probably never start a fire directly. The coals which are most liable to spontaneous combustion are the lignites and closely associated bituminous coals which carry oxygen and volatile constituents. A fire would be preceded by a rise in temperature, a sort of musty smell, of sweating of the coal, gas will be given off in quantities until finally explosions of gas would be noticed after the fire has started.

Prevention is usually a matter of care and foresight, but in case a given seam is liable to fires, they may be avoided by removing all fine coal from the mine, or sometimes by excluding the air from the gob or adopting a special system of working.

A fire of small extent, especially in entries, may be put out by applying water and pulling down the burning mass, loading it into cars and taking it to the surface when it has been thoroughly quenched. The air in this case may require the erection of partitions or some especially designed ventilating apparatus. Oftentimes a road may be driven above the seam, and having erected dams previously the fire area may be flooded. The most efficient method is by stopping off the fire. This is, of course, to prevent air from reaching the fire. Considerable argument goes on from time to time as to which end should be closed first. Fires have been handled by closing either end, but the outlet should be closed first, because in so doing the gas given off from the fire is bottled and a mixture is formed containing more than 10 to 12 per cent of blackdamp, which would not permit of an explosion taking place. After the outlet has been closed there is no great hurry in sealing the inlet until the smoke or gas is detected rolling back from the fire. The first partitions erected may be of canvas, of bags filled with sand. If these seem to suffice, a masonry dam seated in the walls on all sides should be erected. In this dam should be placed a large pipe which may or may not contain a valve. The end of this pipe should be placed in a barrel filled with water and gas allowed to bubble up through the water at such times as seems to suit the working conditions. As the fire gradually dies out the water will be drawn back into the fire area and more water will have to be supplied to the barrel. This avoids any air reaching the fire area. Sometimes instead of using this trap a flap valve is placed over the end of the pipe and this works fairly well under certain conditions.

The fire may be extinguished by chemical methods; either the use of blackdamp or sulphur dioxide is recommended, but the method is a costly one. Finally a fire may be put out by flooding the entire mine, but the cure is almost as bad as the ailment, and this heroic treatment should only be applied as a last resort. Chemical fire extinguishers may be employed effectively in a mine at the very start of the fire. It is to be remembered that a fire generates explosives gases and oftentimes small explosions occur at regular intervals provided conditions remain constant. Having observed the intervals when these explosions occur, it is possible to work at the fire between explosions. This does not always take place, but it is well to note the fact that it is the usual occurrence. In reopening a fire territory the outlet should be opened first. When there is a fan which is easily reversible, advantage may be taken of this condition in connection with the fire oftentimes to great advantage.

The various rescue appliances and helmets may be used in connection with fire fighting and in opening fire territory. It is advisable in this connection that five men wearing the equipment should always travel in a body. This necessary precaution should be taken so that if any accident should happen there would be plenty of help for the one who met with the accident or otherwise.

In quenching a gob fire a piece of canvas should be placed over the material and water thrown on the bagging. It is dangerous to throw water from buckets on such a fire unless the fire-fighters are protected with oxygen helmets. Water from a hose may be used effectively if the fire-fighters are on the intake side of the fire, in fact at the present time water is better for all mine fires, large or small, unless it be a chemical fire engine. Those mine fires which are most difficult to extinguish are near the crop and consequently are fed by oxygen to a limited extent. The oxygen keeps the coal glowing and the carbon dioxide is split up into oxygen and carbon monoxide, thus continuing the fire indefinitely.

BALDWIN "GUARDS" SNEAKING FROM THE PAINT CREEK ZONE

Miners' Families Pass First Peaceful Night in Months—300 Live in Tents Babes Dying from Exposure and Insanitary Conditions — Commission Begins Probe.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 17.—Refreshed by sound sleep—the first they had experienced since last April—5,000 miners and thousands of women and children awoke today believing that the day of the brutal and depraved mine guards in West Virginia is over.

They had retired last night confident that they would not be kicked from their humble cots by the guards. Through the night they slept under the protection of martial law, proclaimed yesterday for the first time in the history of West Virginia.

The return of the troops has caused a general exodus of the mine guards. Deprived of their guns they are beating a hasty retreat, fearing that the miners may visit just retribution upon them for their brutality while they had the upper hand. All trains leaving the district have many of the Bauldwin guards aboard.

Governor Glasscock's commission went to Paint Creek Junction today to begin taking testimony. The Governer asked the commission to probe every phase of the mine situation in the Kanawha coal field, including the brutalities on the part of the private mine guards. They will also take up the wage question.

Three hundred families cast out of their homes by the guards are living in tents on the hillsides in Paint Creek.

Babies are sick from exposure and the insanitary conditions. Winter is coming and fearful suffering is feared. The babies will be produced as exhibits before Governor Glasscock's commission.

The raiding of the mining companies' fortifications by the troops, and the capturing of seven Colt rapid fire machine guns, thousands of rifles, revolvers, police clubs and rounds of ammunition, has caused the mine operators dire consternation.

The mine bosses have always denied that they held much ammunition or artillery in the collieries, and asserted that they only had about fifty of the Baldwin guards.

From good authority it has been ascertained that the mine owners had imported more than 500 of the Baldwin guards. These are now rapidly leaving the district, and the struggle between the miners and the operators will settle down to a peaceable waiting game. The miners are confident that the strike will soon end with victory on their side.

It is the first time that West Virginia has asserted its authority to the extent of dealing out a semblance of equal treatment to the mine, the mine operator and his guard. Heretofore the miners have not been considered on the same terms.

The declaration of martial law means that all persons, mine guards as well as miners and others, must disarm.

"We are for martial law," said President Cairs, of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 107, today. "We also ask that no men be brought into the district to operate the mine. We are opposed to the importation of men and to our being prevented from asking them, as citizens of this country, to join the union.

"We are for the preservation of law and order, and have offered our assistance to the authorities in ferreting out the offenses that have been committed in the past.

"We do not mean to say these offenses will occur under martial law. We think they will not, but we mention them in defining our position. We only want equal rights."

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This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, assure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4907 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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Remarkable Suppressed Speech of the First President of China

(Only confused rumors of the speech have been printed in the capitalist press of the world. The matter printed below is a translation by The Coming Nation from Berlin Vorwaerts).

The republic of China is now established. In resigning my position as provisional president of the republic it does not mean that I have ceased to fight for our cause. On the contrary. In laying down the duties of this office I have gained the liberty and the leisure to apply my strength to far greater tasks. For 270 years China has been beneath the rule of the Manchus. During this time repeated efforts have been made to obtain independence. The Taiping rebellion, a half century ago, was one such an attempt. But that was only a race war.

Even if that uprising has been successful the country would still have been suffering under an autocratic government.

Not many years ago a few of us came together in Japan and founded a revolutionary party. This was based upon three great principles:

(1) The freedom of the Chinese race.

(2) The government of the people by the people.

(3) Absolute control by the people over the product of the land and their labor.

The first two principles have been realized by the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. The economic transformation remains for us yet to accomplish. It is today a subject of universal discussion, but the majority of the Chinese people do not, as yet, understand its full significance. They take it for granted that the object of the political regeneration could take its place on an equality with the military states of the west. But that was not the goal of our efforts.

There are today no nations that are richer than England and America, and none more highly cultured than France. England is a constitutional monarchy, and America and France are republics. Nevertheless, in all these countries the chasm between the poor and the rich is great and the idea of revolution flows in the views of its citizens. If a social revolution is not brought about in these countries then the majority of the people must remain excluded from the well being and joy of life. Today happiness is confined to a few capitalists. The mass of the workers suffer bitterly and can look forward to no peace.

The revolution of a race, or a political transformation is easy to accomplish, but the transformation of a society is more difficult. Only a people of great ability is capable of carrying out a social revolution.

Some say to us, "Up to the present your revolution has been a success, why are you not satisfied now and willing to wait? Why do you seek to accomplish what England and America with all their wealth and their knowledge have not attempted to undertake?" To follow the advice that these questions imply would be poor policy, for in England and America civilization and industry have developed intertwined, and a social transformation would therefore be difficult. We, in China have not yet progressed so far. A social revolution is for us comparatively easy: it is possible for us to forestall the capitalist stage.

In capitalistic countries the existing interests are powerfully defended and it is difficult to attain to any other foundation. In China there is not up to the present either vested interests or capitalists, and for these reasons a social revolution is comparatively easy.

I am often asked if such a transformation must necessarily be accompanied with violence. For America and England I answer, yes; but not in China. The strike of the British coal miners proves my statement. Yet this was no revolution, but simply a desire expressed by an oppressed people, in the direction of the possession of the natural sources of wealth, and it appears as if this desire can be gratified only through force. It may easily be possible that for us also the attainment of a social revolution will be difficult, but we are at least in a position to see toward what the complete process is tending and it is not necessary for us to speak of those methods of despair or of the danger to the state which their realization might bring.

If at the beginning of the existence of the Chinese republic we neglect to place ourselves on guard against the capitalism that is already at hand we may expect a new despotism ten times more horrible than that of the Manchus and streams of blood will be necessary to free us from it. Certainly a mournful outlook!

One question especially presses itself on our attention. As soon as our new government is firmly established it will become necessary to deal with the question of real estate. That is a necessary consequence of the revolution. The interests of progress will compel this. Up to the present the land owners have paid a tax on their acerage according as these were divided into one of three classes; best, medium and common land. In the future the basis of taxation will have to be the value of a man's property, for the quality of the soil varies much more than can be described in three classes. It is very hard to say in what degree the value of the real estate in Nanking varies in realtion to that within the Bund (the principal European business street) at Shanghai, and with the application of the previous methods it would be impossible to secure justice in taxation. The land with high value belongs to the wealthy. To place a heavier tax on this would not be oppressive. The less valuable land belongs to the poor people living in thinly settled districts. These should be taxed as little as possible. An equal tax is laid on the land within the Bund and that owned by farmers. But the value of building sites in Shanghai has increased 10,000 fold in the last century.

China is on the verge of a tremendous industrial revolution. Commerce will extend in a gigantic manner and in 50 years we will have many cities like Shanghai. We need only to have intelligence to rightly interpret our future. We have now only to make certain that the increasing value of the real estate goes to the profit of the whole people who already have created it, instead of to the private capitalists who through accident have become the possessor of the land."

"FREE LOVE."

We are often accused of being free lovers—while the facts are that the present capitalist system is producing what these objectors have in their minds as free love. What they mean is free lust, but being too ignorant or dishonest to use the right words, they use "love" where they infer "lust." We live under a system of sex lust—the four hundred thousand public women is ample proof. And the unnumbered thousands of unfortunate women who do not become public must also be charged up to the present system and its votaries. Just why the giving of men and women workers the full value of their products will make them more indecent or immoral, is not clear. When women receive as much for the same labor as men, they will not have to pay any man or set of men any interest, rent or profit, that they will throw their bodies on the market, is too absurd for anything. Women are driven by poverty today to sell themselves. To give them a greater income for industry would certainly make them more independent and thus save such from a life of shame. Those who accuse Socialists of being free lusters are those whose private lives would not look well in print. There will be no woman so poor under Socialism that any man will be rich enough to buy her. There will be no prostitution when we have economic justice. We have prostitution now because we have economic injustice, because we have a rule by republican and democrats or Liberals and Conservatives. Their system now produces free lust—Socialism would abolish it by making conditions under which it could not flourish.—The Appeal.

CHARITY

The Socialists are opposed to charity.

They despise charity.

Why?

BECAUSE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO DOLE OUT CRUMBS OF CHARITY TO THE WORKERS ARE THE SAME MEN AND WOMEN WHO ROB THE WORKERS.

The workers need no charity.

They have brains. They have muscles. They have willingness to work.

By applying their brains and their muscles to the land and the machinery, the workers can produce—and are producing—sufficient wealth to keep themselves and their families in comfort.

The capitalists, by claiming ownership of the land and the machinery—neither of which they have created—compel the workers to give up to them the greater part of their product.

As a result the workers are poor—the capitalists are rich.

The workers starve—the capitalists live in luxury.

The capitalists, to soothe their accusing consciences, and because they are afraid of the growing dissatisfaction among the workers, with sanctimonious faces give back to the workers a very small part of what they have stolen from them — and call it Charity!

Of course, they expect thankfulness and humility in return.

But the workers, that is the intelligent workers, are neither thankful nor humble.

From day to day they realize more fully that what is needed is not for the rich to feed the poor, but for the rich to stop feeding ON the poor.

But the rich will not do so of their own volition.

As Tolstoi said: "The rich will do anything for the poor except get off their backs."

It is up to the workers to remove the rich from their backs by united action at the ballot box.—Ralph Korngold.

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PHILOSOPHY OF THE HANGMAN

In these days when capital punishment is so earnestly discussed, pro and con, by the press and pulpit of the land the philosophy of a hangman would doubtless be interesting.

Radclive was the public executioner for the Dominion of Canada for twenty-one years and during that time sent one hundred and ninety-two souls into eternity. Each one a second after the condemned person's spiritual adviser murmured the words "Deliver us from evil." Nine of these were murderesses. He lived in the city of Toronto as a hermit, going to do his "damnable job" as he called it only when he was notified by the department of justice. He was known to few and he scarcely ever left the avenue where he lived. For fifteen years his only company was his aged mother and a dog, his wife having left him shortly after he obtained the title of public executioner. Then his mother left him. The "killer" himself was a finely-built, big, burly Englishman who had travelled the world as sailor, chef and dealer in all sorts of merchandise. He was the son of an English church clergyman, well educated; had a degree as a pharmacist and had spent some time in medical college. He was fond of music and flowers and his garden was a noted one for rare specimens. Moreover he was tender hearted and kind to a degree and the children and babies of the neighborhood clung to him and followed him around his home and up and down the street. Mothers who would not have it said that they had been seen talking to the "hangman" were glad to allow the children to go with him because they were always safe. He used to say: "I am crazy alright for children and dogs speak to me, but men and women won't."

My first acquaintance with this peculiar man was on the eve of the hanging of a negro named Boyd in the City of Toronto. I had lived in the neighborhood for months but had never seen him until this night when I found him pacing the floor in an agonizing excitement. He invited me in and explained that he did not like newspapermen. Later when I learned to know him when I was about the only man he had left to talk to he went into the history of his "killing business."

"No one," he stated, "not even my wife and family want to see and talk to me because I am a killer. My business when I came to Canada was that of chef and after securing a position with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club I brought my family to Toronto and settled here. There was a man hanged at Guelph and the sheriff's man made such a botch of the thing that the man did not die for fifteen minutes. It was the talk of the country at the time and the government decided that a public executioner for the Dominion of Canada should be named at a yearly retainer and fees. I had studied the anatomy of the neck and believe I can break the best neck in the world by my method of tightening the rope and springing the trap. So I applied for the job and got it. My first hanging was Burchell, at Woodstock, Ont., and the crime for which he was found guilty was so terrible that I had no compunction about putting him out of business in quick manner. Then I kept on, going at the call of the sherriffs from Vancouver to Halifax, where a murderer had been sentenced. My family deserted me and changed their names, but I kept right on the job because I argued with myself that if I was doing wrong then the government of the country was wrong and would be punished. I held that I was the minister of justice at a hanging and that if I was a murderer he was also a murderer. And so I pacified my conscience in that way for many years, but of late it is killing me. The remorse which comes over me is terrible, and my nerves give out until I have not slept for days at a time. I suffered agony of mind that was terrible and began to feel as if iron bars tightened around me. I used to say to condemned persons as I beckoned with my hand, "Come with me." Now at night when I lay down I start with a roar as victim after victim comes up before me. I can see them on the trap waiting a second before they faced their Maker. They taunt me and haunt me until I am nearly crazy with an unearthly fear.

Then the hangman would shake as if with an ague. One time there was a hanging scheduled for Rat Portage, Ont., it was a short time before Radclive died. He had declared he would not kill another man. The department notified him of the date and the other particulars and as the day drew around Radclive became terribly upset. He would yell and shriek: "Go away from me." I thought that he was going to die and so informed the department of justice. A representative came down and told Radclive he would have to go or lose the position. He insisted that he was too ill and at the last moment when the train for the north pulled out another man was on the way to do the job. Five minutes after the train left Radclive was up and shaving himself, apparently as well as ever. The physician said he was suffering from nervous shock.

To continue in Radclive's own words: "I will go to hell sure, and terrible punishment, for I am two hundred times a murderer, but I won't kill another man. I had always thought capital punishment was right but not now. I believe the Almighty will visit the Christian nations with dire calamity if they don't stop taking the lives of their fellows. Murderers should be allowed to live as long as possible and work out their own salvation on behalf of the state. It is the only solution, for the stamp of Cain is on my brow and the brow of the government and the nation, as long as capital punishment is practised on this globe."

"When I am dead," he often said, "tell the people that the hangman suffered the tortures of hell on earth after he had killed a hundred persons. And I wish to God I would die right now. The strain is killing me."

Radclive did not live to officiate at another hanging. He was succeeded by a man named Arthur Ellis. During the past five years there have been hundreds of applicants for the job and seven even offered Radclive money to allow them to go to the chamber of death in his stead.

MANY brands of Baking Powder contain alum, which is an injurious acid. The ingredients of alum baking powder are never printed on the label.

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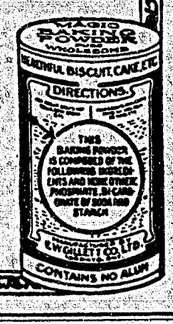

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES

A man who took the trouble to look into the conditions and remuneration of labor has written a book on wages paid in the United States. Here are some facts he has discovered:

Not more than 10 per cent of the industrial workers of the country receive over $1000 a year. One-half of them get less than $800 a year.

The individual earnings of three-fourths of the women workers amount to less than $400 a year.

After exhaustive investigation the United States Bureau of Labor has concluded that $900 a year is the lowest wage upon which an American working man can support a family and maintain his efficiency as a worker.

On this basis and with conditions such as statistics prove exist, it appears that approximately only a little more than one-tenth of the workers of the country are providing their families and themselves with a proper living.

These facts are most vital. The perpetuity of the civilization is involved. Unless it can maintain its workers the nation cannot be maintained.

It is shown by existing wage conditions that there is cause for grave concern over the high cost of living, and the chief duty of American statesmanship is to find a solution of the problem.—Buffalo Enquirer.

MODERN CANNIBALS

One of the greatest of American orators once said: "The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others; he has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being devoured by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man."—Exchange.

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FERNIE, B.C.

The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

THE VALUE OF A HUMAN BODY UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM—$12.50

"SEVEN months' imprisonment for a suffragette who pleaded guilty to damaging property to the value of twenty-five dollars; seven months for a procuress who ruined two young girls—such was the justice recently meted out in an Irish court."

The above brief extract, consisting as it does of only six lines, bespeaks volumes to those who take the trouble to look below the surface of things. Private property is indeed sacred, and so much more so than mere flesh and blood that we see the purpose in the above instance stand out very markedly. Even the charge is made that the labor men and the Socialists are mere breeders of class hatred, and yet when such instances as the above stated become, as they must, more or less commonplace, differing only in detail, but not in essence, is it not natural to expect that the producing class against whom these maladministrations of justice are worked upon should feel that there is decidedly a class law, a law which will go to the limit in its protection of class interests. And yet these harpies of human society who make their livelihood by the destruction of that which should be considered the most sacred asset, honor of womankind, are given the trivial sentence of seven months. Taking this illustration, and we do not think by so doing we are by any means minimizing the state of affairs, the price of girls is $12.50 each, because we see the same sentence meted out for damaging $25 worth of property as is given to a procuress for ruining two young girls, hence the argument $12.50 is a simple mathematical proposition. These lessons from the book of life are more potent by showing up the character of present day conditions than many volumes of scientific and philosophic effort from learned pen.

ROOSEVELT—ANTI-SOCIALIST

"SOCIALISTS ought to point with pride to the Progressive platform as indicating the meteroric growth of their principles, since it so nearly parallels their own platform."

The above is an excerpt from a paper across the border, and which was brought to our attention. At a first glance of Roosevelt's platform it would seen that not only is it "so nearly parallel" to the Socialists' platform, but that it was stolen in toto. But on closer scrutiny it will be found by one who knows anything at all about Socialism that it is nothing but a clever counterfeit. Taking it for granted that the Progressives—viz, Roosevelt—are sincere in their declaration of principles, and also assuming that they were in a position to carry them out the present system of capitalism and profit would still be in vogue. Its foundation is merely based on a principle of partnership, or profit-sharing. Even the staid and conservative Outlook, which had until recently Roosevelt as its associate editor, denies that Socialism and Progressivism have anything in common. Under the editorial title "Capitalism Progressivism, Socialism—Which Shall It Be?" it endeavors to establish a middle ground for Teddy's movement. It says:

"The remedy proposed by Progressives and the remedy proposed by Socialists are not the same; they are not merely inconsistent, they are directly and emphatically antagonistic. The greatest foe to Socialism is not Conservatism, it is Progressivism."

This is certainly very much to the point, and the candour must be appreciated. The palliatives Roosevelt has to offer the workingman might have hoodwinked some people had it come from another quarter, but knowing him as the American people do it will have very little effect. Roosevelt with all his trust-busting and big sticks can no longer fool the people, he has had a long innings, and his game is at an end. Can anyone imagine Rockefeller, Carnegie and others of the same ilk being desirous of even sharing their profits with their employees whom they are today bleeding to death? Yet that is what it amounts to, for they are the people at the back of Roosevelt. They are putting up the vast sums necessary to run his campaign, and this they are assuredly not doing for the benefit of the working class. The Outlook further says:

"The real remedy for the social war and the evil conditions out of which that war has grown, is the recognition that tool owners and tool users are partners, and a readjustment of their relationship in terms of a partnership, which will include participation in profits and participation in the control of their united industry."

In this glorious partnership who would draw up the agreement? In the human society there are only two classes. Directly or indirectly we are all either tool owners or tool users. There is no third party to act as referee. It is too much to expect that the rules will be made by the consent of both parties, and as present arrangements are all in favor of tool owners, it is easy to see who will get the lion's share. When the owners talk of making concessions it is only because they are frightened by the protest and growing power of the tool-users. Therefore, the only change that can be made looking to the establishment of a partnership would have to come as a demand from the tool users backed by their capture of the political power that could enforce such a partnership. We tool users have suffered poverty for centuries and have seen our masters' take the wealth that we produced. Is it any wonder that we now demand the full product of our toil. In the drawing up of this agreement the worker will ask shorter hours of work, more pay, greater opportunities for education and pleasure. All he asks is to come into his own. The tool owner will want to keep his automobile, to continue his monkey dinners, and he must not forget in all such negotiations his wife's allowance for five thousand dollar Parisian gowns, and other such little necessities. Is it reasonable to suppose that an amicable agreement can be arranged under such conditions? Even at the best the tool user would recognize that the tool owner is only a silent partner, producing nothing, living off the labor of the active partner. Such a partnership could not end the class war. Where material interests are at stake the fight must go on. When all are workers, then, and then only, will there be peace. Roosevelt and his Progressivism are only side-tracking the issue.

TRUST-RIDDEN CANADA

THE London Daily News does not hesitate to declare that Canada is trust-ridden. Canadians who are attached to either of the two dominant parties are in the habit of boasting and priding themselves of their manifold advantages over our southern neighbors, and when approached by anyone who has eyes to see and ears to hear on the subject these people deny the fact that this country is trust-ridden. The Daily News is perfectly correct in its statement. We have our fruit combine, which raises the price of fruit so high that it taxes the ordinary poor working plug unduly to gaze in the fruit store windows. We have coal trusts, beef trusts, lumber trusts, flour trusts and cement trusts. In fact nearly every commodity in this country is trustified just like our big neighbors across the border. They might not be quite so rich financially, but are, in proportion to the population, just as strong politically. Given half a chance we shall yet see them swell financially until ultimately, as will happen everywhere else, they will burst with their own over-inflation. Some of the more moderate blame the Canadian Government for not making an effort to check the dire work of these monopolies, but such talk is foolish in the extreme. Their own party, where it in power, would not, and could not, do better, for it is not within their range. They are put there by the interests and it is the interests whom they are compelled to protect, or their political life would be of short duration. Unfortunately the truth of this has not dawned upon them yet, but a sense of realization will soon give them a rude jolt.

SLOT MACHINE UNIONISTS

SOME workers look on their trade union as a slot machine. They think that by putting in 50 cents a month, or $6 a year, for instance, an eight-hour day and an increased wage scale will automatically roll out.

A trade union is not a thing in itself.

Men talk about their union as if it were something separate, distinct and apart from themselves. They growl about the union. They bemoan its shortcomings, and overlook entirely their obligations and their failures.

They fail to see that they themselves are the union, and only as they live and talk and act as union men will the union prosper and be what it was intended for—simply an instrument to make possible the collective action of workers.

A union is not a machine that you can stand up against the wall to throw rocks at, and then secure benefits every time the mood comes over you. There is no such thing as the union. You! You! You are the union. Don't be a slot machine unionist.—Toledo Union Leader.

Andrew Carnegie, speaking at Montrose, supported the income tax plan in operation in Great Britain, and declared that "this just taxation the millionaires of the United States and the Dominions have thus far escaped, but their day is coming. The hoards of millionaires,' the bloodsucker continued, "should be thus treated, because it is just, and justice alone insures general contentment." Having thus become converted it may be expected that Carnegie will immediately take steps to see that his employees in the steel industry will receive a living wage. This he could do at least until his millions will be taxed. After that he may not be able to afford such generosity. This heartless exploiter, as are the other members of his class, is nothing but an hot-air artist. Talk is cheap and so long as he knows that it will have no ill-effect to himself, he is prepared to dish it out by the bushel.

President Chambers, of the G. T. P., is running special trainloads of railway construction laborers to the west, and has promised to continue his recruiting campaign until he has satisfied his needs. This summer must have added some hundred thousand unskilled men to Alberta and B. C., and the prospects for the coming winter for these men can be anything but bright. Harvesters are brought here for, say, two months work and the railroad will need men up till the end of November at the latest. The country will then be flooded with its usual unemployed market, but this year it looks as if there will be an enormous number of men without a trade roving the country for work. Both the authorities and the railroads know this full well yet for the sake of profit are so brutally heartless to bring men here who they know are bound to undergo terrible hardships and privations for the four severest months of the year.

Our Letter Box

TO UNION MEN

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Once again I crave the indulgence of your paper regarding the conversation that goes on in the mine train of a few unsophisticated people concerning the "manipulation" of the Grand Theatre and the union in general. I ask these people, I cannot call them brothers, what do they join the Union for? Is it for the other fellow's benefit or their own material benefit. Let me tell these demagogues and diatribes it is for their own material benefit. They are delinquent in every sense of the word, not only to the union to which they belong but to their own families. If they will attend the meetings they will find a commentator on the floor, and his explanation will be uncontrovertible. If they are too busy making gruel or cinder tea we will bring them the affairs as they are carried on for their endorsement or refutation. I have not seen any of these people at any meeting since the resumption of work. But their voice predominates in the condemnation of the few who give their time to the interests of the Union, and the working of the Grand Theatre. If they have "only one" little idea it may bear fruit, for it is only by their fruit shall ye know them. You can hear their sweet, manly voices blaming the Socialists for walking by the Grand and going to the Orpheum or he Isis. I don't recollect seeing these gentlemen attending the Grand. Of course I may be mistaken. But why blame the Socialists. It is owing to the indifference of the men in general that things are as they are. We, as a body of men, although we are cosmopolitan, should be able to put in one of the finest shows and educating library between Winnipeg and the coast, it only needs one thing, and that is co-operation of ideas. Once again I would ask these people to refrain from their senseless twaddle and attend the meetings which are both educating and profitable. As a Socialist I must tell you this and I hope you will study it: The bed-rock of science is that human society lives to provide for human society. One man cannot live alone.

Thanking you for past favors,

I am, dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

TOTIDEM VERBIS

Sept. 19th, 1912.

LAIDLAW MINE IN THE NORTH

To Spend Quarter Million Dollars on the Plant

EDMONTON, Sept. 16.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be expended by the Jasper Park Collieries, Ltd., for machinery and equipment and its coal mines in Jasper National Park in western Alberta, according to an official announcement made by Andrew Laidlaw of Spokane, Wash., on returning to Edmonton from an inspection of the property.

Mr. Laidlaw said it is expected the mines will be in operation in December. However, the full capacity of the plant, estimated at 2000 tons a day, may not be reached at the outset; but will be, he added, as soon as the development work permits of such production. The major portion of the output has been contracted for by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway companies and will be used in operating the trains on their western divisions. The rest will be sent to Edmonton and cities and towns in Central Alberta.

The machine and supply shops, power house, offices and other buildings, including an electric light plant and a water system, the latter costing $10,000, and 50 three and four-room cottages, are nearing completion. Forty additional cottages will be built at once. Two hundred and twenty-seven men are employed at present. This number, it was announced, will be increased to 500 within 90 days.

The company's properties, consisting of 16,000 acres held under lease from the government, are tapped by the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads, also being bisected by the Athabasca River. Bituminous coal of high grade occurs in seams, the pitch being 56 and 57 degrees. Entrance to the works is by shaft sunk on the plateau. Several seams have been opened on the south side of the river, the one now under development being eight feet in thickness. A large tunnel is being driven under the present lower level and crosscuts will be made to tap other seams.

"We are now arranging to explore out-croppings of the seams on the north side of the river," Mr. Laidlaw said, "and if the product comes up to the expectations, another large plant will be installed there, practically a duplicate of the one now under construction. We expect to take up this work inside of three months. Robert H. Morris, manager of the collieries, will have full charge of the operations."

The company is building a model mining village in the heart of the Jasper National Park, situated on a high plateau, with Mount Miette and other majestic peaks of the Canadian Rockies in the distance. Work is progressing on buildings for church and school and hospital and stores. The water supply system is served from a spring-fed reservoir several hundred feet above the village. Every attention is being given to sanitary conditions. The work, streets, offices and miners' homes will be lighted by electricity, and it is planned to establish club rooms and a library carefully selected for the miners and their families.

TRY A "LEDGER" WANT ADVT.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS PLAN DOWNFALL OF LIBERAL PARTY

CHURCHILL SPRINGS SURPRISE

Party in Power Receives Two Bad Jolts this Week—Policy of Laborites is Undoubtedly Aimed at Integrity of Liberal Organization.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—English Liberalism has this week received two bad jolts. The Midlothian election's real significance lies not in the fugitive and temporary victory of the Tory candidate, but in the evidence that a new third party has really emerged in English politics. The Labor party at first was practically a wing of Liberalism; its representatives in parliament are still mainly sympathetic to the Liberal government, but Midlothian comes after much other evidence to prove that large sections of British workmen are resolved to run the Labor party as irreconcilable and wholly independent.

Plan to Wreck Liberal Party

Though they may not be able to return all their candidates, they believe that they will at least succeed in wrecking Liberal hopes in one hundred constituencies in the next election. They are angry with the present government for its firm action during the railway and dockers' strike, for its refusal to force the amendment for trades disputes bill through parliament, and for some of the effects of the insurance act on semi-organized labor. They associate themselves with the most extreme woman suffragette party, they heap bitter denunciation on their old Liberal friends.

Winston and His Heptarchy

The second jolt is from Winston Churchill's bolt from the blue in his Thursday speech at Dundee, when he boldly proposed the revival of the old Heptarchy and the devision of the United Kingdom under several separate parliaments. His statement has created universal surprise, especially among the Conservatives, who were reported to be considering an alternative Home Rule proposal by which Ulster shall be allowed to retain a separate autonomy apart from the remainder of Ireland. London's two Liberal morning papers, the Daily News and Chronicle, made no comment Friday morning, evidently fearing to commit themselves either way.

Manchester Guardian Criticizes Plan

The leading provincial Liberal journal the Manchester Guardian, declares that Churchill has given a handle to his critics, and that he has evidently not thought out the boundaries of his English heptharchy very completely. His idea, it maintains, seems to confuse nationality with mere local pride and is artificially born, not of conscience and passon, but of a purely intellectual set of views on administrative convenience. Even the Westminster Gazette, which usually closely voices the views of the inner government group, openly expresses doubt about the practicability of Churchill's suggestion, and confesses it finds it rather startling to imagine Lancashire and Yorkshire Parliaments each enacting laws.

Unionist workers continue to express confidence in the early dissolution of parliament, possibly before Christmas. Of this there is no evidence whatever. All impartial observers are agreed that the governmnt will continue in office whatever temporary victories the Unionists may gain in parliament or country until its main measures are carried over the heads of the lords.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT FERNIE

Provincial Commission of Enquiry Hear Suggestions from Men Interested

A short but interesting session of the municipal commission now touring the province and holding open meetings in all the towns and cities was held here last Friday night. Chairman W. H. Keary, late mayor of New Westminster; H. A. MacLaren, K.C., of Victoria; A. E. Bull, of Vancouver, and James Morton, secretary of the board, also of Vancouver, were all present and the sitting was opened promptly at seven-thirty o'clock. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mayor Bleasdell and Acting-Mayor Broley, the sitting was not as long as had been expected, and but four witnesses were examined.

City Clerk Willis Ross was first before the board, and was questioned regarding the assessment, taxation, and city ownership of the water and light plants. Mr. Ross stated that the public ownership of public utilities had been working to the satisfaction of the people of Fernie and the city had been making a substantial profit from the operations of these plants.

Control of Police

H. W. Herchmer, sworn, stated that he thought the city police should be brought more under control of the provincial government and the expenses of that department shared by the province. He cited the late strike trouble. Mr. Hrchmer thought too, that cities should be granted powers in accordance to population.

This brought out some discussion from members of the board who pointed out that such a step would meet with strenuous opposition, no municipality being willing to surrender any powers already enjoyed under the general act. While the act gave a wide scope of power, few towns exercised more than a small portion of them. As to the police, Mr. MacLean cited Manitoba, where the provincial police consisted of three men, one at Winnipeg, one at Brandon, and the other at Portage la Prairie. In British Columbia the provincial force was very much larger and always gave material aid to towns upon urgent call, as was done last year in the Fernie strike trouble. In answer to Chairman Keary, Mr. Herchmer stated that the mayor was to have received compensation until it was discovered that it was contrary to the act, when the matter was rectified. Mr. MacLean referred to the trouble to get active business men to take offices in small municipalities as one of the serious drawbacks to the system of government in use.

Ald. Brown and Mr. Moffat, the Police Commissioners, also appeared before the Commission and expressed their opinion that the present method in vogue, regarding police regulation and arrangements, as entirely satisfactory.

It is reported in the daily press that a trust has monopoly on vice in New York. Such a report in the daily press is not surprising news to men and women of observation. Intelligent men and women know that everything that yields big dividends is cornered by a trust.—Miners' Magazine.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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THE ISIS

The patrons of the Isis are promised a splendid evening's entertainment tonight (Friday) and Saturday. The programme looks good, and is as follows: "The Miser's Daughter" (drama) "His Other Self" (drama), "Hearts and Memories" (drama), "The Price of Silence" (comedy), "Tweedledum as a Riding School Master" (comedy), "St. Petersburg, Russia" (scenic) and "Junato, the India Rubber Man" (comedy.

The contractor is hard at work on extension to the theatre and at the rate they are going promise to have it completed and in order for the 7th October. An up-to-date stage is being erected and there will be dressing rooms for the vaudeville artistes. More seats will be fitted up, and when everything is completed there will be seating accomodation for 400 people.

A dispatch from Seattle states that six members of the Ministers union of Seattle walked in the big Labor Day parade, and four others rode in automobiles. This was the first appearance of the clergymen's organization in a labor parade. The local Chauffeurs' union also made its first appearance, but the members all rode in motor-cars. R. B. Hesketh, president of the city council, marched with the Cooks' union.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. Cory,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

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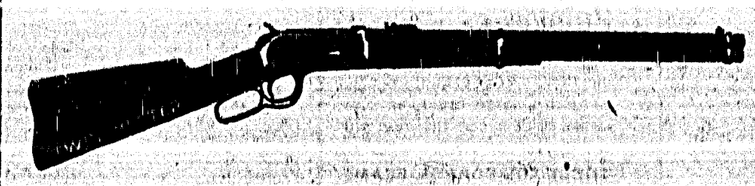
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News of The District Camps

CORBIN NOTES

Mrs. H. H. Allan, from Medicine Hat, is visiting Corbin for a few days on business. She is looking well.

We hear of Mrs. T. Brace leaving Corbin to join her husband at Fort William. We wish them both good luck.

Mr. Johnny Redhead was a Fernie visitor this week.

Mrs. James Mill and family is away to Spokane for a few days holiday.

Mrs J Conicks and baby are at Fernie this week, as are Mrs. Turnbull and baby, for a few days.

Mrs. George McLennan is doing business at Fernie this week.

We hear of our butcher going out this week. If all be true he will bring a partner back with him. Good luck to you, old boy.

Mr. Mackey is back at work again after his few days' outing at Frank.

Mr and Mrs. Fry have removed from here up to the Big Showing for a while.

Mrs. Fred Allan is back from Fernie again, after being there with her parents for a few days.

Mr. Fred Allan also Mal. Allan, were visiting Fernie.

Mr. Roberts was visiting here from Spokane on business in regards to the new railroad.

Quite a number of men came in last week to work on the new railroad, and they report this quite a place.

We hear Mr. Evan Williams is buying out Mr. Richard Garbett.

Mrs. R. Garbett intends leaving Corbin for a trip to the old country soon and we wish her a good voyage.

Dan Hall left here to work at Michel again. No place like home, Dan.

There seems to be lots of money in Corbin.

There was a christening up here on Sunday of Mr and Mrs. Jurick's baby. They all seemed to have had a good time.

Died

DALLING.—On September 12 at Corbin, Agnes Wright Dalling, aged 5 months and 10 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dalling.

Hard was the blow that compelled us to part
From a loved one so near and so dear to our heart,
But the love that we bore her will dwell in our breast,
Till we meet her again in the realms of the blest.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Fred Padgett and Arnold Varley were away visiting at Passburg on Monday last.

The Rev. W. Irwin was visiting in Blairmore on Tuesday night.

Mr. D. J. Keith, pit boss at the Lethbridge Colliery Co.'s mines at Kipp, was visiting in town on Tuesday, the guest of Mr. James Marshall.

Mr. John A. Macdonald was a visitor in town on Thursday on business.

Comrade C. M. O'Brien is in town on business.

There is to be a concert in aid of the Southern Alberta League at the Miners' Hall, Hillcrest, when the Burns' Cup and medals are to be presented to the winners. James Noes, of Bellevue is one of the lucky ones to receive a medal.

In the Socialist Hall, Thursday night, the Majestic Opera Co. was to have given a concert, but as the audience was small owing to us having been stung so often by some of the companies that come to town, the manager decided not to put on his show. There was to be a dance after, and that was also called off.

Mr. Bob Dicken arrived in town a few days ago and has taken a position as machinist at the Bellevue Mine. His many friends are glad to see his smiling face again.

Edward Atkinson was in Fernie all smiles.

Mr. Charlie Harvey arrived in camp recently from Springhill, N. S., and has started to work at Bellevue No. 1.

Mr and Mrs. Samuel Turner and family arrived in camp from Springhill, N.S., and, are living with Mr. and Mrs. William Maddison at present.

Pay day at the Bellevue Mines did not come as was expected on Friday, and has caused a lot of disappointment.

The Rev. W. Irwin preached on Sunday upon the subject "Does God Exist." It was stated last Sunday evening that if God is not a factor of consciousness His existence could not be proven by any system of prayer or logic. Mr. Irwin did try to prove that God was a factor of consciousness and could be known as an actual reality.

Pete Gerella, who left here some time ago to work at Bankhead, returned to camp on Saturday. He says there is no place like home

Miss Ruby Irwin was a visitor in Blairmore on Saturday night on business and returned home on the local at night.

Miss Rodgers, of the teaching staff, of the Bellevue School, who has been away for the past week or so, returned this week and started on her duties spending the week end, and returned home by Sunday night's local.

Mr. Robert Cummings, of the Hillcrest Station staff, is spending a few days in Fernie, and he will be returning on Sunday night.

Miss Mary Beasley was visiting in Blairmore on Saturday night.

Quite a number of the fire bosses at the Bellevue Mines were away this week for the examination at Frank for pit boss and some of them for supers. We wish them all success.

The stork visited the home of Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie, on Thursday, and left a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Mr. A. J. Blais was a business visitor in Bellevue on Monday.

Mr. William Miller, father of Walter Miller, arrived in Bellevue on Wednesday last. Mr. Miller is on a trip to Western Canada and comes from South Ashton, Yorkshire, England. We all hope the trip will do him good.

Mr. George Turner, of Garrard, B.C., is visiting in Bellevue, the guest of his brother, Mr. James Turner. Mr. Turner intends staying a week or two.

Mr. Stephen Humble is building a warehouse on the lot next to his hardware store. Business is very brisk with him.

Tom Bennett, who has been away for some time, returned home on Monday night's local.

The Rev. W. Irwin leaves Monday morning for Edmonton to interview the Minister of Education concerning the school proposition at Bellevue. There are only two small rooms in Bellevue School for the different grades, and only 90 children can find accomodation, and there is 150, according to the census taken on Thursday, who should attend. A four-roomed school is necessary, but there is some trouble from a financial standpoint and they are being bucked from some unknown quarter.

HOSMER NOTES

On Monday evening last a complimentary social was held and a purse of money presented to the Rev. Bryce Wallace, pastor of the Presbyterian Church on the occasion of his leaving Hosmer to enter college at Vancouver. The following programme was rendered before a large and appreciative audience, Mr. Jay acting as chairman: Song, "Loch Lomond," Elsie Robson; reading, Mrs. D. G. Wilson; song, "The Deathless Army," Mr. Alexander; duet, "List to the Convent Bells," Mrs. Anderson and Miss Rankin; song, "Somewhere," Mr. T. McKee; encore, "Down by the Old Mill Stream"; reading, Miss Kelly; son, "The Dear Old Home Songs," Miss White; song (in native tongue), Mr. Gabara; reading, Mr. Jay; song, "In Friendship's Name," Mrs. Anderson; presentation of purse and address by Miss Kelly. Rev. F. L. Rice and Mr. J. Brownrigg gave short address eulogizing the character and services of Mr. Wallace during his pastorate to his church and the town generally. Mrs. Brownrigg and Mr. W. Downie acted as accompanist.

A few of the local engineers were at Fernie last week trying for advanced certificates and proved successful.

Some of the local football enthusiasts who were at the game in Fernie and happened to be in a hurry home, jumped into what they thought was the fastest rig, but they little dreamed what was in store for them, for before they got very far on the way they got dumped on the road and lost all kinds of stuff. A search party went out on Sunday and found most of the stuff. Never no more.

Mr. Joe McLean arrived here last week on a visit to his sister, Mrs. A. Miller, previous to her departure to the old country.

Mr. Thomas Graham and Inspector Williams were here last week on their mining duties.

The kids "shivered" on Wednesday last and got five dollars for their trouble. Of course he was a stranger to the town and they couldn't expect anything. Long life and happiness.

R. Reid was back in town last week.

The football team journeyed to Fernie and played Coal Creek in the final of the Mutz Cup. They played a good game but both teams failed to score. They play again on Saturday.

Coal Creek got quite a surprise. That smoker will have to be postponed for another week.

Mr and Mrs. Harry Brown left for a two week's vacation at the coast. Donald Brownrigg is fulfilling his duties as timekeeper.

Mr and Mrs. David Stone left for their home in Rapid City on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Wallace, late Presbyterian pastor here, left for the coast on Wednesday morning.

Sam has returned from his hunting trip to the Flathead and reported good grouse shooting. He has taken up his duties again.

The locals deserve good support, so follow them up and go to Fernie on Saturday. The following team will represent Hosmer on Saturday: W. Balderstone; E. Partridge and Wardrope; Rice, McQueer and White; W. Downie, D. Thornton, Another, Baine and T. Hutchinson. The team leaves the livery barn at 2.15 prompt.

COLEMAN NOTES

Mr. Robert Holmes hsa gone on a visit to the Arrow Lakes, B. C., for a few days.

Mr. H. G. Goodeve, hardware merchant and plumber, has secured the contract to install the steam heat in the new Cosmopolitan Hotel at Blairmore and also for the new school building here.

The Lilliputian Opera Company which played here on the 13th and 14th, gave a good performance on both nights, presenting "Billy Taylor" and "San Toy", with some excellent vocal music. For children they are hard to beat.

Saturday was pay day here and everything was pretty lively.

The lawn tennis club intends giving their annual ball in the near future and a good time can be expected by all who will have the pleasure of attending it.

Sam Hadfield had the misfortune to sprain his ankle while at his work on Saturday.

Miss Horne, of the school teaching staff, is leaving here and Miss Cameron of St. John, N. B., is taking her place.

The Rev. Mr. Murray is expected to return here on Friday from his trip to Scotland.

The Rev. Mr. Bompas preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, after which he took the 9 o'clock train for his home in Saskatchewan. His many friends escorted him to the depot to see him off and wish him good luck.

The McGillvary Creek Mine at Carbondale was idle Wednesday and Thursday on account of the accident which occurred.

Carbondale Local held a meeting on Thursday night to make arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, Emile Gengembre.

Mr. Harry Paul, of Springhill, N. S., was a visitor in town the first part of the week, en route to Medicine Hat, where he will take up his duties with the C. P. R.

The daughters of Rebekah Lodge held their sixty-first anniversary on Thursday night by giving an invitation supper and dance, and also music and singing. An enjoyable time was spent by all who had the pleasure of attending.

DIAMOND CITY

John Bamling, late pit boss at Chinook Coal Co. has been appointed to his old job, pit boss at the Diamond City Coal Mines, and he wishes to have some good miners at the Diamond City mines.

Mr. W. L. Hardie, late superintendent, is now done with the Diamond Coal Co., and he is now taking a rest after several years' hard work. Mr. T. Underwood, managing director, will take the full management in his own hands and will spend the most of his time at the Diamond City Coal Mines.

HILLCREST NOTES

What is this we hear about the Flying Snowball? It left Hillcrest at 7.30 in the evening, going East, and after circling the earth returned home at 4 o'clock the following morning and was received with sympathy by its master in his nighty. Frank took the can off and all is as it was.

George Pounder and J. Barber sat on the 10th of the month for second class certificates in Alberta. We wish them every success.

W. Macray has resigned his position as a miner and has taken on new duties as a blacksmith helper.

M. Wall has resigned his position as a miner, his duties now being a lumber man. When asked why he gave up mining, he gave the explanation that he loved to have an axe in his hand—there is more in wood chopping than mining.

C M O'Brien, M.P.P. for this division of Alberta, gave an address to a large audience in front of the Union Hotel on Friday night, and also held a meeting on Sunday night in the Union Hall, where he made a magnificent speech on Capitalism, and the White Slaves. He also made sixteen more people join the Socialist Class.

time of it in the form of a dance.

Hotel keepers, if you want to run your business on a paying basis you want to cut them idens out—being so hoggish; your customers won't stand for it. They will be getting up smokers and that will spoil your trade. A little advice is good some times. You want to take a tumble to yourself and be a sport.

It never hails but it showers, and it would be better if hall would keep away and let Adam get on with his carpentry work. He wants his house finished as quickly as possible to keep the hail out. Hale! hale! the gang's all here.

Lord Dudley is a frequent visitor to Passburg amongst his friends. The next thing he will be taking in is matrimony.

Mr. Charlie Schreider, who has been prospecting for the Head Syndicate, North of Blairmore, arrived back in camp last week. His old pals were pleased to see him and had a good time together. He said he was going to visit Burmis.

Mr and Mrs. Jno. Taylor and family made a flying trip to Blairmore last Saturday with the carriage and pair of three-year-olds, and the way they went was not slow.

There are quite a number of miners coming back to camp from Bellevue. It is not as good as it is cracked up to be. They can't get their money when they have worked for it.

TABER NOTES

Taber is geting ready for its annaul fair. Fine new buildings have been erected on the exhibition grounds for housing the exhibits. Twenty-five handsome silver cups have been donated by various business men for the best exhibits of agricultural products and live stock. The cups can be seen in the window of Wright's Jewelry Store.

Threshing is in full swing in this district. About all the machines started up the last few days and the farmers are busy hauling grain. A heavy frost on Saturday night did considerable damage to grain that was not ripe.

A new gas traction engine has arrived in Taber and is being demonstrated. If it proves a success local men are endeavoring to have it manufactured here.

The mines are running every day and a fair tonnage is being produced.

Quite a little excitement was created in the Taber Hotel a few days ago. A row started between a driver of a delivery rig, and some foreigners, and it was claimed that one drew a knife. The three foreigners were arrestd and were fined ten dollars each, and the other got 30 days in Lethbridge gaol. The man who started the fight got clear.

Taber real estate is being boomed pretty hard just now. The Larsen ranch, south of the town, has been sold and it is claimed that the purchaser is R. B. Bennett, of Calgary. As Bennett is a C. P. R. man and as they have decided to build a round house here, it seems that the C. P. R. have some further plans for the town. The Hull ranch has also been sold for ten thousand dollars. The second day after the sale was made another man offered Hull twelve thousand for it, but some other person will get that and not the farmer. There is already enough land in the town limits for a population of eight or ten thousand.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Rev. Edward Chambers, of Winnipeg, was in town last week. Mr. Chambers, a few years ago, spent some time in Austria and Poland, where he acquired several languages, and the different nationalities here were delighted to speak with him.

Charlie Mothyl has moved his family into the building formerly used as a customs office.

Miss McColn, the new school teacher, has arrived and started work.

Mrs. Pinkney and Mrs. Gresham, of Blairmore, were in town on Monday trying to sell tickets for a concert to be held in Opera House under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

We also had a visit from two Bellevue ladies, who were on a like mission, for a Bellevnue concert, which is to be held in aid of the gymnasium building.

Mrs Hilton and family returned from England last week, where she has been visiting her parents for some months.

The Baptist Church of Blairmore gave a reception for the school teachers of both Frank and their own little town last Friday night. The teaching staff of our city were represented by the principal, Mr. H. D. McKay and Miss G. McColm.

The gang of men who have been employed here for some time building a C. P. R. bridge, are now at work in the slide getting out rock which is being shipped elsewhere.

James Kennedy quit work in the mines on pay day and is now packing up his trunk to start for Scotland, where he is going to make a hurried "business" call.

The Coal Company connected the electric light with their new shaft this week.

At last the town has definitely decided to move, and already one contractor is at work making a road to move the houses along. In another week everything will be moving toward the new townsite, and we hope when we reach there we will forever be out of the road of Turtle Mountain.

The election of secretary for the Local Union took place last Sunday at the regular meeting. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of J. Kennedy, who leaves for a holiday. The first vote was a tie between Evan Morkan and Sam Patton; the second vote elected Morgan by a majority of two.

BURMIS NOTES

A well attended meeting of the Conservative Association was held on Monday evening, Mr. J. L. Parker presided.

Business of an important nature was discussed. The time honored topic of the construction of the bridge ove the river at Burmis was referred to, and it was stated with authority, that the material for the same was due to arrive in the near future. Recommendations were made for adjustments in the local postal service, and in connection with party affairs a resolution was passed, and a committee appointed to recommend to the authorities suitable parties for the occupying of any local government positions, which at any time might require filling.

The C. P. R. have a steam shovel and a gang of men at work East of the Burmis Depot loading gravel which they are using to grade the road with between Cowley and Pincher Creek.

The first car of electrical machinery arrived this week from the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterboro, Ont., for the Davenport Coal Co and contained motors generator and other electrical equipment. Mr. H. T. Lloyd, of Frank, received the contract this week for the erection of same.

W. Scott gave a little tete-a-tete to some of his friends last Sunday, and the ices especially were very much appreciated.

House hunting is becoming quite infectious these days. We understand that several parties are contemplating joining the ranks of the benedicts in the near future.

Mr. Sam Fisher, who was recently fire boss at the new Prospect Mine at Bellevue has taken up a similar position with the Davenport Coal Company.

Mr. P. Corrigan, of Beaver Creek, was a Burmis visitor this week.

Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P. for this riding, was a visitor to town on Wednesday, and is billed to give a lecture on Sunday

COAL CREEK

Saturday last being pay day quite a large number of Creekites journeyed to Fernie. One of the great attractions was the final tie for the Mutz Cup, Coal Creek vs. Hosmer. Although Coal Creek had the best of the play they had to be satisfied with a draw. Better luck next time, boys.

Tom Fearneaux, of Vancouver, and Philip La Fervere are the two new men employed at Trites Woods up here on the grocery and dry goods side respectively.

Miss B. Cochrane, of Calgary, is spending a few weeks up here on a vacation. She is the guest of Mr and Mrs Chris Wright, of Morrissey Villa.

Classes for instruction in first aid are being held here every Friday evening in the Club Hall, under the tuition of Dr. Bonnell, of Fernie. The Company have arranged for a suitable train service, to enable Fernie residents to avail themselves of the classes. There are already 40 names enrolled which argues well for the future. Now, boys, rally round; we are none of us too old to learn something in this work. Secretary Dudley Michell will be pleased to enroll you. Train leaves Fernie 7.15 p.m., returns 9.15 p.m.

Teddy, the old Topnotcher, is back again in camp, and is working at No. 1 East Mine. Say, Teddy, who is the girl you intend running off with when you have made your stake? Keep on the waggon, old boy.

The midnight shift was idle on Sunday night, owing to a breakdown in the compressor plant. The machinist got fixed up for Monday morning.

A big cave-in took place in No. 1 North Mine on Monday forenoon, which laid the mine off till Thursday afternoon. Some of the men got places in other mines.

A letter has been received from Mrs. Sarah Wattleworth, widow of the late Isaac Wattleworth, who was run down by the engine at Coal Creek, on April 13th, expressing her heartfelt thanks to all who assisted anyway at the cert arranged for the benefit of herself and four children, at which the sum of $237 was netted. Coming as it did at the time of dire need, words fail to express her thanks adequately.

Mrs. Albert Pierpoint was visiting Mrs. D. F. Markland on Monday.

Paddy Egan arrived back from the coast on Sunday night. Coal Creek looks good to Paddy.

Bert Booth arrived back after spending his holidays in England. We shall soon see him handling the coal team probably.

The stork visited Coyote Street on September 14th, leaving another son to Mr and Mrs. James Ireland. Both doing well. Keep smiling, Jimmy, and then some.

The carpenters are busy on the club extension. The foundation is laid, but they will have to hustle to get through before the bad weather comes.

Miss Susie Stevens, just recently arrived from Lancashire, England, was visiting friends up here on Wednesday. My word, Susie, we caught you smiling all right.

A large number of people attended the conversazione held in the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening. Singing and games, with refreshments, constituted a pleasant evening. The committee are to be congratulated for these are things the camp needs more of.

A number of the local Conservatives journeyed to town to meet the Hon. W. R. Ross, on Tuesday. We wonder why Jack and George could not make their work the day after; given too much medicine don't do boys.

Welsh Camp took on a festive appearance on Monday when Nick Scriplo brought home his blushing bride, who is only just out from the old country. Everything to appease the pangs of thirst was provided, and a good time in general was afforded all in the camp

(Continued on page 8)

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Darrow's Labor Day Speech

Those who journeyed to Shelf Mound Park on Monday last to listen to the man who has devoted his life to fighting for those of whom Abraham Lincoln said, "God must have loved because He made so many of them," will never have cause to regret the time thus expended.

"I have been through many dark days in the past year," he said, "but this reception makes it almost worth while. I have followed to the best of my ability what I believed to be my plain duty in a very serious and trying time. But it is gratifying to know that there are thousands of those for whom you care the most who do appreciate what you have done and who do have faith in you whatever overcomes you.

"This is the first time in my life said Darrow, "that I have ever participated in a parade. I never cared much for them. It makes me tired to walk in the dust and I never liked to ride when the rest are walking.

"Neither do I care especially to see the long lines of people marching through the streets representing a cause—and representing it more or less aimlessly, as our parades do.

"There were a great many men in this parade who fancied they knew why they were marching; and a great many others who only felt why they were marching; and man, no doubt, who thought marching was all there was to it.

"One of the troubles with the workingman is that he has done too much walking. And it will take something besides walking to learn him to stop walking.

"The great question between capital and labor cannot be solved by marching. It might at one time have served to put some fear in the minds and hearts of those upon the other side, but they have long since learned that marching doesn't mean very much.

"We have perhaps accomplished something by parades. We have accomplished a great deal by labor organizations—in fact, about everything that has bettered the condition of the workingman.

"We have done some wise things and some foolish things in the past—some wise things that seemed foolish and some foolish things that seemed wise. If you want to know how serious is the situation and how much cause we have for real thought and real action, it might be well to glance over some of the things we have accomplished by hard work, securing legislation in our legislatures and in Congress, believing the measures passed would help the laboring man, and see how foolish some of these things are.

"There is a statute of this state and of the federal government forbidding a man to work more than eight hours a day! We pass laws to keep people from working! You wouldn't be compelled to pass a law to make me stop work—or any other man who had a chance to be idle.

"But the industrial condition of the world is in such a serious state today that we are obliged to pass laws to keep people from working! And we seriously go to Congress and to the legislature and ask them to make it a criminal offense for a man to work more than a certain number of hours a day, as if a man loved to work, and as if he harmed his fellow-man by working.

"We want laws to prevent women from working in certain occupations for more than a certain number of hours a day, so that they may be mothers and take care of children. And yet it has been a law of nature for infinite ages for all women that they should be mothers—a law deeper than all human laws.

"But now we must pass laws that women may become mothers, lest the human race fail. We might just as well let it fail!

"And we passed laws to prevent child labor.

"The mothers of the world have so far forgotten their motherhood that they feed their children to a machine, and we must pass laws that mothers shall not do it. The first instinct of the mother is to care for the child, and the first instinct of the father also is to care for the child. But our industrialism has driven us to that point that we must pass laws to keep fathers and mothers from sacrificing their children.

"Man has grown so fond of work in these days. He has come to regard work as a blessing, and if you leave him alone he will work twenty-four hours a day and we can't let him work but eight for fear there won't be enough work to go around. If we let women alone they will be so busy they'll stop being mothers.

"We have grown so fond of toil, and so fearful that other people will do the work for us, so we won't need to work, that we won't let the 'Jap' and the Chinaman in to do any work for us.

"The Chinaman likes to work. He wasn't born in a free country like this and doesn't know anything but work. The East Indian, too, likes to work, and so we are so afraid we won't have work enough ourselves we won't let them work.

"You've never had to pass a law to keep a lawyer from working—or a doctor—or a preacher—or anybody else who knew better. We only have to pass laws to keep Chinamen and Japs and East Indians—and working people—from working, for fear they will work too much and all the work will be done, and then we will have nothing to do but play the rest of our lives.

"Now, I am not saying but that these laws may be good in their time and place. If you can't get the people to go at a thing in the right way, it might be better to go at it in the wrong way than not at all.

"The human race has always had a faculty for going at a thing in the hardest and most impracticable way, rather than going at it directly and simply.

"If every man in the world—or in America—had a chance to turn his time and energy to work and then get what he produces, we wouldn't care to pass laws against work. If, under those circumstances, a man wanted to work himself to death, he ought to be permitted to do it, for then he couldn't hurt anybody else who didn't want to work so long.

"Under those circumstances we would not find women in factories and mills, because the instincts, planted deep in a woman's heart would keep her out of the factories, and the men would see that she was kept out, because she wouldn't need to work.

"If every man and every woman had the opportunity to work and get what they earned, the instincts of motherhood and fatherhood would keep the children out of the mills and factories. These instincts are stronger than any laws ever made, and it is only from our industrial conditions that it is made necessary to pass laws to save children.

"How long we had to work to get Congress to pass and enforce a law providing safety devices upon cars and engines, so that, when a brakeman coupled two cars, he wouldn't get his hand between the cars.

"We pass laws to get safe tools and machinery where workingmen go to toil. If every man in the world had a fair chance to labor and to get the full product of his labor, no one could possibly hire him unless the tools and machinery were safe. The workingman would look after the safety of his own machinery a good sight better than any government inspector could or would.

"Most of the legislation you talk about today as a solution of your problems would be entirely unnecessary under any fair condition of life. We are busy patching and tinkering and doing a poor job patching and tinkering at that."

Mr. Darrow spoke of the ever-increasing fierceness of the fight between the owners of mills, mines, factories and railroads, on the one hand, and the workingmen upon the other, and how, as the enemy grew more and more organized labor was forced more and more to organize "in order to meet one monopoly with another."

"The human race is not wise enough to go at a thing directly. The wisest of us are not very wise, and the stupidest control. That is one of the things we got out of popular suffrage—the control of the mediocre. A thing of real value can only be seen by the few, and by the time the crowd get up to where they stood they have moved further on and are thinking of something else. So the rule of the masses has always been a stupid rule.

"Anybody who supposed we are going to get complete justice because every person who has a chance to vote has another guess coming. And it won't be any better since the women vote.

Men have practised a great many years on the trick and haven't done much. By the time women have practised as long as men they can possibly do as well. In the meantime we have got to wait and suffer while they practise.

"We have so far only tinkered with symptoms and never thought to find out the cause of the disease. When we find out a man working ten or twelve or fourteen hours a day that is a symptom. Women working in factories and mills is another symptom. Little children in the mills is still another. When the Japs and Chinese come and take away our precious jobs and leave us nothing to do, and we object, that is another symptom of the disease.

"We never dream of setting to work upon the disease and curing that. If the disease was cured the symptoms would fade away and we wouldn't get another in its place.

"There is something in human nature that makes a man want to fight whatever is weaker than he is; he never likes to fight the stronger man.

"When a great railroad company takes all the land, or a great steel trust all the iron ore there is, or a timber trust all the forest, and we catch them at it, we don't go after those men. We don't say to the railroad company, 'Take down your fence'; or to a steel trust, 'This ore has been stored in the earth for millions of ages and it is not for you to take to yourselves—but it is for the use of all mankind.' We leave the railroad and company with all the land, and the steel trust with all the iron ore, the coal trust with all the coal, and turn to the Chinaman and the East Indian and Jap that have come to do the work—our work—for the corporations.

"Now, are we not intelligent?

"If we went at it right we would take all these resources for the benefit of man, and if the Chinaman wanted to work for nothing we'd let him do it. We'd even let him work fourteen hours a day if he wanted to.

"There is work enough in the world for every man. The trouble with most men is they work too much. Others haven't worked enough—they are the ones who are well off.

"A man who really wants to get rich must stop working and get somebody else to work for him.

"But we are not only afraid of the Jap, the Chinaman and the East Indian—we are afraid of the machines. Our political economy is founded upon the theory that whatever makes work is a blessing to mankind.

"Our industrial conditions are in such a tangle that it was a good thing for poor people that this city was destroyed by fire. What a crazy situation that the destruction of property should be good for any human being. There was never a time in Chicago when the people were so prosperous and lived so well as after the fire.

"Calamity helps the workingman because he hasn't any property to burn down. He built the houses, but he hasn't any. The other fellow's houses burn down and he has a chance to build more. And we want to keep out the Chinaman and the Jap so we can build houses to give to the other fellow."

In referring to employers' aversion to unions, and belief in "scabs," Mr. Darrow said:

"They hold that every man has an inalienable right to work. That's taken from the constitution—but that doesn't make it true. There is a lot of truth that never got into the constitution.

"Every man has a right to work if he can get it. If you have an inalienable right to work you'd have an inalienable right to a job. But every man has an inalienable right to what he can get and nothing else, and the fellows who own the machinery, the railroads, the land and the earth have an inalienable right to do as they 'damn' please.

"That phrase never did mean anything and never will. A thing that is inalienable cannot be taken away.

"You have an inalienable right to anything you are strong enough to keep.

"I have never regarded unions as anything but a means to a greater end. There will come a time when we won't care whether a man belongs to a union or a church or anything else. Unions like legislation serve a certain time and place to help humanity on to something better than unionism."

Speaking of the necessity of the collective bargaining of workers through the unions, Mr. Darrow said:

"You can't bargain singly with the railroad and the industries. All you can do is to take what they feel like giving you.

"You make your unions as thorough as you possibly can. And satisfied with skilled labor alone, you reach out to unskilled men. These, you understand, are the menace to unionism. So you try not to limit your apprentice system more than you are obliged to.

"Your employers don't believe in limiting apprentices. It's 'un-American—whatever that is. A lawyer told me not long ago that he could stand all of unionism except the apprenticeship.

"Now, of course, I know you will deny it, but you need not deny it to me, but, a large part of the service of apprenticeship is to protect the unions—to monopolize the jobs. There are too many plumbers now. If you have any more some of them will have to turn burglars, so you devise the long apprenticeship.

"But your unions need not think you have the system to yourself. To get into my union you have to have almost a college education, and then three or four years on top of that to study law—and it's a wonderful study. We've got you beat. Eight or ten years to prepare! What's that for? To keep poor people out of it. Nobody complains about the apprenticeship of lawyers. Every year more and more are breaking in, and there is less and less for the people in it, and we make the term of service long in order to keep others out.

"And if anybody tries to scab on our job—if some non-union lawyer goes to the courthouse and tries to conduct a case, we don't throw any bricks at him. Instead we send some workingman—a deputy sheriff—to put him in jail. You don't know how to organize a union."

After reviewing the apprentice system of the doctors and preachers, Mr. Darrow continued:

"What are we going to do? That labor unions are most important to workingmen every employer and workingman knows. If they didn't understand that, they wouldn't fight you. The best proof of the usefulness of the union is that the employers don't want it. You do many things that are not ideally right. You place limits on the numbers of apprentices and, of course, you don't work as hard as you can. No man is bound to do that. The tendency throughout the organization is to work so that there will be work enough to go around. And that isn't a bad idea—all of which shows how rotten our industrial system is.

"There can never be any proper distribution of wealth in the world while a few own the earth—a few men the mines, the railroads, the forests, while the great mass of men are bound to compete with each other for a chance to toil. There will never be a solution until all men are capable and all men workmen.

"However that may come there can be no peace without it.

"We must get rid of the idle poor and the idle rich.

"When I was a boy, the village carpenter, the village blacksmith and carriage maker were independent men. That time is passed. It can never come again. The wagon is made in a shop, the harness and everything that man uses today is made in great factories, where hundreds of people work together under a common employer.

"Men must work in large numbers and all men cannot be workmen and all men employers unless there is a joint ownership of the earth and the implements of production. And peace can come in no other way.

"Every step in industrial progress must come through this partnership of co-operation of human beings, instead of regarding each other as enemies as under the industrial system of today, they must.

"When all men are capitalists and all men workers, industrial wars will cease, and we will need no laws to limit child labor, or the hours of toil, or to keep women out of the mills. Then every man who brings his toil into the land will bring wealth, and all men may labor with hand and brain to help their fellowmen.

"It is for this generation to bring workingmen together, to learn this is their fight and that they must fight it themselves—to make them stand together in these contests and be brave enough to stand by their own mistakes and not run away from comrades who they believe have made a mistake.

"You have a right to ask your comrades one question, and only one. That is: "Were you on my side?" and if they were on your side, and they stood for you, whether wisely or unwisely, they are our fellowmen and entitled to our sympathy.

"You have a right to have them stand by you, and it is for you to stand by them, and with your organization, with your unity. It is for you to study carefully these great economic questions which this generation must solve, for your sake and for the sake of the little children who have to go as you have gone.

"War should not be the natural state of men. Great happiness and prosperity cannot come through war, but only through the co-operation of man with man.

"Then it will not matter whether you are an American, a European, an Asiatic, or a member of this union, of that union, or no union, if you are a fellowman that will be enough."—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

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THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

A prominent republican attorney writes a long letter in which he says he is almost persuaded to be a Socialist. However, he wants a little further information, and we are glad to furnish it. He asks:

"What is the capitalist system? I suppose that Socialists know intuitive perhaps, but those of us who like to be right at any cost and not knowing what the capitalist system is have to find out the best way we can what you mean when you speak of the capitalist system?"

The capitalist system consists of the management of industries by capitalists, who conduct everything on the basis of profit. Profit in its broadest sense includes interest and rent as well. The three, profit, interest and rent, are the modern means of exploiting the worker.

At one time this exploitation was accomplished through the feudal system, where the feudal lords by virtue of owning the land had absolute control of their services. Later chattel slavery took the place of feudalism and the worker was owned instead of the land. Since then the capitalist system has been universal, basing its power on control of the machinery of production and distribution. It had been in existence long before, but not as an universal means of exploitation. It could not have been that till great machinery came.

When Socialists speak of wishing to overthrow the capitalist system, they mean that they want to stop profit, interest and rent. This also involves the wages system, which is a factor of capitalism. Instead of the capitalist system Socialists propose a co-operative commonwealth, where industry will be conducted by the whole people collectively for the benefit of all, with a complete ending of exploitation.

Such a thing as ending exploitation has never ever been proposed before in all history, but Socialism has a very rational plan for doing it. The plan itself, however, did not come through agitation alone. It has been proven that the capitalist system is destroying itself, just as feudalism and chattel slavery were self-destructive, and that being near the period of collapse, some new system must soon take its place. The unrest that prevails is merely a manifestation of this fact, and Socialism is a development out of the logic of the situation.—The Appeal.

The Socialist platform recently adopted by the Indianapolis convention has been inserted in the "Congressional Record" by Representative Berger of Wisconsin. This is the first time a platform or document of that party has appeared in the official publication of the United States Congress.

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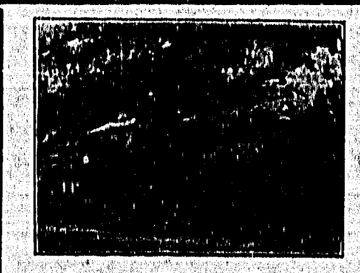

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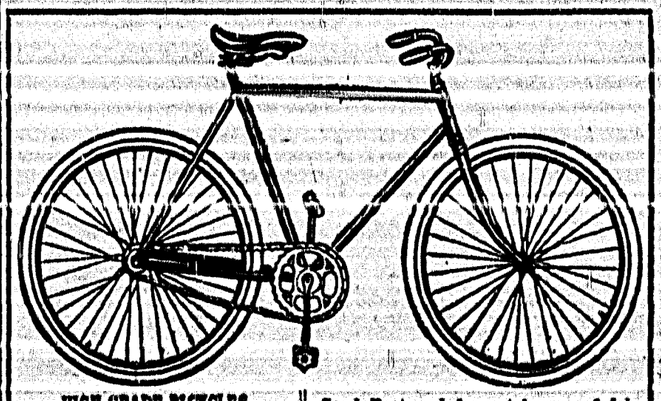

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List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2363	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1887	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	W. Dalling, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Eleventh St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barningham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2562	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Wm. Forsyth, Taber, Alta.

French

LE SOCIALISME ET LES PETITS COMMERCANTS

Au mois d'aout s'est reuni a Montlucon, France un Congres de petits commercants qui devait s'occuper de rechercher les moyens capables de les defendre contre le developpement du grand commerc.

Il sera interessant de suivre les travaux d cette assemblee et surtout de notre les conclusions qui pourront en sortir. Si pour appuyer leurs plaintes et legitimer leurs revendications, lls produisent les statisques recentes qui permettent de mesurer la rapidite de la concentration commerciale, leur Congres ne manquera pas d'etre interessant. Jusqu'a present, les petits commercants ont ete les adversaires du Socialisme; ils ont ardement combattu contre nous et place leur confiance entre les mains de nos detracteurs; peut-etre ontils cru qu'en marchant a cote des gros ils seraient, comme sous un parapluie, a l'abri des difficultes qui se dressent devant eux pour vivre avec un peu d'aisance et souvent meme pour joindre les deux bouts.

Par crainte des cooperatives ouvrieres, ils se sont precipites, par leur attitude politique, dans les bras du grand commerce qui les ecrase par sa concurrence irresistible.

Le revell de leur perspicacite est douloureux, ils doivent constater que les cooperatives portent moins de prejudice a leurs operations de vente que l'extension croissante des vastes caravanserails ou l'acheteur est ebloui et subjugue par l'amoncellement des varietes de marchandises.

La dernier forme de la croissance du capitalisme dans le commerce, ce sont les Societes d'alimentation a succursales multiples qui rayonnent de plus en plus dans toute la France, et qui arrachent le consommateur au petit epicier, comme les colis-postaux des grands magasins detournent la clientele de la petite boutique.

Les petits commercants ont dedaigne bien longtemps les avertissements que leur ont prodigues les socialistes depuis plus de trente ans, en leur montrant les modifications provoquees par l'evolution dans la production. Ils voyaient bien tous les jours l'artisan depossede, exproprie sans indemnite par la grande industrie mais ils fermaient les yeux devant la concentration commerciale qui les reduit sans cesse en attendant de les devorer entierement.

En leur faveur, pour prolonger leur existence, les defenseurs qu'ils se sont choisis n'ont rien su ou rien voulu faire. En 1903, au moment ou la Chambre discutait une nouvelle loi des patentes, il a ete demontre que les dispositions votees avaient pour resultat de diminuer la patente des petits commercants degreves d'une somme moyenne de 3 francs 30 au principal.

Ce n'est pas un palliatif suffisant pour ameliorer la situation d'un commercant. Le petit commercant se voit acculc a la liquidation ou a la faillite quand le chiffre d'affaires est reduit a un chiffre tel que la recette ne peut suffire a couvrir les frais generaux indispensables. Souvent, un achalandage permet de doubler le chiffre d'affaires sans exiger des frais generaux supplementaires de loyer, d'eclairage, de personnel, etc. Or, la montee croissante du commerce capitaliste reduit de jour en jour la part de consommation que les petits commercants peuvent satisfaire.

Tours les socialistes ont vote, en fevrier dernier, un amendment a la loi de Flances pour augmenter les charges des maisons de commerce a succursales, comme ils voteront sans doute une proposition tendant a obliger ces societes a verser a la Caisse des depots et consignations les cautionnements que les gerants doivent verser actuellement dans les caisses capitalistes.

Car les societes d'alimentation a sucursales multiples ont trouve le moyen d'exploiter des capitaux qui ne leur appartiennent pas, grace au systeme du cautionnement obligatoire exige de leurs gerants auxquels elles font des conditions leonines.

Les socialistes sont toujours favorables aux mesures de defense contre l'accaparement sous toutes ses formes. Ils'ne se sont jamais refuses a proteger la petite propriete torrienne, industrielle ou commerciale, mise en valeur par le cultivateur, l'artisan ou le petit commercant; les representants bourgeois n'en peuvent dire autant, ils defendent le petit commerce quand leur situation electorale leur en fait une necessite.

Quels que soient les moyens employes pour prolonger l'existence du petit commerce, meme par une organisation habile de credit mutuel commercial, l'evolution economique submergera dans un temps plus ou moins prochain tous les etablissements a capitaux insuffisants pour se defendre eux-memes contre la concurrence.

Comme a disparu en grande partie la petite industrie, disparaitra le petit commerce; le prodigieux developpement du capitalisme dans l'industrie et le commerce rejette de plus en plus dans le proletariat, petits industriels et petits commercants, et prepare le triomphe du Socialisme.

Le petit commerce viendra au Parti socialiste son defenseur naturel, car son interet se confondra de plus en plus avec celui du proletariat.

C'est dans le sein meme de la societe capitaliste que se forment les organes qui feront vivre la societe collectiviste de demain, ou le commerce ne sera plus que le service national de la repartition des produits.

TRY A "LEDGER" WANT ADVT.

Italian

LA FONDAZIONE DEL NUOVO PARTITO RIFORMISTA IN ITALIA

Ad esso aderiscono i deputati Canepa, Cabrini, Podrecca, Berenini, Bertesi, Trapanese, Graziadei, Della Sbarba, Bonomi, Badaloni, Bissolati, Merlani Ge. Ferri.

Ecco il testo letterale della dichiarazio ne approvata nelladunanza dei socialisti riformisti dissidenti di destra:

"I sottoscritti, adunati oggi, 10 luglio 1912, visto l'ordine del giorno approvato ieri dal congresso del Partito Socialista Italiano, con il quale sotto pretesto di espellere quattro compagni per fatti singoli, si da l'ostracismo (come risulta dalla discussione fatta nel congresso e sulla stampa) alla concezione riformistica nelle sue applicazioni pratiche; che tale ostracismo e ribadito nel successivo ordine del giorno del congresso che scomunica gli atteggiamenti piu propri e piu significativi del riformismo, con che si dimostra oramai impossibile il prolungare la coesistenza in un solo organismo delle due direttive: la riformistica e la rivoluzionaria.

Risonosce necessario per i Socialisti che non vogliono sacrificare ogni azione al predominio assoluto della tendenza ri voluzionaria, di compiere atto di solidarieta con i compagni espulsi, di costi tuirsi in organismo autonomo col nome di Partito Riformista Italiano per la prosecuzione del metodi e dei fini del riformismo, prosecuzione doverosa ed urgente in quest'ora in cui il Socialismo sta per affrontare la prova della nuova condizione creata alla vita pubblica italiana dal suffragio universale.

Riaffermando la propria fede nelle idea lita socialiste e nella causa di emancipatzione del proletariato, delibera di fondare un comitato con sede in Roma con il compito di raccogliere le forze aderenti alla presente deliberazione e formulare il programma specifico di azione immediata nelle linee gia tracciate dalla relazione Bernini presentata al congresso."

Riguardo alle dimissioni dei deputati di destra, il convegno ha preso la seguente deliberazione:

"Sulla richiesta dei deputati presenti, circa la necessita di presentare immediatamente le proprie dimissioni, i convenuti hanno deciso che i deputato stessi non debbano riprendere alla riapertura della Camera il loro mandato politico se il collegio non avra prima, con chiara significazione, riconfermato loro la sua fiducia."—La Parola del Socialist.

L'UNIONE NEL WASHINGTON

L'unione ha grandemente migliorato le condizioni dei lavoratori nel Washington, e questo viene provato dai seguenti fatti:

La paga degli scavatori di carbone da 75 soldi per tonnellata e salita a 95. Il salario degli impiegati della compagnia e stato aumentato dal cinquanta all'ottanta per cento. Inoltre sono state concesse le otto ore di lavoro ai minatori ed agli impiegati della compagnia, e le sei ore di lavoro in domenica.

Dapprima i minatori dovevano fare i tagli traversali per nulla. Ora essi vengono pagati anche per questo lavoro. Il prezzo dei lavori di splanamento da $1.50 e stato aumentato a $3.40 per "yarda." Ma non basta. L'unione ha ottenuto un altro successo: dietro suo attivo lavoro, la compagnia ha costruito un ospedale, dove i minatori ammalati o feriti, previo pagamento di un dollaro al mese, vengono gratuitamente alloggiati, curati e nutriti. Prima i minatori dovevano pagare un dollaro al mese per l'assistenza medica, senza pero poterla avere nel maggior numero dei casi. A mezzo del distretto No. 10 della United Mine Workers of America si e pur riusciti a far passare nello Stato di Washington la legge di compenso, legge che e di gran beneficio agli operai che restano feriti sul lavoro.

Anche a Cle Elum il costo dei viveri e aumentato, ma sarebbe aumentato anche qualora i minatori non avessero avuto questo importantissime concessioni, ottenute a mezzo dell'unione.

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

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

Slavonian

DELAVSKI DAN IN KAPITALISTICNI DAN

Delavski dan obhajamo prvi ponedeljek v septembru.

Kapitalisticni dan je določen na torek po prvem ponedeljku v novembru.

Na delavski dan se delavstvo ponosno trka po prsih, češ, tudi mi delavci smo ljudje!

Na kapitalisticni dan pa glasujejo milioni poštenih delavcev za kapitalisticne interese in zoper svoje lastne koristi. Pri tem pa se kapitalisti zanesljivo zmejejo, češ, kako nespametni, nerazsodni in zaslepljeni so vendar delavci.

Vinteresu kapitalistov je, da se nadaljuje sedanje izkoriščanje delavcev, ki so pri tem ogoljufani za štiri petine njihovega zasluzka.

V interesu delavcev pa je, da se to krivi £no izkoriščanje čim prej konča.

Izkoriščanje delavcev po kapitalistih je bistvo in delo kapitalizma. Vsled tega se bo izkoriščanje toliko časa nadaljevalo, kolikor časa bo obstajal kapitalizem.

Kapitalisti so slabi po številu Njihovi glasovi niso zadostno številni, da bi mogli nadaljevati izkoriščanje samo eno uro.

Izkoriščanje se vrši z dovoljenjem in pomočjo delavskih glasov samih. Delavci odidejo na volilni dan na volišče ter oddajo svoje glasove za kapitalisti£ne kandidate!

Na ta način kontrolirajo kapitalisti vso javno moc in oblast.

Kadar rabijo javno moč in oblast v zatiranju delavcev, zakaj se delavstvo pritožuje?—saj je vendar glasovalo za zatiranje.

Kadar kapitalistični sodnik izda uradno prepoved zoper delavstvo, zakaj se delavci jeze? — Ali niso sami glasovali za tega sodnika ter mu s tem dali dovoljenje!

Kadar gospodarska kriza divja med delavci ter žene in otroci prosijo kruha, zakaj si delavci—očetje rujejo lase od skrbi? Saj so vendar sami glasovali za kapitaliste, ki provzročujejo krize!

Kadar predsednik ali guverner zaukaže milici, ali vojaštvu streljati na delavce ter tako pomaga kapitalistom prisiliti delavce nazaj v stari jarem izkoriščevanja, zakaj delavci preklinjajo? Ali ga niso sami posadili na to mesto!

Kadar odslovi vas "boss" ter vam tako dvzame vs asredstva za življenje, zakaj moledvate, da se je vam zgodila krivica? Glasovali ste za kandidate vaših delodajalcev, ter s tem odobrili njihovo pročetje!

Zdr. države so ljudovlada all republika. Ve£ina ljudstva torej odločuje v vseh javnih zadevah. Telavci tvorijo veliko večino, torej se v državi tako vlada, kakor delavci določujejo s svojimi glasovi. Iz tega je jasno, da so delavci Z. dr. gospodarji svoje usode.

Delavci dobijo, za kar volijo.

Dokler bodo delavci glasovali za izkoriščanje, kroglje, sodnijske prepovedi, brezposelnost in slabe čase, toliko časa bodo vse to tudi dobivali.

Kadar bodo delavci nehali glasovati za interese svojih nasprotnikov ter začeli glasovati za svoje lastne koristi, bodo vse nadloge izginile, kakor zgine megla, ko posije solnce. Tedaj bo socializem začel svoje delo.

Druge dešitve ni!

Demokratska, republikanska in nova progresivna stranka dobivajo denar za svojo volilno borbo od kapitalistov.

Zato pa te stranke delujejo za interese kapitalistov.

Socialistična stranka dobiva podporo za svoj volilni boj od delavskega predna stranka se potegujejo za nadalrazreda; rato pa stranka tudi deluje za interese delavskega razreda.

Republikanska, demogratska in najepredna stranka se potegujejo za nadaljevanje izkoriščevanja, zatiranja delavstva potom vojaštva, sodnijskih prepovedi, zoper delavstvo, brezposelnosti, revščine, otroškega dela in vseh drugih nadlog, ki danes tarejo delavce.

Socialistična stranka se bori za odpravo kapitalizma, torej tudi za vse, kar izvira iz njega.

Krik in gonja, katero uničevanja tuustov, sta znamenje umiranja srednjega razreda. Mali kapitalisti v srednjem razredu hočejo uničiti truste da bi potem sami tem lažje izkoriščevali delavski razred. Glavni dobiček od izkoriščanja sedaj vlečejo od izkoriščanja sedaj vlečejo trusti.

All pomoji za vas kako razliko, ako nosi bandit, ki vas ropa, pusko in revolver? Gotovo ne!

Za delavca torej ne pomeni nobene razlike, če zmaga Taft, Wilson all Roosevelt. Noj zmaga kteri izmed teh hoče delavci bodo še naprej izpostavljeni stremu izkoriščanju.

Colinsko vprašanje, deparno vprašanje, objavljanje poslovanja trustov, razbijanje trustov in druge take zahteve kapitalističnih politikov so samo vprašanja, kako razdeliti veliki plen, katerega je ugrabil kapitalizem delavcem.

Nobena teh zahtev ni v korist delavskega razreda. Edina stvar ki mora prinesti delavstvu stalno odpomoč je skupno lastovanje in kontroliranje sredstev za izdelovanje in razpečavanje namesto sedanjega izkoriščanja.

Da pa se to doseže, si mora delavski razred osvojiti vlado.

Potem bo pripadala vrednost dela onim, ki izvrsijo potrebno in koristno duševno all telesno delo.

To pa se da doseči edino s tem da glasujejo delavci za soc. kandidate.

Dokler bodo delavci glasovali za kapitalističen tiket, toliko časa bo volilni dan kapitalistični dan.

Kadar pa bodo delavci volili socialistični tiket, tedaj pa bo volini dan postal velepomemben delavski dan.

Ta čas ni več tako daleč. Bliža se neprestano! Kakor hitro se do lavec prav zavo svojega položaja začne glasovati za socialističen tiket.

Na tisoče delivcev je našlo pravo pot. Na tisoče jih prihaja na to pot dan na dan!

Na podlagi sedanjega napredka lahko trdimo, da nam ne bo treba več dolgo čakati, ko se bo delavstvo zavedlo in naredilo volilni dan—delavski dan.

Electric Restorer for Men

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

SOCIALISM—THE YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE

By A. Fred Rindler

"The young man," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "on entering life finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses. The ways of trade have grown selfish to the borders of theft and supple to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud. A tender and intelligent conscience is a qualification for success."

Young man, don't you think there is something wrong with a system that makes common honesty and success an incompatible condition?

Don't you think it is about time to change a social order that says to every young man at the threshold of life: "Young man, get the money; get it honestly if you can, but get the money."

If you believe you are entitled to a real chance to make good in the very broadest and best sense of the term, and believe that other young men coming after you are also entitled to an opportunity, why not do your share NOW to bring about the new day?

The Socialist party needs you—you need the Socialist party.

The Socialist party offers you one big chance.

Why not get into line.

WIDOWS' PENSION ACT IN NEW ZEALAND

The Widows' Pension Act came into operation in New Zealand on January 1 last. It received the governor's assent on October 28, 1911. It is controlled by the officers appointed by the Old Age Pension Act, and has been carried out without any hitch whatever. Copies of the act were distributed to the various registrars on Nov. 16 last and it was gazetted on November 27. In the second week of Dec. forms of application were available from one end of the Dominion of New Zealand to the other, and pensions were granted within a few days of the act coming into force. The maximum yearly pension is $49 for one, $87 for two, $116 for three, and $145 for more than three children under fourteen years, payable weekly. It is estimated that the pensions will amount to about $266,000.

There are approximately 25,700 widows of all ages, of which 8,500 are between the ages of 20 and 55; 6,300 between the ages of 55 and 65, and 10,900 65 years and over. These last are qualified by age for the old age pensions, and therefore can be left out of consideration for purposes of calculation.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue *from below* is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

DR. FOWLER'S WILD STRAWBERRY

Be sure to guard against the ills of August weather. They come frequently with change of food, air and drinking water, causing dread summer complaint.

Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry

Is a veritable life saver. Relieves colic pains, stops diarrhoea and quiets abdominal pains. A popular and effective remedy.

35 cents the bottle

Bleasdell's Drug Store
DRUGS AND STATIONERY FERNIE, B.C.

HOSMER
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
Limited

Let us know your wants.

All Orders Receive Our Careful Attention.

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1864

A DOLLAR ON DEPOSIT

A young man might hesitate about coming to the Bank with a deposit of just one dollar to open a Savings Account. Yet a Bank can have no better asset than a number of savings accounts with ambitious young men. Full compound interest is paid on all savings deposits of one dollar and upwards.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. T. Macdonald, Manager, Fernie.

The Weather Man Says: "Buy Your Heavy Underwear Now. You'll Need 'Em, It's Going to be Cold this Winter"

This is Underwear Week at "The Big Store." Our Line is Complete, Showing all the Best Makes in All-Wool and Fleece Lined Garments. Pure Wool Combination Suits that will Suit.

Men's Pure Wool Underwear

We are showing the greatest variety of all-wool Underwear this season ever seen in the district. Every man has a preference for some particular make; we have all of the best makes represented in our stock, so you can come here with the assurance of getting the kind you want, also the size. Note the following:

Stanfield's Unshrinkable

This line is guaranteel unshrinkable and absolutely pure wool; made in two pieces, in white, grey and black. **Price $1.25 to $2.00 per garment.**

Penman's Natural Wool Underwear

This is the Winter weight (double-breasted) and is unshrinkable. **Price $1.25 per garment.**

Watson's Underwear for Men

This Underwear has been one of our best selling lines. Comes in natural and white, all sizes. **Prices range from $1.25 to $1.75 per garment.**

Gold Fleece Underwear

The man who wants the best that money can buy will have this line; always reliable, and is guaranteed pure wool. Ask to see this line.

Dr Jaeger's Pure Wool

Everybody knows Jaeger goods. We have the exclusive agency for this line and our stock is complete. Jaeger two-piece Underwear (winter weight) double breasted. **Price $3.00 per garment.**

Wood's Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Underwear

This Underwear will appeal to the man who works outside. A good, heavy, unshrinkable Underwear; all sizes. **Price, $1.00 per garment....**

Turnbull's Citu Underwear

For the man who wants a very soft, thick, pure wool Underwear, guaranteed unshrinkable. This is the best on the market. **Price $2.00 to $3.00 per garment.**

SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

New Fall Ladies' Tailored Costumes are remarkably smart effects in worsteds, tweeds and serges, $10.00 to $35.00.

Ladies' New Coats, beautifully designed in tweeds, blanket cloth and chinchillas, $9.50 to $28.50.

Misses and Children's garments in all the latest styles and cloths, $2.00 to $25.00.

A shipment of Ladies high-top Walking Shoes has just arrived. These come in tan and Black. See these if you want something very stylish for fall wear.

MILLINERY SECTION

Our Ladies' New Fall Hats, all the latest French and American styles, $2.75 to $21.50.

Men's Fleeced Lined Underwear

We always have the best lines in Fleece-Lined Underwear. If you are sensitive and wool underwear irritates you, try our finest fleece; you will find it warm and comfortable. We handle only the very best fleece manufactured.

Natural Color Fleece

This is our most popular seller; it meets the requirements of the working man. A good heavy garment; all sizes, at **$1.25 per suit.**

Dark Grey Fleece

If you are a miner or need a dark colored Underwear, try our Dark Grey Fleece. This is one of the finest fleeces made; all sizes, **75c. per garment.**

Blue Fleece

This line is very heavy and in a light blue color with white fleece lining; all sizes, **75c. per garment.**

Men's Pure Wool Combinations

We carry men's Combinations in both open and closed crutch style, in the two best makes known to the trade. Note this: Knit to Fit Manufacutring Co., and the Watson Manufacturing Co., make Combinations that are guaranteed to fit and not shrink, and they cost no more than the inferior makes. Try one of these makes and have the best.

SATURDAY SPECIALS IN OUR Grocery Department

Lima Beans, 3 lb. for	.25
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Bluing, 2 for	.25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 for	.25
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkg. for	.25
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	.85
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Lowney's Baking Chocolate, ½ lb.	.20
Heinz Tomato Catsup, pts.	.25
Bird's Custard Powders, 2 for	.25
Eggs, 3 dozen for	$1.00
King Oscar Sardines, 2 tins for	.25
Sheriff's Grape Juice, qts.	.50
C. and B. Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb. glass, 2 for	.45
Upton's Jam, 5 lb. pails	.50
Pendray's Lye, 2 tins for	.15
Sheriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. glass, 2 for	.45
Crystal ard, 5 lb. tins	.85
Mincemeat, 1 lb. pkg.	.10
Mincemeat, 5 lb. pail	.70
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal.	$1.10
Queen Quality Sour and Chow Pickles, 20 oz.	.25
Beechnut Peanut Butter, each	.25
White Swan Laundry Soap, 12 bars	.45
Armour's White Laundry Soap, 6 bars	.25
Snap Hand Cleaner, 2 tins for	.25
Toilet Soap, regular 30c., 35c. and 40c. boxes per box	.25
Gold Standard Tea, 3 lb. tins, each	$1.00
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Marafat Peas, 2 pkg. for	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

COUNTY COURT SESSION

In the County Court yesterday which was the first sitting of the Court since June, Judge Thompson disposed of quite a number of cases that have been standing over. Two men that are held for assault elected to be tried before His Honor on the 30th inst. An appeal from the Police Magistrate was dismissed on a technicality. Another appeal from a conviction by a New Michel justice of the peace convicting John Urbaze for supplying liquor to an interdict was quashed and the fine of one hundred dollars and costs must be paid back. Mr. Macnell acted for the appellant.

The case of Griffiths v. Johnson which was an action for notes outlawed by the statute of limitations, but of which there was an acknowledgement, was settled out of court.

The case of Urbaz v. Gall, which has been the subject of some considerable acrimonious litigation, was tried and His Honor stated that he would give judgment for the plaintiff. A. Macnell acted for the plaintiff and Messrs. Lawe and Fisher for the defendant.

In the County Court held here yesterday, His Honor Judge Thompson dismissed with costs the appeal of the Robertson boys from the decision of the Police Magistrate, who had convicted them of having wilfully broken some windows belonging to Mr. Philip Carosella.

A THURSDAY MORNING BLAZE

Albert Davis, who lives on the North side of the government Road and extreme end of Fernie Annex, a short distance from Fairy Creek, had the misfortune on Thursday morning at about 5 o'clock to see his house and contents completely destroyed by fire. The loss, about $1500, is partly covered by insurance.

MUSICIANS WAKE UP

Mr. C. Dicastro, the conductor of the City Band, is now busy with the formation of a concert band for next season. All those who feel themselves competent to play an instrument suitable for such an organization are requested to communicate with the conductor. It is also understood that employment will be found in and around the city for all members of the prospective band.

DRUG STORES TO CLOSE AT 6 p.m.

The local druggists have decided that, commencing with Monday, Sept. 23rd, they will close their establishments each evening at 6 p.m. and all day Sunday. In case of necessity, however, anyone of them will gladly make up a prescription at any time.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

A special meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening with Mayor Bleasdell in the chair, all the aldermen, with the exception of Ald. Broley, being present.

Jas. Wood, the janitor, received an increase of $5.00 a month.

Miss Maude Stockton, of Medicine Hat, a debenture holder, who lost her interest coupons, is to receive duplicate ones, on her signing a bond of indemnity to the city.

$200.00 was donated to the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The City Clerk was instructed to send a statement of the cost of construction of the Fairy Creek Bridge to the Provincial authorities as it is understood they will share half the expense.

After other routine business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSION

A meeting of the Police Commission, Mayor Bleasdell, Ald. Brown, and G. G. Moffatt, met last night at 7 o'clock, at which it was decided to instruct the Chief of Police to see that the regulations compelling bars to close prompt at 12 midnight on Saturdays, be strictly enforced.

Mayor Bleasdell returned to the city on Friday evening last.

Chief Minty has returned from a short holiday to the sulphur baths up the Elk River, and reports having had a great time.

The Civilian Rifle Association will hold their annual shoot on Sunday next at 9 o'clock. Cash prizes and three cups.

FERNIE ALPINE CLUB FORMED

Intrepid explorers and mountain climbers have now organized themselves in a club to be known as the Fernie Alpine Club, the new organization seeing the light of day on Sunday on the summit of the Three Sisters mountain. The sponsors consisted of a party of eight, namely, Bert Whimster, Herb Liphardt, Dr and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Hogan, Miss Mott, Chief Hall and Willie Ross. Preparations for the ascent were made the day previous, and at 5.35 Sunday morning they left the Northern Hotel. Elections were held on the summit, and resulted in Bert Whimster being chosen as president, and Mrs. Anderson secretary. Miss Hogan, Mrs. Anderson, and Miss Mott have the distinction of being the first ladies to reach the summit of the Sisters. Bert Whimster and Dr and Mrs Anderson are members of the Canadian Alpine Club.

D. Michel, of Coal Creek, has received his diploma for the Automobile Running Course with the International Correspondence Schools.

VETERANS' CONCERT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure

RECEIPTS

Collected by C. N. P. Coal Co., by check-off	$187.00
Collected by Mrs. Robt. Duthie sale of tickets	24.00
Miss Skilling, sale of tickets	7.50
Members of Veterans' Brigade, sale of tickets	150.00
Collected during concert	49.00
Donation, Anonymous, Winnipeg	100.00
Total	$523.50

EXPENDITURE

Rent of hall	$ 25.00
Free Press	16.50
District Ledger	20.75
Charles Percy, accompanist	3.00
George Gould, scene shifter	3.00
Wm. Hawthorn, posting bills	3.00
Total	$ 71.25
Balance on hand	452.25
	$523.50

Mr. H. M. Hannford, of Chicago, manager for Prof. Wm. B. Patty, is in town making arrangements for a demonstration to take place on or about November 14, of Radium, Liquid Air, and Wireless Telegraphy. Judging from the support he has been promised a large attendance is assured. The entertainment is replete with experiments and the Fernie public are to be congratulated on the prospects of having such an instructive lecture in the city.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will hold a delicatessen sale on Saturday, Sept. 21 (afternoon). Special attention has been given to the candy table and tea room. All are cordially invited.

Inspector of Customs, H. C. Graham, spent a few days here during the week.

Silas W. Madge, who was originally charged with attempted murder at Flagstone, has had the charge reduced to one of "shooting with attempt to main," and will appear before Judge Thompson on Sept. 30.

BIG NELL FOUND

William Nell, whose disappearance was reported in our last week's issue, has now been heard of. He wrote to a friend in the city, also working at the Brewery, from Chicago, and from the meagre information to hand it would appear that this is another case of lost identity. As far as is known Nell does not recollect having left Fernie until the time of his writing.

FOOTBALL C. N. P. LEAGUE

Coal Creek and Hosmer met in the final of the Mutz Cup on Saturday, Sept. 14, at Fernie, before a large crowd of spectators. Coal Creek won the toss and set Hosmer to face the sun. Hosmer had the best of a strenuous first half, but the rival defences were very safe, the score at half time being 0—0. It was expected that Hosmer would show even better with the sun at their backs, but weak forward play on their part spoilt lots of chances. The Creek were the best team this half and only fine work by Hosmer's goalie and backs kept the red and whites out. The whistle sounding with the Creek pressing hard and the score reading 0—0. The undecided final will be played off to-morrow at Fernie. Kick off at 4.30 sharp.

The 5th Annual Ball in connection with the Rebekah Society will be held on September 26th in the Victoria Hall. Refreshments and teas served. Admission $2 a couple.

The 61st Anniversary Service of the Rebekah Order will be held on Sunday evening at 7.30. All sisters and brothers are requested to meet at the K. P. Hall at 7 and take part in the procession to the Methodist Church.

Chief Inspector of Mines Graham, was in town during the week.

A LIFE SENTENCE

Dr. Mills, who has a reputation as an authority on weather conditions, says that this is likely to be the first of about twenty wet seasons. This is dampening one's enthusiasm for life in earnest.—Edmonton Journal.

Ladies, Attention!

Mrs. Colton has now on display her new line of

FALL AND WINTER HATS

Many beautiful creations among them. She extends a cordial invitation to all the ladies.

MILLINERY PARLORS

Upstairs, Liphardt Block Fernie

Camp News

(Continued from page 5)

who cared to partake of the festivities. Congratulations, Nick, and may you both be happy.

While Trites Wood's team was in the vicinity of Morrissey Cottages on Tuesday night something startled the horses, causing them to tear loose. Fortunately there were not many children playing around, and the driver escaped with a shaking, but a feline creature belonging to a family in Morrissey Cottages happened to be in the way, and after aid had been secured, alas! poor pussy was no more. No cards or flowers, by request.

Jack Caufield, fireboss in No. 1 East, had the misfortune to be caught by a hoist, losing two of his fingers, he was conveyed to hospital, where he is doing as well as can be expected.

Pete Johnson, employed in No. 5 mine, lacerated his fingers on Tuesday, September 17th.

While Jack Drew, employed as a miner in No. 1 East, was fixing some timber in his place, and in shifting back, slipped, and the axe fell on him, causing a deep incision on the forehead. After being attended by Dr. Workman he was able to proceed home.

The summer tournaments at the Club terminated on Saturday, the following being the winners:

Billiards: 1, T. Ratcliffe; 2, D. Oliver; 3, J. Shanks; 4, J. Langdon.

Pool: 1, D. Oliver; 2, J. Langdon.

Seven up: 1, E. Harrison; 2, W. Agnew.

Cribbage: 1, D. Bennett; 2, J. Davis.

Dominoes: 1, G. Crabbe; 2, J. Ferguson.

Snap: 1, J. Ferguson; 2, J. Weir.

Quoits: 1, J. McCartney; 2, J. Fox.

The team selected to play Hosmer for Mutz Cup at Fernie on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1912, are: Goal, Banns; T. Oakley and J. McLetchie; A. McFegan, W. Parnell and J. Yates; J. Patterson, R. Johnstone, W. McFegan, T. Martin, and B. Smith. Reserves: A. Howden and J. Logan. Team to leave Coal Creek on 3.45 train. Kick off 4.30 p.m.

MICHEL NOTES

(Held over from last week)

Bert Davis and Tom McGovern arrived back in camp Wednesday night from a hunting trip at the head of Lime and Ewin Creeks, bringing back with them one ram and one timber wolf. Game was plentiful, but owing to the stormy weather was hard to get.

Messrs Carpenter, Hillman and Rossiter who were also hunting in that vicinity, came in Monday night, and, as usual, were loaded down with game. Their bag consisted of the following: 3 mountain rats, 2 chipmunk, and 1 woodpecker.

Mr. Joseph Summers and Mrs. J. Crippen were united in the bonds of holy matrimony on Tuesday last. Many are the wishes for their future happiness.

Sam Lee has thirty St. Andrew Burgs' canaries for sale. Good songsters. Anyone needing a melodious alarm should write him for prices.

Wm. Savage, alias the "Rooster," arrived back in camp Wednesday night from the Brazeau country, where he has been working for some time. Bill gives glowing accounts of that country and its future. Quite a large number of the boys from the Pass are up there, amongst them being Smallman, who is cultivating, according to Savage, a Kallispel pippin.

Mr. G. B. Steadman, of the Hotel Kootenay, New Michel, is out hunting big game in the Corbin country.

In our last issue in the Michel notes we inadvertently omited to mention that Thos. G. Haines was nominated for District Board Member.

The Celebrated Richardson Ball-Bearing Skates are Used Exclusviely in the Fernie Roller Rink.

The Most Cheerful Amusement in Town

Open 7.30 to 10.
Sat. 7.30 to 10.30

Admission Free, Skating 25c.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

VIOLIN LESSONS

Mr. F. Destabello wishes to inform prospective students of the violin that he is open to receive a few more pupils. Apply at the Isis Theatre.

LOST—A Gold Brooch with Scotch pebble setting, between Muirhead's residence and G. N. Track in West Fernie. Reward given if returned to W. H. Muirhead, Shoe Store.

TO LET—Six-Roomed House, piped with spring water, in Cedar Valley. Fine location; sheds and chicken house; acre of ground. Kitchen range and bedsteads for sale. Inquire at Mrs. Carlisle, on premises.

SNAP—Two-roomed House; plastered; water in. Also two Stoves, bedsteads, etc. Lot 30 x 120; $100 handles; balance terms. Apply, H. M., Ledger Office.

FOR SALE—10 Acres in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, tract 29, section 17; price $550; $137.50 down; balance to be paid three equal instalments. Apply W. Nutter, Bellevue, Alta.

STORE FOR SALE—Doing a first-class business in fruit, vegetables, confectionery, stationery, bread and cakes, hold Hazelwood Ice Cream agency; have soda fountain and gasoline lighting system; also horse and rig; $500 cash will handle this. Apply, Hopwood's Store, Box 2, New Michel, B. C.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Airedale Terriers from finest imported stock. W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B.C. 3-5t

FOR SALE—Part (55 x 132) of the North-East portion of Lot 4, Block 2, of Lot 5455, West Fernie. Apply, Box 367, Trail, B. C.

LOST—One sorrel Pony; weight about 800 lbs.; white face and one hind foot; mane trimmed; branded on left shoulder "V"; $20 Reward. F. Hutchinson, Michel, B. C. 5-6t

FOR SALE—FURNITURE of 8 roomed house; going cheap owing to party leaving town. Apply, Fawcett, corner Hanson and McPherson Avenues. 4-3

FOR SALE—Champion pedigree Toy Yorkshire Terrier Puppies; exceedingly small; two months old; from the best imported stock. Also sire to the above at stud to approved bitches; actual weight 3¼ lbs.; long, silky coat. For particulars regarding same apply to Box 562, or to view at M. Hilton's, West Fernie. 4-2t

WANTED A GIRL for general housework. None under 18 need apply. Apply, Mrs. Mutz, The Brewery.

$25 REWARD—Strayed, light bay Mare, 3 years old, branded "J" on right shoulder, shows considerable Clyde, shaded light on belly. Return to M. H. Fallon, Roosville, B.C. 4-2t.