The District Ledger

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

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LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY JUL 18 1912 VICTORIA, B. C.

EIGHTY DEAD IN MINE DISASTER

English Colliery Scene of Fatal Explosion---Many Persons are Killed

CONISBURGH, England, July 9—The bodies of 69 victims of a series of explosions in the Cadeby Collieries this morning have been brought to the surface. It is feared that a further search of the mine will increase the death roll to 80. Of the killed 30 were miners, the others being men who went into the pit to rescue those entombed. Among these are three government inspectors, including William Henry Pickering, chief inspector of mines Yorkshire and North Midland district, who was to have explained to King George and Queen Mary this afternoon the workings of another Yorkshire colliery.

Miners on Holiday

The king yesterday visited a colliery adjacent to the one in which the explosion occurred today. The presence of their majesties in the district greatly minimized the fatalities, because the miners were celebrating and had taken a holiday, therefore, instead of the usual 136 only 32 men were working in that part of the mine where the accident occurred. Thirty of these were killed outright and one, the manager of the pit, was brought up alive, but died tonight.

Rescue Party Overwhelmed

The first explosion which killed the miners occurred early in the morning. It was followed by an explosion about 5 o'clock in the evening in which resulted the collapse of the roof overwhelming the rescue brigade. The King and Queen visited the scene tonight and personally expressed their sympathy.

Death Roll Growing

Late tonight the death roll had swelled to 75. This included several of the injured who died after being brought to the surface. It is believed that there are several bodies in the workings. In addition to Pickering and Bury, the manager of the pit, the dead include Douglas Chambers, the mine manager and two of the inspectors, Hewitt and Lickle.

Pickering was one of the greatest authorities on mining. He received the Albert medal in 1910 for gallantry in similar rescue work after a colliery accident near Leeds. Chambers was the son of the managing director of the company, who had the painful duty of receiving the King and Queen and explaining the details of the disaster.

FOUR KILLED IN LABOR FIGHT

Unionists and Scabs Meet With Exchange of Bullets

LAKE CHARLES, Louisana, July 9.—Four men were killed and four seriously wounded yesterday in a pitched battle between union and blackleg timber workers and guards employed by a lumber mill at Grabow, Louisana, a mill town fifty miles north of this city.

A party of 200 union men from Deridder under the leadership of A. Lemerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, went to Grabow, where a strike is in progress to hold a meeting. The proprietor of the mill and his scab employees, it is said, met them and in a wordy clash that followed someone fired a revolver. This was followed by a fusilade.

Trouble has been brewing for some time, it is declared. The mill at Grabow employs but sixty workmen.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN AND DOCKERS IS SPREADING THROUGHOUT FRANCE

HAVRE, France, July 9.—The strike of seamen and dock laborers which is spreading rapidly throughout France, was accompanied late last night by serious rioting here. A number of strikers took possession of a lock steamer and when expelled and driven off by the police gathered again at the docks and met the police and a detachment of infantry with showers of missiles. Many of the soldiers and police were injured by bricks hurled from windows of houses in adjacent streets.

The strikers finally were forced to retire, but retreated slowly erecting barricades in many of the streets. They broke all the windows in the two principal police stations in the city. Among the ringleaders of the strikers were several excited women wearing red sashes.

Plans Made for Fernie Fair

Grounds to be Completed this Year---Fine Race Track

At a largely attended meeting of the local Board of Trade the question of holding a fair this fall was taken up. After discussion it was decided that the time to arrange for a fair this Fall was too short, and the matter was laid over for further consideration.

It was also stated that the race track has been laid out and that the heaviest and most costly of the work has been accomplished. With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars more a first-class place for sport, racing and ball-playing can be made.

It was decided that this work shall be completed during the year, and the project of an annual fair be completed in time for co-operation with other societies next year.

UNSKILLED LABOR POURS INTO REGINA

REGINA, July 8.—The labor market is now overstocked with unskilled labor, which continues to pour in.

THE ILLINOIS COMPENSATION ACT

The hopelessness of accomplishing anything of permanent good by the enactment of socalled legislation is once more exemplified in the case of the Illinois Compensation Act, which is plainly of more benefit to the employers than to the workers whom it was primarily intended to benefit.

The large employers, who elected to come under the provisions of the act, are insuring their "hands," and making them pass a rigid physical examination. Those who are not considered good risks are discharged, and the elderly workers are being weeded out as being more liable to accident. This is the usual result of these "compensation acts." They result in the life of the old toilers being made more uncertain, only young men and women being employed, while the latter are driven at a faster rate and used up in the field of exploitation more quickly than was the case before. The sooner the workers realize that revolution is the only remedy the better.

CANADIAN CHAMPION WALKER

STOCKHOLM, July 11.—Geo. Goulding, of Canada, easily won the final of the 10,000 metre walk at the Olympic games today.

DIED AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

The death occurred on Thursday of this week of John Byrtus. The deceased man was taken ill on Friday, July 5, and was taken to the hospital the following Mohday. He leaves an aged mother in the old country, and a brother here, working in No. 3 Mine Coal Creek. The deceased, who was a member of Gladstone Local, had only been here six months, and until his illness had worked on the midnight shift in No. 3 mine.

THE SLAVES IN NOVA SCOTIA MINES

How's this for Britons (and others) who "never, never, never, will be slaves"? A correspondent writing from Glace Bay, gives a picture of conditions there that is enough to make the capitalists of other parts turn green with envy. During the recent visit of President Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress to that sink of exploitation and misery, the coal mining district of Cape Breton, it was impossible to secure a hall at New Aberdeen, notice being given that if the hall was used for a labor meeting the hall would have to be moved off the company's property. What occurred at New Waterford is described as sufficient, if they could have witnessed it, to raise the indignation of the unionists throughout Canada to boiling pitch." Before the hour set for the meeting, the general mine superintendent for that district, with every mine manager and superintendent, backed with a very strong posse of special police, were lined up a few yards from the door of the hall, and past them every man with more than the average amount of courage was forced to go to enter the hall. Around the corner, by actual count, were 150 miners lined up against the fence, desirous of attending the meeting and listening to the address, but on seeing the bunch of preservers of the peace and bosses their courage failed them, realizing full well what it meant to themselves and families should they dare to run the gauntlet. About forty men with superb courage braved the bunch of intimidators and constituted the audience addressed by Mr. Watters. Some of them are now suffering as a result, their bread supply being stopped by reason of losing their job. Watters expressed the opinion that chattel slavery must have been paradise compared to a hell like that, and few will disagree with him on the point.

PREFER SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

Society to Combat Suffrage, says "Womanliness for Woman."

BERLIN, July 12—Germany is a very unpromising field for the advocates of female suffrage, but they have at least this success on record, that a society has been formed to oppose their agitation. With careless candor it calls itself the "German Federation for Combatting the Emancipation of Women," and thus by implication justifies the cause against which it is directed. For, as the nearest dictionary affirms, emancipation means "deliverance from slavery," and, even for German men, this is a far-reaching admission.

The federation is, however, not entirely male in its composition. In the manifesto which it has issued to the public we find more assertions than arguments. The signatories believe "from her whole nature that woman was not destined for the struggles which today are unavoidably bound up with the suffrage." They think that "the national administration and the spiritual and judicial offices must, as in the past, be reserved to men, and that the subordination of male to female officials must be prevented by law."

Co-education is another thing that fills them with apprehension, and they desire "that only those branches of study should be open to women in which they can exercise their special faculties with success." Separate academies, it is claimed, should be established for female students, and "as soon as these have been brought into existence the universities and technical high schools must be reserved for male youth, and women only be admitted to them as listeners." The watchword of the society is to be "True manliness for men; true womanliness for women."

A THOUSAND MINERS AND LABORERS DROP TOOLS IN WYOMING

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 9.—One thousand miners and laborers went on strike in the Wyoming valley today. Five hundred men, employed by the Susquehanna company at Natticoke, went out because a number of men refused to join the union. The union men have issued an edict that if underground workers want to enjoy the benefits secured from the operators by the United Mine Workers, they must join the union. At Butler colliery 500 miners quit work because the foreman discharged a slate picker.

SASKATCHEWAN RESULTS

REGINA, July 12.—The Scott Government has been returned with a larger majority than the last election. The Conservative (opposition) strength in the house will now number 9.

WAGES IN THE TAILORING TRADE

LONDON, July 10.—At a meeting of the Trade Board, established for those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain engaged in making men's garments, a resolution was passed fixing a minimum rate of wages for male workers of 12 cents per hour. Special minimum rates were fixed for male learners (as defined by the Trade Board) at $1 per week when employed under fifteen years of age, $1.50 at fifteen and under sixteen years of age, $2 at sixteen-seventeen, $2.75 at seventeen, $4.25 at nineteen-twenty, $5 at twenty-twenty-one, and $5.25 at twenty-one-twenty-two. Learners commencing employment in the tailoring trade at and over the age of nineteen may serve a period of six months at $4 per week and thereafter a period of six months at $5 per week: they shall then receive such rates as their age may entitle them to under the above provisions.

The learners' rates are weekly rates, based on a week of fifty hours, but they are to be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop if any week is less or more than fifty. The resolution provides that these minimum rates shall come into force on August 19.

MINISTER OF LABOR IN FERNIE

Meets Miners' Deputation and Visits the Coal Creek Mines

The Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, in the Borden Government, Mrs Crothers and party paid a visit to Fernie on Thursday. He arrived in his special car attached to the passenger, at 10.20 a.m., and was met by A. J. Carter, J. W. Gray, Thos. Uphill and Nic Micisco. During the morning he visited the Coal Company's office, and in the afternoon he, together with Mrs Crothers and party, visited Coal Creek, where they were shown round No. 1 Mine East by Supt. Shanks. Messrs Carter and Uphill accompanied them. This was the first time Mrs. Crother was through a coal mine. After a pleasant and interesting afternoon the party returned to Fernie at 6 p.m.

In the evening Mr Crothers met a deputation of the miners in his private car and matters of general and local labor interest, and more especially effecting men working in coal mines were discussed. Such matters as fortnightly pay, inspection of mines, etc., were all thoroughly gone into. The Minister promised to take these matters up with his government on his return to Ottawa. The party left for Lethbridge on the midnight Flyer.

MILITIA MUST PROTECT PROPERTY SAYS CROTHERS

VICTORIA, July 6.—Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, held a conference at the Labor Hall yesterday with the members of the trades unions, and a free exchange of views took place. Mr. Crothers declined to pledge himself to support a universal eight-hour day, holding that in some occupations five hours were enough, while in others ten hours were not too much. Challenged as to the use of the militia during strikes, Mr. Crothers replied that the militia were not used to overawe or crush strikers, but to protect property. The duty of keeping order and protecting property must be performed by the government at all costs. He promised to advocate the inauguration of a system of national labor exchanges, covering all Canada. He also promised to support a workmen's compensation act, which would give compensation regardless of whether death or injury was caused by the workman's folly or otherwise. As to technical education, he said that any money voted by the Dominion Parliament for this purpose would be handed over to provincial governments to be expended for this purpose.

FOUR MONTHS FOR LESE MAJESTE

SAARGENMUND, Germany, July 8.—A manufacturer named Schalz was sentenced here today to four months imprisonment for lese majeste. At a meeting called last month at a cafe to organize a local branch in Alasce-Lorraine of the French society, Herr Schalz turned a bust of Emperor William to the wall and made derogatory remarks about the emperor. Lese majeste prosecutions have become unusual of late years.

On Sunday afternoon last Alf Budden, of Battleford, Sask., addressed a small audience in the Grand Theatre, taking for his subject "Socialists and Anti-Socialists." It is unfortunate that such a large number of the workers cannot avail themselves of an opportunity to hear an able exponent of working class philosophy on a subject which is of vital importance to them. Those who were sufficiently interested to be present, however, certainly left the meeting with a better idea of the scientific gospel of the working class movement. Comrade Budden did not waste any words dealing with the anti-Socialist who was simply an "anti" through lack of intelligence, but rather with those who lay claim to being "heavyweights." He presented the philosophical aspect in such a mannr as to be easily grasped by his listeners, and it to be hoped that when this comrade again visits Fernie he will have the pleasure of talking to an audience that will reflect creditably on the claim of the workers in this city to being intelligently class conscious.

BOWDEN MINE DISPUTE SETTLED

Golden West Coal Company Signs Satisfactory Agreement with District 18

The dispute at the Bowden Mine, Taber, was settled satisfactorily and an agreement signed up.

Terms of Agreement

Agreement entered into between the Golden West Coal Company Ltd., of Taber, and District 18 U. M. W. of A.:

Contract Prices

Entries and narrow work, $1.00 per yard.

52½ cents per car of 1000 lbs. of clean forked coal.

50 cents per set for round booms.

20 cents per set for flat booms.

$4.00 for widening out rooms, 9 ft. stumps.

$5.00 for widening out rooms, 12 ft. stumps.

Miners laying platform, 50 cents.

Miners taken out on Company work, $3.30 per day.

Drivers, $3.08 per day.

Timber men, $3.30 per day.

Timberman Helpers, $2.75 per day.

Tracklayers, $3.30 per day.

Tracklayer Helpers, $2.75 per day.

CLOD—To be removed by miner for the first 4 inches. For five inches, 12 cents per inch per lineal yard, and five cents for each additional inch.

Rooms ordered over 10 ft. to be paid in proportion.

BRUSHING—Eight cents per inch per lineal yard if stowed in cross-cuts without loading in cars.

Ten cents per inch per lineal yard if put in cars and stowed.

All local conditions to remain the same.

Commencing July 2, 1912, to March 31, 1915.

THE GOLDEN MINING CO, Ltd,
E. S. BOWDEN, Sec.-Treas.
THOS. HARRIES,
International Board Member.

Witness:
CLARENCE BATES.

POOR MAN WILL HAVE HIS DAY

Duchess of Sutherland Delivers Remarkable Address to Meeting of Cripples

LONDON, July 9.—"The day is coming when no one will be grateful for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," said the Duchess of Sutherland yesterday at a meeting of the North Staffordshire Cripples Aid Society. "Years ago you called me 'Meddlesome Millie,' as far as a miserable duchess could be an agitator I strove to be one, but what changes there have been since those days. The very mansion of Trentham in which I nursed my ideals is razed to the ground and the place is open to the public. I live in a cottage in peace and independence as a friend among the workers for whom I strived many years ago."

The Duchess also said: "All want something they have not got. I want a cottage, another person wants a castle."

CLERGY CLIMBING DOWN

LONDON, July 10.—The Archbishop of Canterbury does not regard favorably the recent decision of the courts upholding the refusal to grant holy communion to Mr and Mrs. John Banister. In replying to a request for counsel as to those who are anxious and often dismayed at the decision, Dr. Randall says:

"As regards the question whether a man who under the existing law weds his deceased wife's sister ought or not to be admitted to holy communion no universal or sweeping decision has been, or, I think, can be rightly laid down. A few weeks after the passing of the act of 1907 I wrote to my own diocese a long letter, in which I pointed out that it is in my judgment impossible to regard a man as becoming ipso facto an open and notorious evil doer on account solely of contracting that particular marriage after it had as a civil contract been expressedly sanctioned by English law."

W. R. WILSON SEES BRIGHT TIMES AHEAD

Promises Adjustment of Question of Diggers Working on Idle Days

As the result of a largely attended meeting of Gladstone Local, held on Monday evening last, a deputation, consisting of Chas. Edgar, John Drew, T. Climie, W. L. Phillips, H. Lyne, John Howbrook and Thos. Uphill, the secretary, called on W. R. Wilson, general manager of the C. N. P. Coal Co. on Tuesday last. The object of the visit was to lay before Mr. Wilson their views on the subject of allowing diggers to work at Coal Creek on idle days. They contended that this was unjust to the rest of the men, as it lessened their number of shifts throughout the month. They asked that diggers be not allowed to work when all the men were not working. Mr. Wilson agreed with the speakers. He stated that their claims were just, that they had a legitimate complaint, and that he would take steps to remedy such conditions as much as possible. He would see that only work that was necessary, such as strictly development work, etc., would be permitted on idle days. Incidentally he also remarked that he believed trade would improve in the near future and that the outlook is brighter. The deputation departed well satisfied with the result of their interview.

SUNDAY WORKERS FINED

VANCOUVER, July 9.—J. Heegan, foreman for C. H. Archibald, contractor, was fined $20 and costs this morning for the most flagrant breach of the Lord's Day Act which has been brought up in the police court for some time past. The evidence showed that Heegan had a gang of eight men laying a cement floor in the basement of a building at the corner of Arlington and Portage Avenue last Sunday. The eight men also appeared in the police court this morning and they were each fined $1 and costs.

ANXIOUS TO SOLVE OLD MAID PROBLEM

Society to be Formed to Arrange Marriages Wherever Men Are Available

LONDON, July 10.—The question of how we are to diminish England's rapidly increasing crop of old maids has become a vital one here and hardly a week passes without a lecture on the subject. Miss Josephine Knowles, England's foremost expert in this line, has just held a lecture in which she severely criticized English parents, whom she accused of injuring their daughters' prospects by caging them up at home, simply catering for them in the way of food, clothes and necessaries, but without allowing them as much as sixpence weekly for pin money, and giving them no training or education that would make them fit either to marry or to make their own living.

She strongly advocated the emigration of girls on a large scale, rather enjoying the shock this gave her audience, and declaring that her suggestion was based on sound common sense as long as there was a large superfluity of women in England while men in the colonies were clamoring for wives. At the end her arguments conquered and a society is soon to be formed for the purpose of arranging marriages between suitable parties in England and her dominions.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

The couple were married at the home of the bride's parents, where they will remain until the bridegroom gets a job.—Centralia, Mo., Courier.

The fourth annual session of the Pacific Logging Congress, which embraces in its membership the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and the Province of B. C., will take place at Tacoma, Wash., on July 25-27.

GOVERNMENT OWNED RAILROADS

In New Zealand the Government rail roads carry school children 120 miles for from 2 to 6 cents. Capitalists cannot afford to do such things in this land of the people! It wouldn't make them rich fast enough.

In Belgium in the recent elections the Social-Democrats gained four seats in the national body, making their number now 39. The Clericals leading with 101.

FOR CLOSER UNION

As this paper goes to press a meeting is in session of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, at the headquarters of the U. M. W. of A., Indianapolis. The meeting was called to take action on the application of President Tracey, representing the Associated Union of Steam Shovel Men, and President O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Association for closer affiliation with the mining department, or, if practical, amalgamation with the same. Those present representing the Western Federation of Miners are: President Charles H. Moyer, Vice-President Charles Mahoney, and Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills. Representing the U. M. W. of A., are President John P. White, Vice-President Frank J. Hayes and Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry.

TO RAISE WAGES

LONDON, July 9.—"The right to strike is fundamental," Lloyd George declares in the first number of the Daily News and Leader in a special interview; but strikes are no final remedy. A little levelling up here and there, that is all they achieve. No; whenever you begin to probe these matters you always get back to the land. It is the agricultural laborer on whom we should concentrate attention. . . . No harm of any kind would come to agriculture if the wage for labor rose to a pound a week all over the country, and that condition would be much the most effective way of improving the minimum wage in other industries. Then look at village life as it is today. I would rather die in six months than be condemned to go back to a youth spent amid conditions of such dull, grey monotony. We must clear out the slum—whether in city or village or mining urban district. We cannot tolerate the slum any longer. And, if from any source, capital is found for housing, it would mean just the demand for labor which will be best calculated to level up wages in the village. Once this is effected the figure for wages will not fall again."

EIGHT MINERS KILLED

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Pa., July 11.—Eight miners are believed to have been killed by a gas explosion in the Panama mine of the Ben Franklin Coal Co., here this morning, at 8.30 o'clock. A rescue party at once penetrated the workings, and returned with William Hupp and Joe Minalin, miners, who were so badly burned it is feared they cannot survive.

KIER HARDIE INVESTIGATES GENEOLOGICAL TREE

LONDON, July 10.—Kier Hardie, the Labor member of parliament, has been studying the geneology of his own family and has discovered that 92 years ago his grand uncle wah hanged, drawn and quartered and dismembered, and a part of his body exhibited on the wall of Stirling Castle, Scotland, for demanding that working men should have votes.

FERNIE vs. COLEMAN

The following team will represent Fernie to-morrow (Saturday) at Coleman: A. Adamson; Shields and Reid; Sweeney, Adamson and Barr; Booth, H. Adamson, Manning, Johnson, and Hartwell.

Another Carver Mullins Bout

Twenty-Round Contest to Take Place in Fernie

As we go to press we are given to understand that Carver and Mullins are signed up to box 20 rounds, $500 a side, under the auspices of the Fernie Athletic Association, on Wednesday, August 14. The weight is to be 145 lbs. at 6 p.m. on night of contest. Mullins will train under the supervision of Mr. McNab at Waldo, and Carver, in all probability, will remain in Michel.

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
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Southern HOTEL
BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
First class Horses for Sale.
Buys Horses on Commision
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Sallow Skin

LIVER SPOTS, PIMPLES, DARK CIRCLES UNDER THE EYES

are all signs of the system being clogged. The Liver and Bowels are inactive and the Stomach is weak from undigested foods and foul gases.

FIG PILLS

the great fruit remedy, will make you feel like a new person.

Winnipeg, June 27, 1911

After taking three boxes of your Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles I fel strong and well and able to do my own work. Mrs. A. H. Saulter.

At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

TRY A LEDGER AD. IT PAYS

The Men Who Mine the Coal

Whatever of beauty there is in the landscape disappears with the establishment of a coal mine. Trees, flowers green grass, waving corn, cleanliness and decency absent themselves in sheer inability to stay longer. Nature retires stricken. The environment is thoroughly sordid and dirty. Mountains of refuse spread themselves in barren offensiveness over the fertile earth, infusing much of their soullessness into the hearts of the people who are perforce obliged to live, move and have their being in the vicinity. 'Tis not surprising that miners lost their memories in floods of beer.

The way leading into the mine cannot be described as an entrance. It is rather a mere track, worn down by the heavy boots of the miners in their docile march morning and evening. It fills with coal dust, which in winter becomes a sticky black paste. It runs along the railway side. The railway MUST be properly made. The colliers must find their own way.

The pit head becomes a scene of ghostly activity on a winter's morning about six o'clock, and the bustle lasts until seven or so. The hundreds of rough-clad, pale-faced men who move about in the dim light of the gauze lamps are securing their "tokens," and hiding away pipes and matches. They are waiting to descend in batches of eight. The cavern of darkness awaits them; the yawning monster which, while pretending to afford the means of life, will finally devour them soul and body.

Down in the hovels, owned by the boss, to whom rent must be paid weekly, the wife and children still sleep. The miner probably made himself a cup of tea to wash down a couple of slices of toast, and hurried out. Thus does he nourish himself to face the icy blasts of a winter's morn. He trudges through the snow, lost to happy memories and quite unconscious of his own power and his lost inheritance. The silent cage continues to appear at intervals and as silently does it move away again into the dismal depths. Behind us, the screening plant is creaking and groaning in anticipation of its daily load. The girls stand around ready roughened and made coarse by their daily contact with the brutalizing nature of production for profit. Because the soul of the business—indeed, of any business of such character—will be revealed.

Full of the consequence of his position the man in charge demands to know if the cage must stand all day empty. We cease philosophizing and step on, conscious of a new sensation. The cage trembles on the balance, rises a few inches, and suddenly descends softly, letting the air door fall behind us with a loud rattle. All is gloom and silence except for the steady beat of the water rushing up to the pumps and our rubbing against the "guides." Each man lapses into apparent thoughtlessness, because his ideas are merely memories of many such journeys and whatever aspirations may suffuse his spirit with hope are strictly confined to the narrow sphere of daily, weekly and yearly toil, from which he can never hope to escape. One hand firmly grasping the bar above steadies him, while the other holds the dim Davey lamp. He may remember how many of his boyhood companions went down into this same infamous, infernal hole never to return again. The pitman is not eloquent in the accepted sense. When you understand him you can estimate the profundity of his meaning more by a certain muteness than by spoken words. That the essence of the business is inhuman, unjust, brutal, demoralizing—aye, even insane—has not so far been revealed to him. He doffs, at times, his cap, straightens his rheumy limbs or awkwardly holds out his gnarled, stiffened and misshapen fingers when, by some stroke of good fortune, the parasite of the God-forsaken district passes in his carriage or deigns to notice him. So great is his delusion, so deep his ignorance and so wonderful his desire to believe well of people. The miner is a good fellow. Let the oppressive beware when his sleep is really over. Like all good folks who are the victims of deception, his anger will be more terrible than Asquith has yet dreamed.

As we descend the water accumulates and trickles down on every side in a continuous stream. The unnatural and oppressive silence awes everyone. We are resting on the bottom. Beneath us is the sump, containing thirty feet of water, from which the pumps are fed sending thousands of gallons to the surface every hour. We step ashore, so to speak, immediately under a well-built brick arch. This is the terminus. To this place all "tubs" arrive, hauled by wire rope on the same principle as the Melbourne tramway system. The haulage rope is limited to the fringe of the coal faces. From thence to the actual coal face, man burden and ponies from Shetland constitute the motive power.

How these men of burden curse each other in the fiendish contest for their complement of hatches! Perspiration from every pore, hideous with coal dust half naked and semi-barbarous, imprisoned daily where no scented briar can grow, no flowers, no song of birds, no sweeping landscape, no murmuring rivers, no inspiring mountains—nothing at all except darkness, dust, mud, slavery and savagery! How must the angels indeed weep! How sweetly innocent is the tiger, after all! The world, if it understood, might pity the collier.

Stumbling, falling, sometimes half erect, sometimes crawling, we arrive at the actual scene of coal getting. Some are on their knees, others prostrate. All are working with a kind of despairing energy. At every stroke a sound is emitted like a stifled bark. Then they fall to shoveling, still keeping on their knees, they discharge each shovelful in a peculiar manner through their legs, when it is again picked up by the men of burden. We escape from the dense cloud of coal dust, inconceivable to us as fit for breathing for more than ten minutes. Besides the air is so scarce and the atmosphere so hot that it seems unbearable. We say so, whereupon the confirmed coal slave smiles wanly and renews his picking. He has no time to waste.

By dint of crawing through several manholes, overhung by (to us) dangerously loose earth, we arrive at a new "labor-saving" idea. It is the "iron man." It consists of a small pair of coupled engines, air-driven, from compressors at the pithead. To it is attached by a simple mechanical device of drum and wire rope, "the wheel" with alternating single and double cutters. These work night and day. The wheel lies horizontal and revolves slowly, as it is applied to the bottom of the seam. A channel is cut to half the depth of the wheel and four inches wide. Certain kinds of soft coal collapse simply when thus undermined; others require blasting. But, in any case, the output is many times increased and men are dispensed with. The operator can dust his master's affairs in a cloud denser, thicker and more deadly than his brother in bondage who useth the pick. But he works as hard. There is no remission of labor so long as the boss remains on top. Whatever labor is saved is represented by so much more wages unpaid. We tried to explain this to an imprisoned spirit engaged there. His intelligence rose superior to the most gentle references. He said: "I know you fellows for what you are. I will tell you, plump and plain, that I will not be persuaded by your heathenish Socialism. I am a member of the church and a Christian." He was adament. Our most convincing arguments hit on armor plate of incalculable thickness. We started off on the return journey. My sense, not being attuned to underground circumstances, failed to appreciate the significance of the sound ahead. I felt myself being suddenly dragged into a recess in the wayside in time to see gallop past a poor, frightened and probably overworked pony. His nostrils were distended and his head held low from experience. The eyes flamed in pitiful terror. He may probably have run till, striking some obstruction in the darkness, he broke his leg, got promptly shot, to be afterwards slung aloft and sold to the boneyard.

Thus do horses and men of burden spin out their little hour.

It was our lot to witness a culminating tragedy. The man at the cage, described as "the bottomer," was known as Sullivan. Upon being told that we now desired to reach an altitude less horrible, he said that at present the cage was suspended midway while he effected some slight repairs on its seat at the bottom. We sat down in the icy blast incidental to a pit bottom as Sullivan busied himself amid the descending floods. At that moment the cage descended softly, pitilessly, inexorably. Our eyes were riveted on the spot in sheer horror. It happened in a second of time. The signal was frantically pulled. The cage went up again. All that was left of Sullivan lay broken and shapeless on the beams. The blood of a slave trickled into the sump below. The bones were shattered and the flesh was mere pulp. The accident occasioned a temporary suspension of oaths and other supplementary conversation, the while the remains were collected and commenced their ascent. Wife and children gathered round the wooden box encompassing all that was left of the breadwinner. Unspeakable grief! A will inarticulate sense of wrong against something intangible!

Before the wife lie a few years of intensified misery, till the boy may also risk his life in the hole of infamy. Sullivan is soon forgotten. Too many meet such an end. It will be someone else's turn tomorrow. Anyhow, it were easier so. What about those who linger in helplessness for years, afflicted by all unrighteousness?

It is all very puzzling. The leech at the top! What of him?

He also has his troubles. Next year the parliamentary elections come on. He appears among the denizens of his underworld unabashed—nay, full of his anxiety for their welfare. They raise a fatuous shout, grin fondly and vote him in.—Chicago Evening World.

Our Letter Box

ROD AND GUN

Elko, July 6th, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—I beg space to make reply to your correspondent of last week who is evidently suffering from a grouch. I refer to the gentleman who signs himself "Hunter."

In his letter the gentleman referred to states that it is the intention of the government to create a game reserve on Fording River. Further, he goes on to say that I discouraged a petition gotten up for the purpose of preventing the government from taking such a step. To this I say the gentleman is wrong. In the first place the government has no intention of creating a reserve on Fording River, nor did the government at any time propose to inaugurate such a measure. If "Hunter" took the trouble to look a little closer into this matter of game reserves he would at once see that a game reserve can only be established on government owned land. On other lands covered by coal licences, or otherwise held by corporations or private owners, the government can only declare a closed season for a stated length of time.

In the latest report of the Provincial Game Warden such a close season was suggested for the Fording River district. If "Hunter" will take the trouble to read that report again he will see that I am stating the exact truth regarding this, while he, on the other hand, is jumping at conclusions.

Then "Hunter" goes on to say that I am of he opinion that the working class should find sufficient pleasure in working and sleeping. Again I am proud to be able to say truthfully that he is wrong. To prove this I am not going into the ethics of the thing. I am not going to eulogize the working class, it needs no defence nor does it require any praise from one of its own members.

"Hunter" also speaks of the game reserve up the Elk River. He complains that there are no notices posted outlining the reserve. Again I say he is wrong. And this brings us to the point of discussing the question of notices, varied and sundry.

When a notice is posted for the purpose of warning the public to beware of setting out fires, or killing game out of season, or for any purpose likely to be of benefit to the public in general, the man who wilfully tears down such a notice is strictly injuring his fellow worker, who, for lack of just such a notice finds himself within the toils of the law. Yet I find that notices are being constantly torn down. This, in my opinion, is selfishness in the extreme. For the mere gratification of destroying a notice that is distasteful to the perpetrator of such an act the latter places his fellow man in danger of prosecution.

"Hunter" doubtless means well, but like the balance of mortals he is not infallible. It may be in order here for me to point out the inadvisability of his plunging into a subject on which he is only partially informed. No one can do justice to his theme unless he is absolutely sure of his ground. The Government has always been in the habit of consulting the people in regard to game regulations and I have no reason to believe that the authorities are going to do otherwise now. But, it must be remembered in putting forth a plea, if the plaintiff is unfamiliar with his subject he is hardly likely to get the hearing that otherwise he would have had if he fully understood the ethics of his case. Half a truth is invariably dangerous, not only that it reflects on the utterer, but also because it often tends to lead other innocent people astray.

I would suggest then that "Hunter" read up this matter a little more closely, feeling sure that if he does so he will reverse his judgment.

Have Comfortable Feet

Summer time always brings additional foot trouble through chafing, heating, and excessive perspiration. Foot abraisons are extremely dangerous as they are susceptible to infection. Most of your foot troubles can be avoided by the use of our

Foot Powder

A powder that has healing, soothing properties. Takes the odor out of perspiration, renders your shoes more comfortable and walking more enjoyable.

25 cents the can

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

INSECT STINGS AND SUMMER SORES.

Insect bites and stings, blistered feet and sunburn! These three things, or any one of them, may spoil some days of your vacation, or make your work a bore! Zam-Buk is the remedy you need! It takes the "burn" out of these red, inflamed patches where the sun has got home on you; it eases bad mosquito bites, and it soothes and heals blistered feet and hands.

In the hot weather young babies suffer greatly from heat spots and chafed places. Here, again, Zam-Buk will give almost instant ease! Mothers should always keep Zam-Buk handy and should use Zam-Buk Soap for baby's bath.

For cuts, burns, and more serious skin diseases, such as eczema, blood-poisoning, etc., and for piles, Zam-Buk is absolutely without an equal. All druggists and stores 50c. box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Thanking you for past courtesies in granting me space in your columns, and again in anticipation of further kindness,

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
CAMPBELL J. LEWIS,
Deputy Game Warden

NOTE.—This correspondence must now cease.—Editor.

IT IS THE WORKING MAN THAT IS HIT

He knows it. Where is his security against unemployment? Against higher prices? Against fall in wages? That dread uncertainty frets his soul. It is the crux of the labor unrest. Besides, the workingman is feeling his strength. His wrath and his power are united and his sole purpose—a secure living. His panacea is the minimum wage. In hard times he got along with his pittance of a wage plus the charity of the comfortable. But now he is bitter concerning charity; he demands justice. What is that justice? Even the ox gets his corn in the time of famine. Why then should the workingman go around cap in hand supine and plaintive? It is that or the minimum wage. He prefers the latter or its equivalent—a secure living with self-respect. He is going to get it though he shatter society with his turbulent strikes.—Calgary Standard.

CHANGES IN HOMESTEAD ACT

An important change in the homestead regulations, which should make it easier for a man without money to prove up his claim has been made.

Hitherto residence was counted in three ways:

1. From the date of entry.
2. From the date of commencement of residence.
3. For three periods of six consecutive months within three years.

By the new regulation the officials are permitted to change the commencement dates, so that a man could, for instance, reside on the homestead in April, May, June and July.

He might be short of money, and have to leave for a couple of months. In the past, if he left the four months would not count. Now he can return and put in November and December, and the officials can make the count so that the time put in would count, providing there was no overlapping. The change should prove helpful, for in the past many a man has lost three or four months, owing to his being absolutely compelled to leave to earn money to live on.

In future a homesteader who lives with his parents, or some immediate member of the family, within nine miles of his homestead will not have to build a house. In the past he had to build a house worth $300.

The homesteader, who lives on his homestead, is relieved of building a $300 house. Now all he has to do is to build a "habitable house."

$100 Reward, $100

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

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

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Quality Goods —and— Living Prices

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes
Men's Furnishings
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Slater Shoes

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

A. MILLS & SON
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We carry a full line of
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

Phone 103 ::: Frank, Alta.

Special Sale of Flatware

Bone-handled Tea or Dinner Knives, at $1.25 per half doz.
1835 Wallace Bros. Tea or Dinner knives, $2.00 per half doz.
½ Doz. only Dinner Knives, best plate, $1.75
½ Doz. only Toronto Silver Plate Tea Knives, $2.25.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dinner Knives, $2.00 per half doz.
Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Table Spoons, $2.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dessert Spoons $2.50 per half doz.
Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son Dinner Forks, $1.50 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son A1 Tea Forks, $1.75 per half doz.

A. C. LIPHARDT, JEWELER

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The People's Store

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Managed by the People
For the Benefit of the People

Pay Day Specials
Saturday, July 20

1 lb. Tins Royal Shield Baking Powder, per tin	.25
Frank's Chicory Sticks, per stick	.05
Horseshoe Brand Pumpkins, 3 for	.50
Wine Sap Apples, 3 lb. for	.20
Our Best Flour, per 98 lb. sack	$3.15
Tetley's Tea, 3 lb. can	$1.15
Tetley's Famous Tea, per lb.	.30
Welch's Grape Juice, large bottle	.70
Roses' Lime Juice, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Roses' Lime Juice Cordial, ½ litres, per bottle	.45
Steel Hollow-ware Preserving Kettles	$1.25
A fine Stock of B. C. Potatoes on hand, per sack	$2.50

Football Notes

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Two very important games were played in this competition on Saturday, and the close results serve to show the keenness of the struggle for the Championship. Bellevue and Michel played a draw at Bellevue, and consequently divide the points. This result is creditable to Michel, and considerably improves their chances of ultimate success. The return match with Bellevue, which will be played today (Saturday) may decide the championship. A win by either side will give them the trophy, but a draw will leave the matter still open.

The Local Derby proved to be a hot encounter, and one of the keenest struggles of the competition was witnessed. While Fernie secured the points by the odd goal, their superiority was not very prounounced, but what little difference there was was in their favor. The result puts Coal Creek out of the running for the championship, but they don't think that Fernie is the better team, and rumors have been afloat during the past week that they intend to issue a challenge (with a little side bet) for another game to decide the contentious point. The Fernie Club is willing to give them the desired opportunity, so we shall see what we shall see.

The result of games played on July 6th was:

Fernie, 2; Coal Creek, 1.

Bellevue, 2; Michel, 2.

Below is given the position of the various clubs on the League table up to date:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	for	agst.	P
					Goals		
Bellevue	9	5	2	2	16	12	12
Fernie	9	5	3	1	16	14	11
Michel	8	4	2	2	13	8	10
Coal Creek	8	3	3	2	14	10	8
Coleman	6	2	3	1	5	17	5
Hosmer	6	0	6	0	5	17	0

The games for today (Saturday) are Coleman vs. Fernie.

Michel vs. Bellevue.

Games to be played on the ground of first named clubs.

FERNIE VS. COAL CREEK

This game was played at Fernie, and as a result of the heavy rain which had fallen during the week the ground was in poor condition, being dotted with pools of water all over the surface. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the game. Teams:

Fernie—Aleck Adamson; Whitelaw and Shields; Sweeney, Andrew Adamson and Barr; Booth, Henry Adamson, Manning, Joinson and Hartwell.

Coal Creek—Bentham; McLetchie and Parnell; Yates, Alec McFegan and Ferguson; Oakley, Banns, Wm. McFegan, Blackie and Patterson.

Referee: Robt. Livitt, of Bellevue.

No advantage was gained by winning the toss, there being no wind. Fernie kicked off and immediately took play into the Coal Creek quarters, but McLetchie and Parnell were equal to the call and play was transferred to the other end, where Banns sent past. The game was evenly contested and neither side could claim any advantage for some time.

Henry Adamson had hard lines with a fine drive which just skimmed the bar. Fernie pressed for a time and Ferguson needlessly gave away a corner. This proved fatal to his side, as the corner was well placed by Booth. The ball glanced off the head of H. Adamson and Pete Joinson made sure by slipping it into the net. This goal lent spice to the game, and increased efforts were made by both teams. Coal Creek broke away on the left and a good cross by Patterson was well cleared by Shields.

Much was expected from W. McFegan and Banns, but young Adamson at centre-half was proving too much of an obstacle for them to overcome. A breakaway by McFegan looked promising for his side, but he shot when he might have rounded the back, the ball going past. From the goal kick Fernie got well away on the right, the the ball was latterly crossed to the left where some play occurred close in. A penalty was given against Aleck McFegan for intercepting a pass with his arm. H. Adamson took the kick and scored. Bentham might have saved this, had he maintained an upright position, as the ball just passed over his head in the centre of the goal. A two goal lead gave Fernie lots of confidence, and they were inclined to take things easy. That the game was not won was soon evidenced by a sustained attack on Fernies' goal, and with a little luck Coal Creek might have scored. When half-time was called Fernie were leading by 2 goals to 0.

On the resumption of play Fernie took the ball over the Creek goal line in the first minute, Booth sending past. Hard and fast play ruled for a time, neither side having any distinct advantage. Toward the middle of this half Yates put across a fine centre and Banns, bursting through the backs gave the ball to Oakley, who succeeded in scoring for the Creek. This goal caused great jubilation amongst the Coal Creek contingent, whose hopes now rose high. Contrary to general expectation, Fernie became the aggressors after this goal was scored, and their play touched a standard it had not reached during the whole course of the game. Fine all-round play gave them the upper hand, and likely shots were sent in by Hartwell, Adamson and Joinson, but Bentham saved well, the post on one occasion coming to his rescue. Coal Creek later cleared their lines and play ruled more even. Accidents to Barr and Aleck Adamson stopped play for a little, buth both players were able to resume. Play continued hard and of an even nature till the close, but no further scoring took place, the game ending in a win for Fernie by 2 goals to 1.

The Monetary Times notes "there is a fairly large body of opinion holding that the fall of 1912 will see quite a monetary stringency in the Dominion." The Provincial estimates for British Columbia indicate a deficit of $9,000,000 for the current year. The population of the Coast cities is stated at an increase of 63.83 per cent as against 16.49 for the rural districts, showing that the development of natural resources and industries, and the settlement of the land are not maintaining a ratio which ensure to the cities a sound support for their development, but rather that the progress of the rural districts has been overwhelmed by the wave of city and subdivisional real estate speculation, a condition of things which will soon find its level and bring the inevitable reaction in its train. (Has the McBride prosperity struck you yet?)

Norton Griffits, M.P., recently stated after a visit to British Columbia, that "the mineral wealth is as yet untouched, the greatest known coalfields lying dormant—iron, ore, copper, gold and silver all this awaiting the miner and the prospector."

As time goes on and the world becomes wiser, all marriages will be performed by government officials under the supervision of scientific medical experts. The marriage ceremony is no use except in a legal sense, for unless love and harmony are present there can be no real marriage. The mumbling of a few words by a priest or parson does not create love. As the marriage ceremony is a purely legal matter it should be taken out of the hands of the clergy and given over entirely to the state. The trouble over the marriage question in Quebec makes one think that some time in the night a holy water expert has slipped up the back stairs and turned back the clock a few centuries. Quebec needs more iconoclasts.—The Ledge.

To clean a room of flies heat a shovel and pour on about 20 drops of carbolic acid.

JUSTICE
Not Charity

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, which closed its sessions in this city on Wednesday evening, took advanced ground on many important questions relating to labor that should meet with the approval of every right-thinking person.

The idea that is now becoming dominant among these social workers is that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

What causes poverty? What produces crime, insanity and disease?

These were questions that were asked by many speakers and by earnest delegates and visitors who came to learn.

There was a distinct and highly commendable desire manifested to get at the root of the social problems, and the old threadbare and unjust beliefs of charity dispensers of other days that poverty and crime and other ills exist because those who suffer most are inherently wicked, and are being punished for their sins of omission and commission were hardly mentioned at all.

It is now coming to be realized that inequitable economic conditions, created by the evolution of the present industrial system and the neglect to keep pace politically and socially in harmony with this development, are almost wholly responsible for the sufferings of humanity.

Considerable credit is due for this remarkable change in thought among those engaged in charities and corrections to such splendid figures in the movement as Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Commission; Paul W. Kellogg of the Sage foundation, Jane Addams of Hull House, Florence Kelley and others who have stood up stalwartly and preached the new doctrine of civic righteousness in the face of conservatism and reaction, ignorance and superstition.

It was Lovejoy—the grandson of Elijah Lovejoy, the noble old Abolitionist, who sacrificed his life to destroy the chattel slave system—who presented a platform to a committee of the conference sitting as a whole that would have been considered radical a few years ago, which was adopted without opposition, and, while it is not a panacea for all social ills, and was not claimed as such, is at least a good beginning if carried into effect.

The Lovejoy program demands:

A living wage.

Minimum wage commissions.

Wage publicity, legislation to compel employer to file wage scales.

Eight-hour days and six-day weeks, with prohibition of night work for women and minors and minimization for men.

Investigation by government for safety and health.

Prohibition of poisons in manufacturing industries.

Regulation of hazard and standardized inspection.

Workers' right of a home with inhibitions as to taxes, home work and labor colonies.

Prohibition against employment of children and women, in certain cases, and provisions for unemployable, with educational opportunities for minors.

Compensation for accidents, trade diseases, and insurance for old age and unemployment.

"When we declare for a living wage," declared Lovejoy, in a great speech to the delegates and visitors who packed every available space in the convention hall, "we challenge any citizen to show wherein labor is entitled to less than this. We have merely registered our demand that society shall cease to tolerate conditions that compel any man, as the reward for hard and faithful work, to burrow beneath our social sub-cellar for a home. The demand for a living wage seems modest, but it is true that the majority of our workers are not getting this."

Further on he gave expression to this beautiful sentiment:

"We declare that the aspirations and idealism of youth shall not be confined within factory walls, but shall have the range of hills, the sweetness of flowers, the song of birds and the vision of stars, so that, however exacting the burdens of later life, the soul of the child may preserve the divine image through maturity."

After urging establishment of the minimum wage commissions, Lovejoy disposed of the objection that private concerns of industry would be invaded with declaration that there are no private concerns of industry, but that all industry is social.

And in giving expression to that statement Lovejoy struck a keynote that rings as true as steel. Industry is social, and when once the people accept that great scientific fact and use it as the basis of their social life the problems of poverty, crime, insanity, prostitution and other social diseases will gradually disappear from the earth.—Cleveland Citizen.

EXPRESS DERAILED

SASKATOON Sask., July 10.—C. P. R. train No. 51, Great West Express, was ditched about nine miles west of the city this evening, the tender, baggage and mail cars and one coach leaving the rails. Considerable damage was done but no one was hurt. The road will be blocked for eight or ten hours.

Hungary's Suffrage Struggle

President Tisza was shot at in the House of Deputies and the streets of Budapest drenched with blood in a Socialist rising because the Hungarians want universal suffrage, which has been again and again promised them, and again and again denied.

That is the interpretation given by the press of Europe, who point out that a fundamental constitutional principle thus underlies what might seem merely a riot. The electorate, as by law established in Hungary, gives a vote only to men over twenty-six who can pay a direct proportionate tax to the Government on their property or income. Those who can not pay the minimum tax have no vote. Certain large classes, however, professional, scientific, learned, and others, are entitled to a vote without paying this tax, which is regarded by the Socialists and other parties as purchase-money extorted by the government for a privilege which should be conceded to every free man. Count Tisza is violently opposed to universal suffrage. In consequence of his recent appointment to the presidency of the Chamber, popular rage and indignation were aroused and on May 23 a general strike was ordered by the Budapest labor and Socialist organizations, and more than 60,000 laborers dropped their tools and marched thro' the streets shouting for universal suffrage. Thousands of street lamps were broken, hundreds of tram-cars wrecked or burned and when the military appeared fighting became general, and fifteen dead were left on the field and several hundred wounded.

The following statement we quote from the London Times' Vienna correspondent as illustrating the cause of Hungarian disturbance. The antecedents lie as far back as 1905, when the cry of universal suffrage was satisfied by the Fejervary cabinet as a sop to Cerberus and a means of coercing the anti-Tisza coalition to abandon its policy of obstruction. To quote the words of the correspondent:

"The coalition, formed to resist the attempt of the Tiza cabinet to overcome parliamentary obstruction by a violent reform of the standing orders, had overthrown Count Tisza at the polls, but refused to take office save on conditions derogatory to the constitutional military prerogatives of the Crown. The Fejervary cabinet, which succeeded that of Count Tisza, then proposed that the differences between Crown and coalition be tried by the ordeal of universal suffrage. The idea was welcomed by the Magyar Socialist and Labor Party, which organized immense demonstrations in its favor, and by the non-Magyar races, whom the restricted and tortuous franchise practically excludes from parliamentary representation. The coalition felt the force of the movement and prepared to give way. Count Tisza, who detested the idea of universal suffrage even more than he abhorred the coalition, hastened to denounce franchise reform as a mortal peril to Magyar hegemony in Hungary, peace with the Crown and took office In April, 1906, the coalition made its on a program including universal suffrage, but contrived for nearly four years to evade fulfilment of its pledge.

The Khuen Hedervary cabinet, formed in January, 1910, likewise pledged itself to universal suffrage, and likewise broke its engagement. It laid instead before the Chamber an Army Bill providing for a two years' system of military service and for a corresponding increase in the annual levy of recruits. M. de Justh, leader of a group of the Independence Party, proclaimed his determination not to allow the Army Bill to pass unless a Universal Suffrage Bill were given precedence to, or, at least, linked with it. He and his followers successfully obstructed the Army Bill for a twelve month and incidentally overthrew Count Khuen Hedervary.

"Dr. de Lukacs, the present Premier, sought, on taking office, an understanding with M de Justh, to whom he made proposals on the franchise question, which M. de Justh rejected as inadequate. Count Tisza, the veritable leader of the Ministerial Party, then converted Dr. de Lukacs to more energetic methods and procured his own election to the Presidency of the Chamber."

The unpopularity of Tisza and his alleged treachery as a slippery opposer of universal suffrage are dealt with by a prominent Hungarian Socialist, Josef Diner-Denes in Vorwaerts (Berlin). He says that parties considered irreconcilable have united against Tisza. Even the followers of Kossuth, a prominent member of the aristocracy, have turned against a politician who stands for oligarcy. But the Fremden Blatt (Vienna) takes an opposite view, and blames the obstructionists, with their cry of universal suffrage, for a condition of things where bullets are used in debate instead of arguments.—Literary Digest.

DOUBTFUL

"See here, Jean, said the new arrival at the hotel, "do you mean to tell me that this egg is fresh?"

"Eet was when eet was laid, monsieur," replied the waiter.

"And when was that, pray?" demanded the guest.

"Alas! monsieur, I cannot tell," replied Jean. "This is my first season here."

PORT ALBERNI on Vancouver Island BRITISH COLUMBIA

PORT ALBERNI Facts

PORT ALBERNI is the center of an immense timber district possessing timber for a cut of a million feet a day for forty years.

PORT ALBERNI is underlaid with coal, and is the nearest port to the Panama Canal possessing good steam coal.

PORT ALBERNI is thirty-six miles from the open sea and is situated on a natural and safe waterway on the logical trade route from the Panama Canal, Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.

PORT ALBERNI has a harbor one and a half miles wide ranging from 60 to 300 feet deep, possessing natural dockage and wharfage facilities unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast

PORT ALBERNI has practically a freshwater harbor. Ships coming into Port Alberni will clear themselves of barnacles without having to navigate a difficult and dangerous channel.

Why the Railroads Build to Port Alberni

BECAUSE of the Timber wealth of the district which has already led tothe erection of one large sawmill and the selection of sites for others.

BECAUSE of the large valley of which Port Alberni is the outlet. One of the largest and most fertile on Vancouver Island.

BECAUSE of the undeveloped deep sea fisheries of the West Coast of which Port Alberni is the center.

BECAUSE the mineral resources of the district, comprising Copper, Gold, Coal, Marble, Iron and other minerals are unlimited.

BECAUSE of the magnificent harbor on which the town stands—one of the finest on the Pacific seaboard, suitable for the largest ships afloat. "The Liverpool of the Pacific."

BECAUSE Port Alberni is the nearest railway port in Canada to Australia, New Zealand, and the Panama Canal, and is the nearest coal port in the North Pacific to the Panama Canal.

BECAUSE from eight to twenty hours can be saved on the present mail time to the Orient by the Port Alberni route, via Vancouver or via Fort George.

BECAUSE Port Alberni is the center of a district rich in game, deer, bear and birds, fishing, including trout and salmon trolling. Salmon up to 75 lbs. in weight are caught during the season.

BECAUSE all these advantages make Port Alberni the natural gateway through which the trade of the Pacific coast will flow to and from the mainland and the Prairies.

SEE THE GOVERNMENT MAPS OF B. C. AT OUR OFFICE

Port Alberni has made good in every direction and no one denies her future greatness as an important shipping centre for the Panama Canal

Glorious Climate, Unrivalled Scenery, Hunting, Fishing (Deep Sea, Stream and Lake).

Opportunities for Everyone, for YOU

A PLACE FOR A REAL HOME ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Building, Street Grading, Sewerage Work, Logging, Sawmilling, Teaming, Railway Construction, Bush Clearing, and many other works are proceeding. The first passenger train reached the town on December 20th last, and since then the population has doubled.

Think of it! Within Six Months

The population has Doubled. Real Estate Values are advancing steadily, and opening prices are a Thing of the Past.

If You Intend to Invest There, Do it Now

33 ft. Lots by 133 ft., $300, $450. Terms: $15 down; $15 monthly. 7 p.c. interest.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Terms and Prices on all $300 and $450 lots will be advanced after 1st July. Reserve yours at once.

PORT ALBERNI Has Today

BANKS—The Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened branches and the bank of Toronto and Dominion Bank have acquired sites here.

CHURCHES—The Episcopal church is built, and the Methodist church is building in Port Alberni. The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches have also been granted sites by the Alberni Land Company. The Church of England is located at Alberni.

SCHOOLS—Port Alberni has a new Elementary school and will probably be the site of a High School for the West coast of Vancouver Island. A second school is situated in Alberni and two more schools are conveniently placed for farmers and settlers in the valley.

SAW MILLS—The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company has spent $100,000.00 in the erection of a large modern sawmill in Port Alberni. There is a second small mill, and several other companies have secured sites.

NEWSPAPERS—The Port Alberni News is published semi-weekly in Port Alberni. Victoria and Vancouver daily papers can be had on the day of publication. The Alberni Advocate is published weekly in Alberni.

STORES AND HOTELS—There are two good hotels in Port Alberni and many stores, including general stores, hardware stores, butchers, druggist, boot stores, men's outfitters, tailors, bakery, laundry, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard and pool rooms, barber, theatre, etc., etc.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARMER—The soil in the Alberni Valley is especially suited for fruit and mixed farming. Peaches and Grapes are grown and ripened in the open, splendid crops of roots can be raised. Chickens, hogs, cattle and sheep are very profitable to raise.

THE FISHERMAN—The deep sea fisheries of the West coast, comprising Cod, Halibut, Herring and Salmon, will provide a living for thousands of fishermen, while the salmon and trout in the streams and lakes ensure good sport.

INDUSTRIES—Cheap sites can be had from the Railway company, and the development of the water resources of the district (estimated at over 100,000 h.p.) will provide ample cheap power.

THE STOREKEEPER and business man. The growth of the district carries with it the opening for stores of all descriptions by creating a large local market. People are flocking in now.

THE LOGGER—The development of the immense timber resources of the district is giving employment to large numbers of loggers and timbermen all the year round.

THE TOURIST—The scenic beauties of Vancouver Island can be most easily reached from Alberni which is also the gateway to the new Provincial Park at Buttle's Lake—The Yellowstone of Canada.

Lots $300 and $450

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NATAL, B.C.

Lots $300 and $450

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

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EDUCATION AND UNREST

A PECULIAR situation is presented today as the result of education to those who had come to the conclusion that in order to make all men happy, to banish class antagonism, all poverty, wickedness and meanness out of the world the spread of education and culture were the means of accomplishing this desirable end. According to a writer in the London (England) Daily Chronicle the last great Coal Strike in Great Britain is attributable indirectly, at least, to the growing practice of reading. This means that education is becoming a disturbing factor instead of a means of pacifying the people. The writer in question mentions the following authors' works that may be found in the cottages of some of the Welsh miners: Karl Marx, Darwin, Adam Smith, Huxley, Spencer, H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw. He concludes as follows:

"In fine, the coal miners's little library represents the active constructive literature of the past and the present, because living the life he does of incessant struggle with nature, he wants to know—he wants to know."

Education means the enlightening of the understanding, and today is presented to us in two most characteristic aspects—capitalist teaching and working class teaching. It is the spread of the latter brand of education that is responsible for the unrest that is becoming daily more evident and is viewed with alarm by those who would have the capitalist brand of teaching prevail. Between those two there is clash of interests, but as the working class basis is that of facts and experience strengthened by every advance made in science the outcome is not difficult to perceive.

The aim of the capitalist education is to make education a commodity, which is placed on the market by human beings for the purpose of increasing or maintainng profits for those to whom they must sell in order to live. Young men and women are educated along scientific and technical lines in order that they may compete with one another for food and shelter, and their first care is not the development of their intellect, but the sale of it. Capitalist education is stamped with the dollar mark, and to remove the taint of profit from the false conception of education is the work of the working class.

The development of industry, with its heartless competition amongst men for a livelihood, has resulted in the shattering of the idealism inculcated into the minds of the young before entering this bitter struggle. As a result of this the workers have been making use of the training afforded by capitalist education and have been investigating on their own account. They have evolved a system of philosophy which the capitalist intellectuals cannot shatter, seeing that it is based on the material facts of existence. This philosophy, or science of understanding, is expounded only by a revolutionary working class, and seeing that it threatens to overthrow all the false teachings of capitalism we find ranged against us all the old reactionary forces that have assailed the progress of the human race.

When you find a master opposing the spread of scientific working class education it should be sufficient proof that they have not your interests at heart. Every election attests the fact that the masters do not want an expression of an intelligent vote, for it must be borne in mind that alcoholic liquor is not conducive to sound thinking.

In addition, it will be found that all the most serious attempts to refute this scientific philosophy of the working class have been along the lines of misrepresentation, but of what avail they have been the rapid spread of knowledge amongst the workers is sufficient justification of our contention that our ideas shall yet dominate the world. We are striving for the truth for we know that the truth shall make us free, and it should be the constant aim of all class conscious workers to spread the knowledge that shall mean the speedy elimination of a system which preys on the ignorance of those who are the producers of wealth for a class who despise them until they realize the power they hold when they know enough.

PROSTITUTION AN ECONOMIC QUESTION

THE National Council of Women (of both sexes) met in convention in London, England, a few days ago. Prostitution, which seems to be the only evil from which women suffer in the opinion of these and similar bodies, was the chief subject of consideration, and the usual nostrums for its eradication, from the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws against it to the teaching of an equal moral standard for both sexes, were advocated. Only one of the delegates, a Mrs. Hamilton, showed any intelligent grasp of the fundamental elements and influences that form the soil from which the ever-increasing crop of prostitution is the inevitable fruit. Her remarks are worth quoting:

"Of late years a more awakened social conscience is beginning to assure us that when a human being 'goes under,' the descent has not been a matter of choice." Science has proved the deterioration of environment, and that under certain physical conditions the individual is incapable of choice. The body may be so over-fatigued or so underfed that the will ceases to act, and there is mere acquiescence in any direction given by a stronger force from without. Everyone knows the feeling 'I was too tired to know what I was doing.' Not all, happily, have experienced—'I was half starved and did not know what I was doing.' But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that much of our young womanhood is experiencing just such conditions as produce these feelings."

Socialists, if the reference to that exceedingly indeterminate quantity—"the social conscience"—is eliminated, will find little to quarrel with in this woman's remarks, but to such an invincibly conservative body as the National Council of Women they will not be at all welcome. Their class instincts will soon warn them that action to remove the evil in accordance with the principle of economic determinism, as exprressed by Mrs. Hamilton, entails an examination of the whole social structure, the origin and reason for the existence of poverty, the basic evil, of which prostitution is but one of the side-shoots. Opposition can also be expected from the clergy, who have such an influence over this type of women, and who take such eloquent part in these gatherings, on the ground that it strikes against the doctrine of moral responsibility and is subversive of religion. Nothing is to be expected of these people but talk. They belong to a class that profit by the present system of exploitation of labor, and when they find that an earnest investigation into the causes of the degradation of their sex endangers the parasitic existence they now enjoy as the beneficiaries of the system that underpays and underfeeds other women, they will quietly drop it, and it will not be considered "good form" to refer to it. It is from the combined action of the men and women of the international working class alone that deliverance will come, and to accomplish that deliverance they will have to meet and overcome the hostility of all classes of reformers, the National Council of Women among them.

LOYALTY WITH A VENGEANCE

THE class struggle has become so acute of late that the various governments have thrown discretion to the wnds and are coming out openly in support of the propertied class in any struggle between Capital and Labor. Hitherto in all such disputes the army and navy have been used for the purpose of coercing strikers back to work, but now they are actually being employed to take the strikers' places, either in handling the pick and shovel, operating railways or driving teams. This policy has been adopted in Great Britain and France.

This practice is becoming more common and constitutes a fresh factor which must be reckoned with in many trades when the question of striking is being considered.

In the United States the coal passers, firemen, water tenders and other employees on the ships of the Panama R. R. Company are out as a part of the general strike among the shipping employees of New York. This will, however, not be permitted to interfere with the work of the Panama Canal. Acting Secretary Winthorp promptly met the situation by deciding to fill all places where employees of the Panama steamships struck with men of the regular navy service. If enlisted men will allow themselves to be used for scabbing purposes then the last remnant of a claim to respectability will be gone and both branches of the service will be deserving of unmitgated contempt on the part of self-respecting working men.

The gross earnings of the C. P. R. for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $104,167,00, and the net earnings $43,051,000. Forty-three million dollars profit! Just think of it! The figures are sufficient to stagger the working plug who is expected to thrive on $3.30 a day (when he gets it). What harm would it do the country and its people if the railways were owned by the people, and the profit of forty-three millions, on one concern alone, mind you, put to such use as to benefit the community as a whole? And yet, when the worker is asked to vote whether he should continue plugging to help towards giving a few idlers the benefit of his toil, or whether he shoud emancipate himself, he casts his vote for his exploiters. However, the time is fast approaching when even the blind will see.

The capitalists have the Socialists beaten to a frazzle in the art of how to steal elections. It is amusing to note how the Conservatives and Liberals, both, branches of the capitalist organization fight each other to gain possession of the reins of government. It must be a paying job, else why so anxious? In Saskatchewan the provincial elections were held yesterday. In preparation for anything that may turn up 250 special constables were sworn in to stop the swarms of *election crooks* getting the better of one another. Under Socialism all such gentry as well as special constables would have to work for a living.

The Australian government is giving a bonus of $250 for every baby born under the Southern Cross. How would it be for British Columbia to fall in line, and reserve a few tracts of land from the *speculators*, cut it up into blocks and give one to every new native-born child?—R. P. Pettipiece.

The Lord gave you two ears with which to hear; two eyes to see; but one tongue to speak; therefore, it is wise to know twice as much as you utter.

DISCUSSION ON BY-PRODUCT COKE MAKING

Opinions of Engineers and Veteran Coke Makers Vary Widely as to Efficacy

"By-Product Coke Oven Practice," was the subject of the regular monthly meeting of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, at the Society's rooms in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, on May 21. The principal paper of the evening was by W. E. Hartman, managing engineer, of H. Koppers Company, Joliet, Ill. Visiting engineers from Johnstown, O., Sharon, Pa., and other coke and steel centers contributed not a little to the interest of the discussion—in which there was at times a tendency to compare the practice under the Koppers system with that under the Otto-Hoffman and United Otto processes.

The meeting was the first held under the new rule, adopted by the society a month ago, under which discussions on papers were limited to 10 minutes each, with an extra five minutes permitted on unanimous consent being obtained. Notwithstanding the rather strict enforcement of this rule there was not time for the reading of all the papers contributed in discussion. Brief papers by Dr. Richard Moldenke, secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association, and W. O. White of Uniontown, Pa., could not be read, owing to lack of time.

Mar. Hartman, in opening his paper on by-product practice, gave the credit for the real inception of the by-product coking industry in the United States to the Steel Corporation, which, four years ago, had sent its coke committee to Europe to investigate the various types of by-product oven in use there, and as a result of that invsetigation had installed 280 ovens of the Koppers type at Joliet—having since that time expended upward of $10,000,000 in by-product construction at Gary, Ind., and Corey, Ala.

"It may be truly said," continued the speaker, "that the results attained at these Steel Corporation operations have been the envy of America and Europe. The by-product practice in America, we are free to admit, has not been inspired by the desire for the conservation of America's fuel, but mainly by motives of economy."

The speaker flatly declared that the properly made by-product coke, under the newer processes, is today superior to the best bee-hive coke for foundry and furnace use, but he admitted that users had formerly, and may yet in some instances, have cause for complaint against by-product coke, in the matter of lack of uniformity and black ends. Such faults were the result usually, he thought, of poor operation rather than poor ovens.

The speaker said the H. Koopers Company recently had contracted to build a battery of modern ovens in this country, guaranteeing 12 hour coking time for standard furnace coke. The Steel Corporation's coking time at Joliet is now 16 hours, he said, and plans are being made to further reduce this time at the Joliet plant to 14 hours, it having been found that a reduction in the coking time betters the quality of the coke.

The speaker emphasized the use of silica brick by the Koppers interests, as increasing the refactory power of the oven walls. He detailed the gradual, progressive steps in the increasing of sizes of the standard by-product oven, from the original 7 ton oven, to the types of 15 ton oven being contracted for nowadays. The 15 ton oven is 43 feet x 11 ft. x 19 in. The company recently had been increasing the size of the battery unit—the plans for the Steel Corporation's by-product plant at Duluth, Minn., calling for a battery of 90 ovens, as against the 70-oven batteries at Joliet. The speaker estimated the cost of a beehive plant, complete, at (on an avearge, $700 to $800 per oven; of the Koppers by-product plant, $12,000 to $18,000 per oven. On the basis of these figures for first cost, and considering the coking time and the actual tonnage of coke produced, the speaker declared first cost of by-product and of bee hive ovens per ton of product to be about the same—leaving out of the calculation the value of the by-products. The first cost problem, he felt, had been solved by the marked reduction in coking time in by-product practice.

On the question of the life of the by-product oven, the speaker said it was difficult to give a direct answer. The Koppers interests had batteries that had been in operation ten years. "In one case in England," he said, "where the coal is high in alkaline salts, the walls of the ovens must be renewed every two years. In this connection, it is always wise to investigate the alkaline content of coals before building by-product ovens."

The speaker discussed the mixture used by the Steel Corporation at its various product plants at Joliet and Gary, where he claimed the best furnace coke was being produced of any place in this country. A mix of 60 per cent Pocahontas coal and 40 per cent Klondike (Connellesville) coal, the speaker said, had produced the best furnace coke ever made at Joliet, in quality and structure, and in blast furnace results. A by-product plant at Duluth, the speaker said, was producing a good quality coke on screenings from Pittsburg coal. He discussed at length the high volatile content of the coals of the Western Pennsylvania fields in their relation to by-product coking practice. High oxygen in coal, he said, was more objectionable than high ash content, so far as by product operation was concerned.

The final section of the paper was on coal washing, and the mixing processes preliminary to by-product oven charging. The Gary plant, which pulverizes its coal for use in the ovens, does not use magnetic separators, and the results, the speaker submitted, were satisfactory. In the quenching of the coke, the Koppers people are now experimenting on the use of hot water, and they have also removed the quenching operation from the wharves or cars in front of the ovens to battery. The use of hot water, it was believed, would overcome the old objection to excessive moisture in by-product coke.

The different methods of screning or reducing the coke under the new practice by which run-of-oven coke is not deemed desirable for blast furnace charging was described. At Joliet, the Steel Corporation uses 2-inch coke in its blast furnaces. At other plants the coke is screened; sometimes it is crushed, but at Joliet, it is dropped into bins and thus reduced to proper size. The speaker noted that the direct process of reducing the by-products is installed by the Koppers interests at the Steel Corporation plants at Gary and Corey, and at the independent plant at Woodward, Ala. The Joliet plant was built just before Koppers introduced the direct process, two and a half years ago.

"One recent development in the matter of a market for by-products," remarked the speaker, commenting on the claim sometimes advanced that a market could not be obtained for all the by-products produced were the by product process generally adopted in this country, "is the use of by-product tar from coke plants as fuel for the Disel engine. The tar oil from by-product ovens is being generally used in Germany today. This fuel field means an immense field with the future development of the internal combustion engine in this country."

The speaker named as advantages obtained by the use of coke oven gas for open hearth furnace fuel, as practiced at present in Germany: Higher temperatures, more uniform temperatures, smaller repair costs, cheaper operating costs, and the elimination of the gas chambers in the open hearths. He recalled one plant in Germany at present operating with two parts of coke oven gas and one part blast furnace gas.

A series of views of typical by-product plants in this country and abroad was shown—including the plant of the plant of the Coal Products Manufacturing Company, at Joliet, which, when completed, is to distribute gas to 40 different towns, and which screens its coke into foundry and furnace sizes and four different sizes for domestic use.

Edwin A. Moore, of the American Gas and Coke Construction Company, Indnanapolis, which builds the United Otto oven, raised the principal points of controversy with Mr. Hartman, in a discussion of the paper, in which he opened by twitting the Koppers and the construction costs of the by-product plants at Joliet and Gary. He refused to admit that the Steel Corporation's investigation of by-product processes had included a careful analysis of the respective merits of the Otto and the Koppers process.

"As to the question of the inception of by-product practice in America," said the speaker, "the credit for foresight and initiative, it seems to me, belongs to the officials of a Western Pennsylvania institution, the Cambria Steel of Johnstown. Fifteen years ago, Messrs. Stackhouse, Price and Joseph Moore, of the Cambria, installed the first by-product coking plant connected with a blast furnace enterprise in this country. This plant was built by the United Coke and Gas Company, which has since built four plants in this country.

"If the short coking time were a standard of uniformity of heat, we could show plants that coked the coal in 14 hours, nine years ago," continued the speaker. "But such practice is not economical. There is great destruction of the by-products by reason of the high heat." The speaker denied that silica brick was a new thing in coking practice. It had been used by the United Otto company in the ovens at Cambria 15 years ago, he said, and later at Boston, in 1897; at Camden nine years ago; at Indianapolis and at Sparrows Point. The speaker confessed the debt the industry owed the Harbison-Walker Refractories interests of Pittsburg in the development of silica brick.

A discussion by E. W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, was read by Secretary E. K. Hiles. Mr. Parker paid a tribute to the late Joseph D. Weeks, a one-time editor of Pittsburgh, who, Mr Parker said, was the pioneer in the propaganda for by-product coking practice. Mr. Parker took up the question of markets for the by-products. There had been no chemical industry in this country up to a few years ago to utilize any large production of coal tar; there were no briquetting plants, needing such a product for a binder, and few creosoting plants, which could take any considerable proportion of such output. However, the need of fertilizer products for America's exhausted farming areas could almost solve the problem for the next few years unaided the writer believed.

A member inquired of Mr. Hartman if Pittsburgh coal, by the by-product process, would make a suitable coke for use in a 500 ton blast furnace, without mixing with other less volatile coals. Mr. Hartman replied that, according to results secured to date, it

(Continued on page 5)

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Court Revision

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision for revising, correcting and hearing complaints against the assessment as made for the year 1912, will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on Tuesday, the 23rd day of July, 1912 at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

All persons having complaints against the assessment must give notice to the assessor in writing, at least ten days before the first sitting of this court.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., the 15th day of June, 1912.

S. W. BARCLAY,
Assessor.

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News of The District Camps

CORBIN NEWS
By "Tarn."

Things are starting to boom once again at Corbin. The mines are working steady, two shifts of men being at work digging the dusty diamonds.

Our mine officials seem to be studying pretty hard just now, preparing for the Alberta exams. Hope they will pull through, when they sit. It is a pity some of our intelligent mine managers do not fix up a class in every mining town throughout the Pass so as to teach all practical miners who would like to take advantage of an elementary training in mining. It is full time our minister of mines took the matter up and appointed teachers in the various districts to give one or two lessons a week. It seems to me we are getting behind the times; we should follow the lead of our mother country an dgive these men a theoretical as well as a practical training in mining.

Oh joy, you must have had a good time in Michel. Have you forgotten something. It was well our viligant Hobo was handy, or you would never have reached that coal bin.

I hear that our Hobo is head bratticeman and chief gas exterminator at Corbin mines just now. If he cannot keep the wheels moving one way he will another. It is a pity the Mickey's are so slow coming in, eh, John? And for the same reason he has quit flying the banner in the main stem. I wonder why a certain young man is geting his track bicycle fixed at the blacksmith's shop? Has Lille more attraction for this young man than Corbin?

There seems to be a great attraction at Corbin for visitors. Even Dick Garbutt had some this last week, and T. P. has found Corbin a more congenial spot than Michel. He started work here this week.

I wonder why P. is so quiet and sedate this last week or two. Is there something doing P.? I guess it will be a surprise, eh? I've got my eye on you!

Christmas has quit, boys, and left camp on Tuesday to go back to his pet job—cow punching at P. Burns', Calgary. It is a great loss for our surveyors.

Our baseball team visited Michel the other day and went down with easy grace to Blairmore. It was excusable boys; it was the sun that took effect. Also they had forgotten to take their guide and mascot with them.

Hello, Jim! What is the price of bottles? Gather 'em all in; plenty more Michels ordered.

I hear that Miles means to take the advice given him through the medium of a postcard, seriously. He intends visiting his family at the end of the year.

Mr. Belden paid us a visit last week with a few friends. He was on his way to the Flathead. Virgo accompanied them.

I wonder why Mackie did not visit the beauty spot, Fernie, on Dominion Day, at which place he is a regular visitor. Are you broke, Jack?

Mr. T. H. Williams, mine inspector, visited us on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to inspect the mine on Wednesday. Glad to see you here, Tom.

P-c. Calder left camp on Wednesday to take up his duties at Kamloops. The new constable arrived on Tuesday accompanied by the Chief. Calder had become very popular in camp, and we are sorry that he has gone, but at the same time we all wish him the success he deserves.

BELLEVUE

A teamster named Arthur Downs, employed at the Bellevue Colliery, met with a slight accident while returning from Lille on Thursday last. The horses ran away and broke the front wheel of the wagon, throwing him off and giving him a bad shaking up. There were no bones broken, just a few flesh wounds. He will be able to return to his work in a few days.

The famous moving picture man named Clark called at Bellevue on Wednesday and Thursday night and gave two programmes in the company's hall. They were good educational pictures and a good crowd was in attendance.

There was a man named Mathison having some fun for himself last Thursday night at one of the hotels in Bellevue. He got putting bricks thro' the plate glass windows and through the glass in the door, doing considerable damage. As soon as he got through brick throwing he jumped on his broncho and tried to make his way home to Blairmore, but the police at Bellevue telephoned the police at Frank and they arrested their man in the slide and brought him to Bellevue and kept him overnight. He came up for trial on Friday morning. There were several witnesses examined and at the conclusion the prisoner was sent up to Macleod for six months with 18 months suspended sentence. He left the same night.

The newly-elected school board had a meeting on Wednesday night with the chairman, Mr. Conley, in the chair. The two trustees, E. W. Christie and W. Cole were sworn in and they are considering the erection of a new school, for which they expect to be calling for tenders in the course of a week or two. The school is much needed in Bellevue, as there are a large number of children that cannot be accomodated at the two small schools at present.

Mr. George Davey was on a visit to Fernie on Sunday last and will be returning on Monday.

Mr. Frederick Beal is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. Henry McLeod.

Mr. Thomas Turner, of Nelson, B. C., is visiting in Bellevue, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. James Turner.

Mr. George Loxton, of Fernie, was in Bellevue on Tuesday and expects to stay a few days.

Quite a few of the boys are getting a licence for fishing and they are catching some fine fish every evening after work.

There is quite a lot of interest in the billiard tournament now being played at Coles Billiard Hall. The prizes for the winners are: First, $10; second $7.

Mr and Mrs Walter Scott have now returned to Bellevue and started housekeeping with the best wishes of their many friends.

Mr. Stephen Humble was on a visit to South Forks on Tuesday. He was fishing while there and brought home some fine specimens on Wednesday, when he returned home.

Every evening you can see some of the boys training for a boxing contest that we are going to have on or about the 20th of July.

Mr. W. Chappel's mare, Queen of the Woods, captured third prize in the poney race at Calgary last Saturday. The jockey was Edward Boasley.

The football match at Bellevue on Saturday was between Bellevue and Michel. Bellevue won the toss and played with the wind. Michel scored two goals in the first half against the wind. Bellevue scored one in the first half, but it was not allowed as it was claimed that they were off-sides. The score stood at the first half, Michel 3; Bellevue 0. In the second half the Bellevue boys started away in grand shape and within 6 minutes they scored. They then started to play some good ball and continued to play in good form all the game through. The Michel team was playing the ball out to try and save themselves all they could. Just about 15 minutes before the game finishel Bellevue boys made the second goal, which made them a tie. Wilson, from Fernie, refereed the game and kept the game under control from start to finish. There was a large crowd of spectators from all the camps around.

COLEMAN NOTES
.. By "Concertina Joe."

Coleman is going ahead some this summer. There is quite a lot of building going on around here. August Maurfort and Leon Fauville have about completed their new residences on Sixth Street which add greatly to the appearance of the street.

Contractor Disney is getting ready to build a large addition to the school which will give work for two more teachers.

Coleman is certainly coming to the front with moving pictures these days. A Calgary company is fitting up the pool room formerly occupied by Wm. Chalmers. It will be called Dreamland and the admission willl be 10c. and 15c.

Mr. David Hall has sold his property on fifth Street to Mr. Andrew McLeod.

Miss Anna Gregory returned home on Tuesday night's local from Kipp, where she has been visiting friends for several weeks.

McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co mines are working under a new mine manager as Thomas Horne has quit and George Kellock has taken his place as mine superintendent.

The fish are certainly having a hard time these days as there is quite a lot of idle time and one can see dozens along the river with their rods trying to capture the speckled beauties.

Mr. William Hopkins is building an addition to his house which greatly adds to its appearance.

COAL CREEK

A large contingent of Crowsnesters journeyed to Fernie last Saturday, the attractions being Bob Fitzsimmons and the Fernie v. Coal Creek football match. Poor old Coal Creek; luck seems dead against you lately.

The Dam and vicinity is getting notorious as an ideal place for picnicing. Teddy, our genial bartender, took a few of his customers up that way on a fishing expedition. During the course of the afternoon a fishing match was arranged between Teddy and Tink, and although Teddy caught the largest fish, yet, in sporting parlance, he won on a foul, as the conditions were fishing with grub, and Teddy used a fly. But alls well that ends well, and the mackerel (or smaller fry) smelled very nice as they were cooking.

The mines laid off Monday afternoon shift, all day Tuesday and Thursday owing to shortage of cars.

George Knox and Jack Wilson left the camp on Tuesday for fields and pastures new. We shall surely miss you both.

Several families are for pulling out as evidenced by the number of announcements of household furniture to be sold.

Whilst unloading rails in the timberyard on Monday last W. Mafylchuk had the misfortune to be struck by a rail on the leg, bruising it very badly.

FRANK NOTES

Fred Elliot and Gerald Gardner were at Blairmore on Sunday and took part in the Orangemen's parade.

Jake Wheeler went to South Fork on Tuesday where he has work enough to occupy him several weeks.

S. J. Biddell, J.P., of Cowley, was a visitor to our town on Monday last.

Miss Berry, of Frank school staff, left on Monday's noon train to spend her holidays in Winnipeg. Miss McCurry, also of the school staff, left on Wednesday for her home in Cape Breton, N.S., where she will remain until school opens in the fall.

Mrs. Wilcox and family are spending the week at Maple Leaf, visiting friends.

The Local Union at Blairmore called a special meeting of its members on Monday night last to discuss important business regarding the attitude of the mine manager to the worker and the pay they received.

Mr. Mutz, who owns the Imperial Hotel here, has been dismantling his building during the past week and is shipping what he can use again of it to a point between Lethbridge and Calgary, where he is building a new hotel. The main street of Frank looks very dilapidated now as he has taken out the doors and windows as well as everything else, but what harm, we will soon have a new town altogether!

We have not commenced to move yet. We often wonder if the government have not forgootten their promise to send a commissioner, or if they are waiting for the mountain to fall in the meantime. It is a good job that North Peak is not dangerous or in a hurry to fall or we would be in a bad position.

Mr. Geo. Brassard, of Ontario, arrived last week to take a position in A. J. Blais' store.

LETHBRIDGE

Work at the mines is taking a brighter aspect, as yesterday both mines were running for the first time in four months. It is to be hoped that the current report is correct, that is, that they will run at least four or five days a week, as the city work is getting scarce and a good many are looking for work at the mines.

J. A. Foster, recording secretary of Local 574, met with a very painful accident last week. Whilst pushing a car a board over a wheel gave way, his foot slipping in between the rope crushed his foot severely and broke four of his toes. He is being attended by Dr. Leggate at his home, but it will be some time before he is able to be about again.

J. W. Trofanentro is home again after a three months' visit up North. We are pleased to welcome him back as John is a persistent and energetic worker amongst the Ukrainian brothers.

Both the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches had new pastors on Sunday last, as Revs. Lyttle and Brydon left last week, the latter resigning owing to failing health, which all his friends regret, especially the young men of the North Ward, as he was a gentleman that took great interest in outdoor sports, particularly football, last year, being a member of the team himself.

On Friday last picked players from different towns played on the Overseas' ground. The object of this match was to give the executive an opportunity to pick out the best possible eleven to represent Lethbridge at Winnipeg next week. Unfortunately a strong wind was blowing which made it impossible for the respective players to show their true ability. However, a good team has been picked, and leaves on Thursday afternoon for Winnipeg, where we hope they will give a good account of themselves and return with the trophy.

On different occasions in these columns I have endeavored to draw attention to the management of the different municipal departments of this city as I had observed them. But surely there is something going to be done when ex-Mayor Adams has taken it upon himself to point out one or two departments where he thinks the public money is being abused. We agree: He says that he has had quite a lot of spare time this summer and, therefore, been able to keep a pretty close tab on them. Here we don't agree, for any observant person going to and from the city, unless to use an diehaopf sh loss, to use an old phase, he "wis

BURMIS NEWS
By "Vampire."

Joe Marino, building contractor of Blairmore, started a large gang of men this week on the foundation work of the new hotel, which Mr. Manual, of Frank, is putting up near the C. P. R. depot.

Several large parties went fishing this week on the North and South Forks of the Old Man River, but on account of the water being so high the catches were small.

Quite a number of the boys participated in the high jinks held at the home of Pete Kahan this week, the occasion being the christening of Pete's son and heir.

Mr. E. Disney, contractor of Coleman, has a number of men at work on the Burmis new school.

A large party went picnicing this week to the Falls at Rock Creek, and according to reports had a splendid outing.

A large number of Burmis folk took in the football game at Coleman on the 3rd, played between Coleman and Burmis, and witnessed a good game.

Our Acetic Acid Personage is affording the boys some amusement this week by the free speeches he is throwing off his chest.

Quite a number of our townsfolk took in the Calgary Fair last week.

Any Correspondence received later than Noon Thursday, will be held over until the following week.

BY-PRODUCT COKE MAKING
(Continued from page 4)

would not; but the Koppers organization at Joliet had begun experiments within the past few weeks in the matter of the reduction of coking time, by which it was expected to greatly improve the coke for blast furnace use and also to allow the utilization of a higher volatile coal. Mr. Hartman felt fairly certain that within a short time it would be possible to utilize Pittsburgh coal without mixing in the by-product process.

F. C. Keighley, of Uniontown, Pa., discussed the paper from the standpoint of beehive oven coke operator. He pointed out that the beehive oven operator had no means of knowing precisely the production of coke from a beehive oven per ton of coal charged; he believed it to be 64 to 66 per cent. He declared the first cost of the by-product oven to be from data he had at hand, 20 to 30 times the cost of construction of a like capacity in behive plant. He called attention to the fact that the breaking up and sizing of coke for blast furnace use was not a new thing in Pittsburgh district. It had ben done by the Youngstown Steel Company long ago — 20 years ago, and an extraordinary quality of iron secured. Silica brick had been used in beehive construction for 20 years the Kier firebrick interests having been early pioneers in the field.

There was some discussion of the Didier-Marsh contract with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for its by-product plant. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Moore, of the United Coke Co., announced that the by-product gas sold in Indianapolis for domestic consumption at 60 cents per 1,000 feet. Representatives of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and of the Carnegie Steel Company's Sharon plant (an Otto-Hoffman installation), contributed to the discussion.—Coal and Coke Operator.

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM

The manifesto of the Socialist Party of Canada is as choice a piece of literature as we have and should be carefully studied by every one who is a slave of Capital, more especially by the comrades, as it will enable them to more effectively present our propaganda to the non-Socialist, and the more they study it the more it will be spread.

From the manifesto we learn that the Capitalist Class had simple beginnings. That while it is true they were a part of Feudal Society yet they were neither serfs nor noblemen. They were a species of lackies to the nobility; they furnished the nobility with clothing, vehicles, armor and many other useful things. The nobility being in power legislated regulating price, quality and texture of goods, also restricting the market.

Naturally these regulations and restrictions were not to the liking of the then budding Capitalist class. However, it was then as it is now with us, it was not what they liked best that they got most of. At that time all the wise men—popes, philosophers and statesmen believed that the earth was stationery, and that the sun, moon and stars moved around it. We know now that that concept was wrong, but that since it was in line with the Scriptural story and the Church being a great property owner was necessarily interested in keeping things as they were, it was good enough for them. It fitted in with the then method of production, for wealth at that time was, produced for the use of the nobility and the serfs particularly for the nobility. If that method of production could have remained we should not have advanced as far in natural sciences as we have and no doubt the Ptolamic system of astronemy would have lasted much longer than it did. Fortunately for the human family, perhaps unfortunately for the nobility, that method of producing wealth could not remain—nothing stands still.

The serfs' power over nature kept ever increasing, enabling them to produce an ever-increasing quantity of wealth. The difference between what the serfs produced and what they required to enable them to continue to produce, could not be consumed by the nobility, so they began to barter some of it with neighbor masters of another climate. By this method they could get goods their own slaves could not produce. This gave to our budding Capitalists an excellent chance to get into the game. They were called upon to take the goods abroad and bring back the barter. This created a demand for better methods of navigation which up to that time had been very crude and expensive, causing great risk to property and life. Conditions always produce the men; hence we find in Poland one of those bright stars called geniuses, experimenting with a simple telescope. Others followed with better instruments which enabled them to grapple with the problems in a more scientific manner.

Then came the epoch-making discovery that the world was not stationery, but in motion and that instead of the sun moving around the earth the reverse was the case.

Naturally these discoveries were not to the liking of the Feudal nobility, it undermined the system of production that gave them their power and of course upset the existing theories upon which they had reclined so comfortably. They tried to stop these heresies by torture of all kinds; the stake and the sword were of no avail, however; nothing can stem the march of evolutionary progress for long.

Too late, already sufficient knowledge had been attained to bring about the discovery of this continent, also the short route to the Orient. This stimulated trade in a powerful manner, added considerably to the increase of wealth, and helped the rising Capitalist Class to gain power.

This enabled them to break the hold of the Feudal Lords and to climb over their backs into the seats of the mighty. We are told by those who claim to be familiar with the works of Hegal that that learned man found the world thought in straits, and that he took hold and tried to straighten things out. It was not in his power to do this; no man can rise to any extent above his economic surroundings. Hegel developed the idea of one long train of evolution from the formation of nebula to modern society, but that he still hung on to the idea that the mind is the dominent factor in shaping the course of events.

Marx, Engels and Dietzgen took hold of the thing at this point and turned Hegel right side up. They showed that mind is controlled by the existing state of economic development and is not superior to matter, but is simply a manifestation of that substance. These bright lights of the world of thought were pupils of Hegel and outstripped him because they had more data than he could get. Together they formulated the historic materialism which has proved so fruitful in historic research. The labor theory of value, rescued Ricardo from the slough into which he had led himself and established upon a scientific base political economy. Their showing of the nature of the class struggle, and the way we must wage it, is one of the masterpieces of scientific research. Just as a correct conception of the nature of the cosmos followed in the train of the changing mode of production and aided the rising Capitalist Class, so a knowledge of these modern discoveries means a weapon in the hands of the worker which shall destroy that false education the masters have insisted upon, and lead us on to victory, which means the abolition of Capitalists as such and the emancipation of the worker from slavery. The Feudal nobility strove to hold back the spread of knowledge in vain. The modern Capitalist Class strive to do the same. They will not allow the Marxian economic to be taught in any of their educational institutions. The class struggle, the Labour theory of value and the materialist conception of history are things unheard of in the sacred walls of Capitalist learning. Just as the uprising Capitalists had to spread the truths then necessary to them as a class, fighting against great odds secretly or otherwise, so the uprising proletariat must do the same (secretly where necessity calls for it) and openly if possible. Once this knowledge is widespread amongst the working class, this knowledge which means so much to us, and all humanity, the game is up for the robbers.

The Socialist movement is the only school that teaches this brand of modern thought, the materialist conception of history, the class struggle and the labor theory of value.—C. M. O'BRIEN.

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Socialism vs. Anarchism

We Can Win by Orderly Methods Only—Rowdyism Must Go.

By O. M. Thomson

The courts of King county and the Seattle press has for the past month been doing all in their mighty power to increase and accelerate the spirit of class hatred that exists in this country and to force it to open and violent revolt against the powers of government. This is evidenced by the recent lectures of the courts and editorials of the newspapers on the question of the red flag.

It is to be greatly lamented that some misguided Socialists and zealous labor leaders are about to fall into this trap that the capitalist papers and the capitalist courts have set for them.

Nothing will please the capitalist better and nothing will serve their cause more effectively than to goad and prod the workers to open violnece that they may have an excuse to set in operation the "whirlwind" of destruction which the Seattle Times threateningly predicts will come when the collision occurs. The capitalists are eager for that clash. They know that they have sufficient power back of them to absolutely crush and annihilate any such an uprising. And they are not the only ones who know that fact. The Socialists know it and they are wise enough to refuse to please the rulers by precipitating and participating any such thing. They know the folly and utter failure of throwing their bared breasts and uncovered heads against the bayonets, bullets and billys of the authorities. They are positively opposed to the slightest show of physical force or the minutest acts of violence. Such acts are anarchistic and the Socialist movement is the one organization in the world that stands unequivocally and uncompromisingly opposed to anarchy in any form. The Socialist movement stands and has always stood for a change of the political and industrial form of society, which in fact, is a revolution, but it most emphatically maintains that such a revolution must come about by peaceful methods. It purposes to accomplish this end by educating the exploited class to the fact that such a change of society will be to their economic interest, and when it has convinced a majority of them of that fact it expects them to walk to the polls and vote for that change. The present constitution of the United States, obsolete and fossilized though it is, gives us that right. There can be no valid or consistent objection to a change when a majority of the voters demand it.

The Socialist movement has been accused of standing for violence and force, destruction of the home and the disregard of the family tie, and many other things that are too ridiculous to merit serious consideration. Such charges are far-fetched and positively false and without the slightest foundation in fact. They constitute a straw man set up for the purpose of being knocked down. That is the only kind of a man our opponents can knock down. They cannot knock the real Socialist man down. The Socialist philosophy is absolutely invulnerable to any and all attacks no matter by whom or how made.

The Socialist movement stands strongly and unimpeachably for all the highest and best and purest of any system of society. They recognize that there are many institutions of the present system that will be indispensible under the Socialistic system and they desire to preserve and perpetuate all that is good of our present society and pass it on down to posterity. Many of these institutions are effected by our economic interest so that we do not now get the best out of them. One's religion, his marriage relation and his morals is largely influenced by his economic interest as it is today. The Socialist would make all men economically free so that they will be at liberty to get out of their social relations, their marital relations, their religious relations, all that is best, highest and purest.

Socialists Would Make Laws in the Interest of the Working Class

While there are many laws which Socialists believe to be inimical to the best interests of society and they do not like to obey these laws—but they do obey them. They do it because they stand for law and order and the recognition of authority. They would seek to repeal, change or abolish such laws only by the proper and legal methods. This they cannot do until they get control of the powers of government. For this reason they stand stubbornly and immovably for political action and political action only. True, it is an economic movement, but it knows the absolute futility of attempting industrial or direct action, while it does not have control of the political machinery of the government. Hence the Socialist party—a political party, the political expression of the Socialist movement.

There is a lawless element in this, as well as in all other countries, who call themselves Socialists and who in some localities are more or less associated with the Socialist movement, who are in fact, and in truth, anarchists. Their stock in trade consists of persons labauses and attacks, unqualified denunciation of religion, the ignoring as much as possible of all laws and rules of the present society, appeals to emotions by a lot of sentimental jingle and incitement to physical force and direct action in attempting to force from the capitalist class more concessions. These sometimes, in their heat and under persecutions and goadings of those in authority, unqualifiedly denounce the constitution, the laws, the courts, the flag, religion and all American institutions. Either these people are anarchists pure and simple or else they are ignorant of the Socialist philosophy. They would change society by destroying the present system while Socialists seek to change it by recasting or remoulding it and thus preserving what is good of the present system and utilizing it in constructing a better system.

All Are Victims of Capitalism

Socialists—real scientific Socialists—have no quarrel with any individual. They recognize that all, the rich and powerful and the impotent, are victims of a system and that Socialism will result in a benefit to not only one class in society but to all classes, while primarily intended to emancipate the exploited class, both intellectual and physical workers.

Socialists have no quarrel with the American flag. In those municipalities where Socialists have been and are in power, the American flag floats as proudly, if not prouder, than ever before, for the conditions over which it floats have always been improved when the Socialissts are in power.

When the Socialists sweep this nation, there is no doubt that the American flag will float over the White House the same as it does now.

The suffragist movement has seen fit to adopt the yellow flag, the temperance movement the white flag and the Socialist movement the red flag. The latter have not appropriated the red flag as a symbol of blood-shed and destruction but have adopted it as representing the redness—same quality—of all human blood. They do not use it to supplant other flags but as the emblem of a movement which has for its end the removal of corruption, injustice, inequality, robbery and grafting, now carried on under other flags.

Socialists Not Anarchists.

Anarchy is unsystematic, disorderly violent and destructive, while Socialism is systematic, orderly, peaceful, evolutionary and constructive. Socialists purpose to take the best of any preceding age or period and use it in the construction of the succeeding age or period. Socialists recognize the greatness, the value and the usefulness of productive methods under the present monomolistic or co-operative system. The thing, as they see it, wrong about the present system is the private ownership of those means of production. They would eliminate private ownership of public property—anything and everything, used by the public in common; they would eliminate the profit system—the production of the means of life for profit and not for use; the wage system—the taking from a worker all that the worker produces, save only the amount necessary to the barest and meanest existence. These changes are elementary and fundamental and will effect a complete revolution of the present system of society.

Such a doctrine as this appeals to every thinking man and woman who belongs to the great exploited class, the majority class of any and all nations. The popularity and reasonableness of this doctrine is what puts fear and trembling into the hearts of those who profit greatest by the present system and whose economic interest compels them to oppose Socialism.

Enemies of the Socialist Party to Fight from Within

Having learned by observation and experience the absolute futility of opposing and fighting Socialism fairly and from the outside, those natural enemies have determined upon the plan of fighting the Socialist movemen tfrom the inside—from inside the political expression of the movement—the Socialist party. In conformity to this plan, it was decided by representatives of large interests, in a meeting held in he East some months ago, to send out spies, paid spies, to pose as Socialists, get into the party and keep trouble stirred up within the party. Since that arrangement there has been an unusual amount of radicalism, bitter personalities and unprincipled efforts to get control of the party, by a more or less lawless, free-love, anarchistic element. These men, by their violent utterances, inflammatory attacks, bitter personalities, denunciations of law and order, are playing directly into the hands of the enemies of the Socialist movement. The leaders are intending to do this while many others are influenced by their sentimental appeals and led after them. This is without doubt the cause of much disturbance and anarchistic, lawless exhibitions in the Socialist movement. All Socialists and Socialist friends should keep well in mind the fact that there exist the spy system herein referred to and view with suspicion and discredit those who appear to want to rule or ruin the party and who openly defy the powers that be. It is the will of the capitalist class and those under it, in authority, that there be precipitated violence and physical clash between the peace officers and the workers. They also desire that the Socialist party be connected with all demonstrations against the authorities so as to discredit it as much as possible.

All such tactics the Socialist party is opposed to and seeks to keep itself purged of those who favor them, but the tremendous growth of the party renders the task a herculean one. The student of scientific Socialism knows that there is as much difference in the teachings of the ribald, blatant, lawless fanatic and the philosophical, scientific Socialist as there is in midnight and noonday. One stands for the best and highest of law and the interest of all; the other stands for no law except that of the law of personal greed, no authority but passion and impulse and no order but that of the mob. Socialism stands for perfect and equitable law; anarchy stands for no law.

Beware of the man who waves aside the law with a defiant hand. He is an anarchist. If he will disregard the laws of the present system, he will likewise disergard the laws of any other system.

Socialism is the antithesis of anarchy. Let that thought sink into your soul. Keep that distinction in mind, and you will never get confused as to what Socialism is. Keep that in mind and you will always be able to distinguish the Socialist from the anarchist.

DARE TO THINK

By Eugene V. Debs

Are you one of the many who feel that they need a master and are willing therefore to allow that master to do their thinking? If so you are a pitiable excuse for a man. You may have a good job and you may be a good slave, but there is nothing else good about you. It is not possible in such a situation that you have any respect for yourselw if you are capable of even the slightest independent thinking on your own account.

The man who does not think or try to think for himself is lacking in the essential quality of true manhood. He may have all else, but he is not a man. He may be dressed up, enjoy ease and luxury, be known as eminently respectable, but if he allows any other to do his thinking that other is his master an dvirtually his owner and he can never rise to the dignity of a man.

Millions of workers have been deprived of early advantages and flung out into the world with scarcely knowing enough in the way of education to repeat the alphabet. This condition of ignorance which has been transmitted through countless generations, accounts for the enslavement of these workers. If they were intelligent enough to understand their interests and to be conscious of their power as a class, they would not be in slavery another hour.

The salvation of the working class lies in its capacity to think and to act in accordance with its intelligence. The average capitalist thinks the worker needs a master because he is not fit to take care of himself. This is a libel upon every man who works for a living. It is not true that a worker needs a master unless he himself insists upon it, and then he can hardly blame the capitalist for riding him through life.

We appeal to the workers, the producers, the real supporters of society, to dare to think for themselves. Now is the time to make the beginning. The whole world is waking up and the labor question is the supreme question of this age.

The workers are beginning to think and the foundations of wage slavery are beginning to quake.

Wake up, you workers, stand erect, be men, join together in the union of your class and in the party of your class and the day is not distant when you will overthrow capitalism and give society a new birth and humanity a new destiny.

Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, delivered on the 24th the decision of that court in the case of Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell on charges of contempt in connection with the old Buck Stove boycott case. His opinion, covering 72 typewritten pages, required two hours to read. It concluded with sentences of one years' imprisonment for Mr. Gompers, nine months' imprisonment for Mr. Mitchell, and six months' imprisonment for Mr. Morrison. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which previously reversed a similar decision of the majority of Judge Wright's court.

The proposal to raise $5,000,000 for the construction ofa municipal street railway in Saskatoon has been adopted with only one dissentient. To keep in step with the men of Calgary and Edmonton, the men of Saskatoon will have to organize, and have the municipal street railway manned with union men.

MAILS BY AIRSHIPS

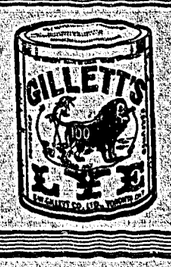
BERLIN, July 10.—In the future all the passenger vessels of the Zeppelin Aerial Transportation company will carry mails. The vessels are the Schwaben, Victoria Louise, and the Hansa. They ply between Baden-Baden, Frankfurt, Duesseldorf, Gotha, and Hamburg. A fourth vessel, the Potsdam, will be ready in the autumn. An imperial official collects the letters and sorts, specialy postmarks them on board and takes them to the nearest office on landing.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FOR SINGLE MONTH

OTTAWA, July 8.—The number of homestead entries made during the month of April in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alebrta and British Columbia was 4451. Of the settlers making entry 1199, were Americans, 598 English, 100 Scotch, 39 Irish, 132 German, 313 Austrian, 14 Dutch, 149 Swedish, 207 Norwegian and 209 Russian.

Of the total number 1216 were Canadians 351 from Ontario, and 310 from Quebec. Manitoba received 405 of these homestead entries, Saskatchewan 2263, Alberta 1684, and British Columbia 29.

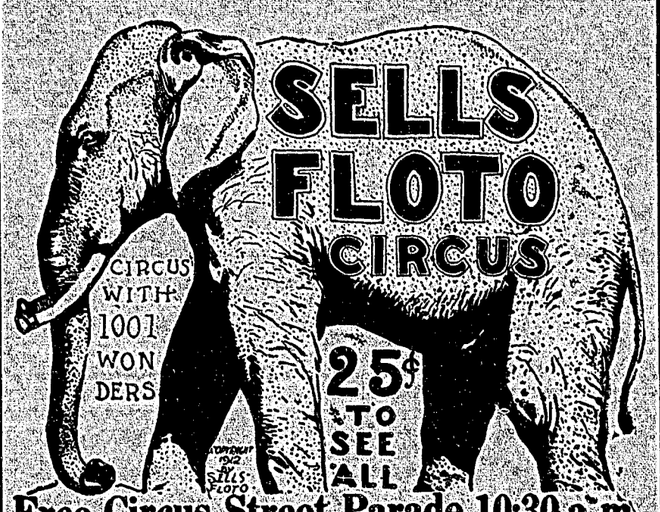
GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

You Must Not Fail to See



Free Circus Street Parade 10:30 a.m.
9 bands, 250 horses, open dens of wild animals, elephants, camels—400 people of all climes in native costumes will be shown in parade.
Two shows daily—afternoon at 2, night at 8, doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Waterproof tents. Admission 25 cents to see it all.

FERNIE, FRIDAY AUG. 2

KENNEDY & MANGAN

Lumber for all Purposes

here at any time and in any quantity. You cannot swamp us with a large order, or give us so small a one that we will not attend to it.

THERE ARE BOARDS, BEAMS JOISTS, SHINGLES, Etc.

for any kind of building you may be at work upon. Have us send you what you want when you want it.

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

BANK OF HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP	$ 2,870,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,500,000
Total Assets	44,000,000

Just as a successful merchant makes every effort to give his customers courteous, efficient attention, so do the officers of the Bank of Hamilton endeavor to render to depositors every service consistent with conservative banking practice.

No deposit is too small to assure the depositor considerate treatment—the savings accounts of those in moderate circumstances are welcomed with courtesy, and with absence of undue formality which makes banking a convenience and a pleasure.

Head Office HAMILTON

J. R. Sloan, Agent

Dr. Kelley Cures Diseases of Men

By Modern Methods

"606" for Blood Poison

Special treatment for other diseases of men: Nervous Weaknesses, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Disorders, etc., and Contracted Ailments. Prostate Gland Inflammation, Old Chronic Conditions.

Museum of Anatomy

In this Great Museum is shown by life size models, monstrosities, normal and abnormal conditions of the various parts of the body, illustrating fully both acute and chronic diseases of men.

Free Consultation and Advice

MY MOTTO: QUICK, LASTING GUARANTEED CURES AT MODERATE COST.

Expert Medical Examination Free. Free Examination of Urine when necessary. Consult Me—FREE. Don't Delay; Delays are dangerous. Call or write. Free Book. Everything confidential. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dr. Kelley's Museum, 210 Howard, Spokane

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

The Cash GROCERY

Hosmer B.C.

Pay Day Specials
Saturday, June 15

Oranges, reg. 40, now 25c. doz
Oranges, reg. .00, now 35c. doz.
Oranges, reg. .60, now 45c. doz.
Oranges, reg. .75, now60c. doz.
Lemons, reg. .50, now 35c. doz.
Onions, Australian, 5c. per lb.
Onions, Bermuda, 4 for 25c.
New Cabbage, reg. .10 now 5c. lb
Strawberries, per box, 17½c.
Black Cherries, per box, 17½c.

E. F. RAHAL

SUBSCRIBE TO THE LEDGER

Musical Instruments

Just received, a shipment of EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and VICTOR GRAMAPHONES.
Hundreds of latest Records, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Sheet Music, etc., etc.
MACHINES SOLD ON EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

KENNEDY'S
DRUG AND BOOK STORE,
New Michel
"THE REXALL STORE."

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING
Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

W. J. Cole
BELLEVUE

Hair Dressing
Pool
Billiards
Cigars
Tobaccos
Bowling Alley

Drop In

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	G. M. Lafferty, 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	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barlingham, 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.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. E. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Italian

DA BRUXELLES A BUDAPEST

L'Ungheria e stata sull'orlo d'una sanguinosa rivoluzione ed e tutt'ora agitata da un fremito di ribellione inestinguibile. Il proletariato ungherese, guidato dal Partito Socialista che s'immedisima conesso, reclama a gran voce il suffraggio universale, il diritto di voto, cioe, uguale per tutti i cittadini maggiorenni. Oggi nel regno di Santo Stetano, votano soltanto i nobili, magnati, i preti, gli impiegati, i possidenti.

I lavoratori sono delle nullita politiche Sono stranieri in patria, come fino a ieri lo erano in Italia. Ma non vogliono piu esserlo. Per cio gli scioperi generali si susseguono e l'ultimo, a Budapest, se trasformato in una quasi rivolta, con morti e feriti, anche da parte della polizia.

Segno sintomatico: i soldati mandati contro gli scioperanti li hanno caricati con la baionetta tenuta in alto per non ferirli. Cio fa sperare che i lavoratori dall'Ungheria, come 5 anni fa i loro fratelli dell'Austria, finiranno col fare trionfare il loro buon diritto.

Nel Belgio le cose si complicano piu gravemente. Qui il diritto di voto e ristrettissimo e privilegiato. C'e il voto plurimo, cio significa che i ricchi votano due e tre e piu volte secondo quello che possiedono.

Gli operai socialisti, che nel Belgio sono maggioranza-lottano da 20 anni per ottenere il suffraggio universale ed egualitario. Due volte han tentato le barricate, ma sono stati vinti dalle orde armate a servizio del clericalismo alleato al capitalismo.

Ora, giorni sono, ebbero luogo le elezioni generali politiche in tutto il Belgio. Socialisti e liberali si allearono sperando cosi di conquistare la maggioranza al Parlamento, buttar giu il Partito clericale e riformare la legge elettorale. Ma dato lattuale iniquo sistema di voto furono battuti dai cleico-conservatori.

Cio significa che per molti anni ancora i gesuiti saranno i padroni del popolo del Belgo.

O meglio significherebbe, che il popolo insofferente ormai dell'odioso dominio, s'e ribellato e mentre scriviamo tutto il Belgio e in fiamme.

Malgrado i leaders tentino condurre gli operai alla calma questi han proclamato lo sciopero generale e si son dati a distruggere chiese e conventi e non desisteranno finche non avranno conquistato il dritto al voto universale e egulitario.

Che significa cio? Come ci sono degli operai ancora che fanno le barricate per conquistare una inutile scheda, e ci sono delle borghesie cosi stupide da resistere ferocemente nel negare una cosa cosi inutile?

E se questa coserella inutile non lo fosse poi tanto? Ecco un dubbio che ricomincia a tormentarmi!

Strano questo, pero. Che mentre in Europa la classe operaia si batte eroicamente per la conquista di un diritto politico—che e fondamento di ogni evolutissimi proletari che tale diritto posseggono da oltre un secolo, lo tengono in grand ispreglo e o assistono nidifferenti alle lotte politiche o barattono il loro voto per un pugno di soldi e per qualche sbornia di birra al miglior offerente.

Ne questo e il peggio. Dopo tutto a costoro si puo dire che sono ancora degli inconscienti, degli ignoranti degli apati o dei corrotti. Ma ci sono dei sapientoni, ne inconscienti ne apati ne corrotti—che si dicono e si credono ultrarivoluzionari sol perche quando chiacchierano e quando scrivono usano le parole piu grosse e piu shoking del vocabolario internazionale —i quali non si stancano di ripetere al popolo che la scheda o una specie di trappola dove si vuole attirare il buon popolo lavoratore.

Si capisce, la scheda socialista. Poiche l'attivita di questi terribili antiparlamentari si limita nell'intervento a tutte le riunioni indette dai socialisti per disturbarle con delle interruzioni petulanti e discretamente idiote che si ripetono con la monotonia d'un grammofano che ricanti lo stesso riternello.

Costoro si guardano bene dall'intervenire alle adunanze dei repubblicani, o dei democratici, dei clericali o dei monarchici a far propaganda astensionista.

No, il pericolo unico, il nemico vero del popolo, non sono i trust, i banchieri, i plutocratici, i preti, i politicanti gorghesi, no: siamo noi, i socialisti.

Intanto dalla vecchia Europa, ma pur sempre giovane d' energie sociali rinnovellantesi e rifiorenti, ci viene ancora uno ammaestramento; gli operai salgono le barricate e sfidano la morte per conquistare il voto.

E qui deve questo diritto gia posseggono, sapranno usarne?

Poiche la scheda puo essere anch'essa un'arma formidabile, ma bisogna saperne far buon uso. Diversamente o come una rivoltella nelle mani d'un bimbo inesperto; il quale, invece di farne un'arme di difesa e d'offesa, finisce col ferire se stesso.—La Parola dei Socialisti.

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.

French

LE PROCHAIN CONGRES INTERNATIONAL

Federation nationale des mineurs de Belgique.

Ci-dessous le libelle des questions mises a l'ordre du jour du Congres International des mineurs par le Comite.

1. Le Congres examinera les moyens pratiques et les mesures a prendre en vue de l'organisation eventuelle d'une greve internationale.

2. Le Congres discutera la reprise des mines par l'etat et leurs exploitations par celui-ci au profit de la coluectivite.

3. Le Congres se prononce pour la journee de 8 heures et discutera la reglementation de la journee de travail telle qu'elle est appliquee dans les divers pays affilies.

4. Le Congres se prononce en faveur d'un systeme d'assurances generales a charge des exploitants de charbonnages, en vue de servir des indemnites aux mineurs, a) en cas de maladies, b) pour blessures, c) pour invalidite prematuree; le taux minimum de l'indemnite atteignant au moins 75 per cent. du salaire journalier.

5. La question de la reglementation de la production du charbon sera discutee au prochain Congres.

Points proposes par le Hollande

1. Le Congres constate que l'invalidite et la vieillesse prematuree des mineurs sont une consequence de leur travail professionnel et est d'avis que les mineurs ont droit a la pension d'invalidite et de vieillesse, le Congres charge les organisations nationales de s'adresseh a leurs gouvernements respectifs dans le but d'obtenil une reglementation legale de cette matiere.

2. Le Congres est d'avis que la plus grande securite possible dans les mines ne peut etre assuree que par des inspecteurs mineurs elus par les ouvriers et payes par l'etat, les inspecteurs doivent avoir le droit d'inspecter les mines chaque fois qu'ils le veulent ou que les ouvriers le demandent.

3. Le Congres est d'avis qu'une loi fixant le principe dun minimum de salaire devrait etre fixe par des negociations entre lese syndicats et les patrons.

Propositions faites par la Grande-Bretagne

1. Limitation de la production.—Le Congres se prononce en faveur d'une methode uniforme de travail d'un plus cinq jours par semaine dans tous les charbonnages des bassins representes. Cette question est renvoyee au Comite international pour plus de consideration et pour fixation d'une date a laquelle dans l'opinion du comite, la semaine de 5 jours devra commencer. Le comite preparera un rapport dont des exemplaires imprimes seront envoyes aux organismes de tous les bassins et le Congres a tenir en 1913 decidera quand la semaine de 5 jours commencera a etre mise en pratique definitivement.

2. Nationalisation des mines, etc.—Le Congres est d'opinion que tout le sol, les mines et les chemins de fer devraient etre nationalises dans l'interet des industries des differents pays.

3. Le Congres exprime son indignation au sujet des conditions dans lesquelles vivent actuellement les mineurs de beaucoup de bassins charbonniers, par suite des habitations miserables qui leurs sont fournies, et adresse un appel aux divers gouvernements pour quils provoquent des mesures legislatives au sujet des habitations ouvrieres, rendant impossible letat actuel des choses. En outre, le Congres revendique une legislation empechant l'expulsion des familles ouvrieres de leurs habitations pendant un conflit industriel.

Resolution proposee par les Allemands

Le Congres International des mineurs se reunit en seance ordinaire une fois tous les 2 ans. S'il se produit des evenements importants concernant l'entiereto des mineurs d'un pays represente au Congres International des mineurs, le Comite International est autorise a convoquer un congres extraordinaire.

Le Comite a ensuite inscrit a la demande de la delegation britannique, la resolution suivante:

Le Comite decide que la question d'une carte de transfert internationale a l'usage des diverses nationalites affiliees a la Federation Internationale sera tranchee au prochain Congres International, a Amsterdam.

Ce Comite se reunira pendant la semaine du Congres et se mettra d'accord sur la forme et le texte de la carte a soumettre pour approbation au Congres.

Il est entendu qu'a cette question se rattache l'etude de la question de reciprocite syndicale aux affilies des divers pays affilies.

Chers camarades du Comite National,

Je vous transmets les textes des questions qui seront discutees au prochain Congres international qui a lieu a Amsterdam, Hollande.

Veuillez les etudier de tres pres personnellement, en Comite regional, a la Federation regionale si vous le voulez, puisque le prochain numero de l'Ouvrier Mineur publiera ces questions avec le compte-rendu de la reunion du Comite international.

D'autre part, faites choisir au plus tot par votre Federation, le ou les delegues au dit Congres International, car une reunion du Comite national aura lieu dans les dix premiers jours de juin pour nommer definitivement les rapporteurs et avoir au prealable un echange de vues sur les diverses questions a traiter au Congres.—L'Ouvries Mineur.

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

A Flash of Lightning

Is just as likely to strike the house of the uninsured man as that of his more prudent neighbor. No building is immune.

Better Have Us Insure

you and have a lightning clause attached to the policy. Then you needn't worry every time there is a thunderstorm.

M. A. KASTNER
Sole Agent for Fernie

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 wil 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 mising 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.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the construction of a residence for the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Invermere, near Athalmer, B. C.," will be received up to 4 p.m., on the First day of August, 1912, for the several works and materials required in the erection of a residence for the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Inermere, near Athalmer, B. C.

Specifications and plans can be seen on application to Mr. Duncan Anderson, Athalmer, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, equal to ten per cent. of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the individual or company sending it declines to enter into a contract with the Department or fails to complete the building.

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

Newspapers publishing this advertisement without authority will not be paid.

A. L. JARVIS.
Assistant Deputy Minister, and Secretary of Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
—25252 Ottawa, 20 June, 1912

WATER NOTICE

For License to Take and Use Water.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, THOMAS GORRIE, farmer, near Flagstone, B. C., intend to apply for a license to take and use one cubic foot of water per second out of three named streams, running in a Westerly direction through Sub. Lot 41 of Lot 4589, land owned by me, and sinks on Lots 380 and 257 [illegible] District. Two of the streams will be diverted at their source and the other where it crosses my easterly boundary, and will be used for domestic and irrigation purposes. This notice was posted on the ground the 8th day of July, and the application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

THOMAS GORRIE.
Flagstone, B. C. 31.

Electric Restorer for Men

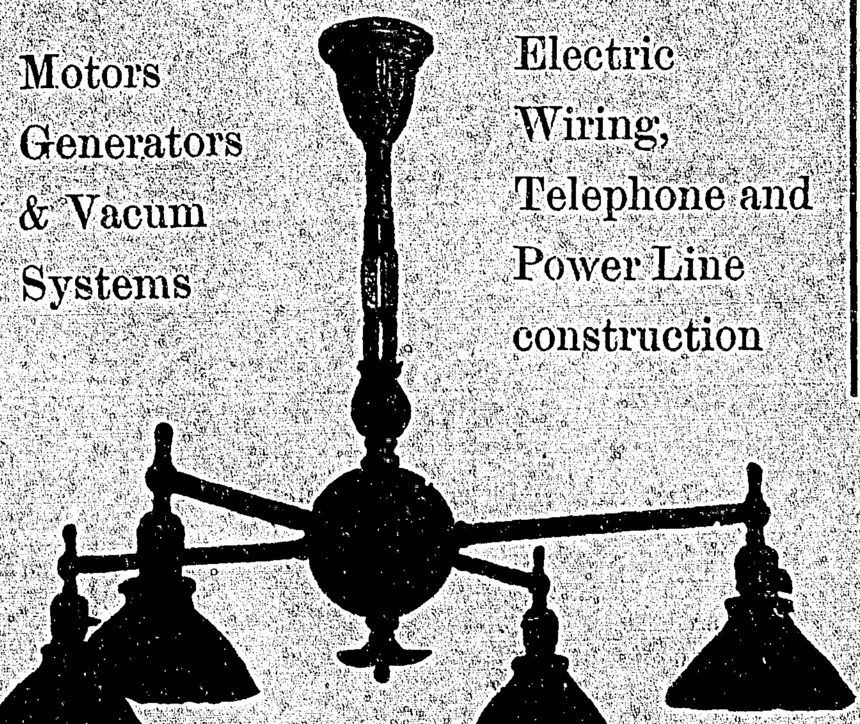
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

The Quain Electric Co., Ltd.

Electrical Engineers
Electrical Supplies & Fixtures

Motors
Generators
& Vacum
Systems



Electric Wiring, Telephone and Power Line construction

Head Office
Cranbrook, B.C.

Branches
Fernie & Medicine Hat

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	5,996,900
Reserve Fund	5,996,900	Total Assets	72,000,000

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

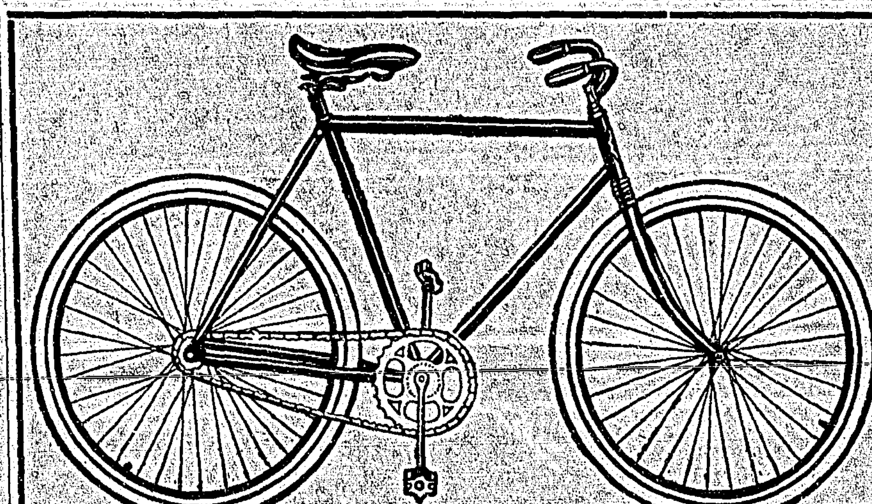
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager



HIGH GRADE BICYCLES

John Minton

FERNIE BICYCLE STORE
Repairs Neatly Executed

Send Post-card for catalogues of following wheels:
CLEVELAND BRANTFORD.
DOMINION, PERFECT, B. S. A.
MASSEY SILVER RIBBON.
Cycles on Hire :: Accessories.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Orginal Charter 1854

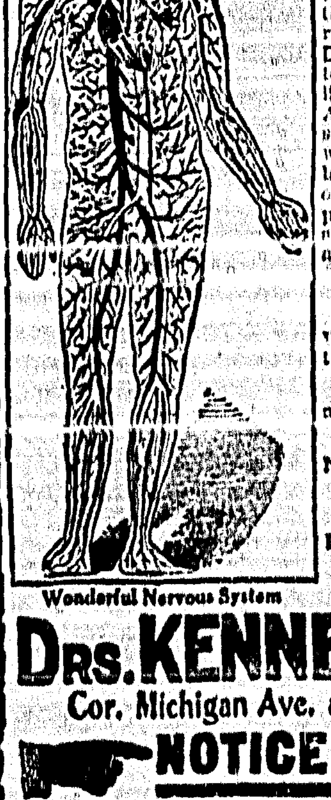
The Purposes of a Bank

A Chartered Bank exists to afford all persons a convenient means for depositing their money in safety, and for collecting their accounts and paying their debts. You may deposit your savings with the bank; pay your bills by cheque through the bank, or send money anywhere out of town or abroad; or you may collect what is owing you by a draft issued through the bank. It does not matter if the transaction amounts to only a single dollar. The bank will welcome the business just the same. That is what a bank is for. 515

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE



Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

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

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Travellers' Needs

Trunks

Our stock of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases is now complete. A large shipment of the newest designs in Trunks ust opened up. See our assortment before travelling.

Fibre Trunks, almost indestructible, three trays prices **$15.00 to $27.00.**

Canvas Covered, leather bound, one and two trays, prices from **$4.00 to $20.00.**

Sheet Steel Trunks in square and round tops, one tray, price **$2.00 to $5.50.**

Steamer Trunks (in fibre), canvas covered and steel, all sizes, 34 to 40, price **$3.50 to $20.00.**

Bureau Trunks, strong and convenient, all sizes, prices **$20.00 to $27.00.**

Bags

Club Bags, in genuine sea line, from **$15.00 to $35.00.**

Club Bags, russet, English oak tanned leather, from **$5.50 to $20.00.**

Club Bags, black, smooth bag leather, from **$6.00 to $25.00.**

Imported black and brown grain leather, from **$2.50 to $5.50.**

Fitted Club Bags in russet and black, all grades, from **$10.00 to $35.00.**

Suit Cases

Our present stock includes the latest ideas in Suit Cases.

Gents' Heavy Cowhide Suit Cases, two styles, light and dark tan, **$5.50 to $25.00.**

Gents' heavy Cowhide, Bellows side Cases, in two qualities, **$15.00 to $25.00.**

Imitation Leather Cases, from **$1.75 to $3.00.**

Ladies' Japanese Cases, light and strong, from **$4.00 to $6.00.**

Dispatch cases, 12 in., 14 in., 16 in., 18 in., from **$1.75 to $6.00.**

BIG REDUCTIONS
In Ladies' Waists & Dresses

Ladies' Embroidered Shirtwaists

This is an opportunity to buy at a price which will appeal to every discerning buyer. These Waists include our very best white embroidered goods. They range in price from $1.75 to $2.75 but we have decided to clear them out. New goods will soon be arriving, and we have to make room for them, and to do this we have decided to put the knife into this line. These bargain Waists are made in a nice quality lawn. Some are embroidered back and front and others are embroidered on sleeves and front. There is not a single Waist in the whole lot which would not be a bargain at double the price we are asking and we have all sizes in stock from 32 to 42. These Waists go on sale

Saturday Special Bargain Price 95c

Ladies' Wash Belts

The pick of our stock to be cleared. Don't miss these. On sale Saturday, **25c. each.**

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose

These Stockings have been so much appreciated by our customers that we have decided to place them on sale again at the old price. They are exceptionally good value and sizes are from 5½ to 9½. Special, **6 pair for $1.00.**

Pretty White Lingerie & Masquerette Dresses

We are giving our customers a special price on these dresses this week. Those who have not already purchased a white dress should not let this opportunity pass. A visit to our Ready-to-Wear Department will be well repaid if you secure one of these bargain dresses. The sale includes all white Muslin and Masquerette dresses, some are trimmed with heavy lace and insertion while some models have pipings and cordings of contrasting colors. The sizes range from 14 years in misses' to 38 in women's, and the prices are from $3.00 to $14.00. Every garment is reduced and will be marked in plain figures.

Make your selection early and avoid disappointment

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Towels

Brown Turkish Towels, with red stripe; also White Honeycomb Towels. These are exceptional bargains. and the price is—Saturday special **25c. pr.**

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose

These are made from a nice smooth yarn, and the sizes are from 8½ to 10. Saturday special, **6 pair for $1.00.**

See Our Window Display

Grocery Department

Saturday Specials

Powdered Ammonia, per pkg.	.10
Cheese Bisciuts, per lb.	.15
Royal Wheat Flakes, with china, per pkg	.35
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Braid's Best Coffee, 2 lb. for	.85
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb.	.30
Greengage plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Gooseberries, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Lethbridge Flour, 49 lb. sacks	$1.65
Wagstaff's Jam, 5 lb. pail	.75
Armour's Lard, 3 lb. pail	.55
Armour's Lard, 5 lb. pail	.85
Sherriff's Marmalade, 4 lb tins	.60
Sherriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. glass	.20
Queen Quality Sour and Mixed Pickles, 20 oz.	.25
Queen Quality Sweet Pickles	.30
Alymer's Pork and Beans, 1 lb. tin, 4 for	.25
Pure Cane Granulated Sugar, 20 lb.	$1.35
Perfect Laundry Soap, 8 bars	.25
White Swan Laundry Soap, 12 bars	.45
Baby's Own Toilet Soap, per box	.30
Pears' Unscented Toilet Soap, 2 bars	.25
Corn Starch, 2 pkg	.15
Heinz Tomato Soup, 2 tins	.25
Tetley's Tea, 5 lb. Blue Label, each	$1.85
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Marafat Peas, 2 pkg	.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Australian Onions, 6 lb.	.25
New Potatoes, 16 lb. for	.50
New Carrots, 7 lb. for	.25
New Beets, 6 lb. for	.25
New Cabbage, 7 lb. for	.25

Cut out this Adv. and & bring it along with you

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the City Fathers was was held on Thursday evening last, Acting-Mayor Broley in the chair.

The City Clerk was instructed to write Thos. Uphill that they will not bear the hospital charges for F. Haccart. It appears that Haccart was laid up with typhoid fever and the city compelled him to go into the hospital against his wish. Mr. Uphill, on behalf of Haccart, has been trying to get the city to bear the expense, with the above result, so far.

The application of Mr. Marinaro for reduced lighting rate was refused.

It was decided that no cheques be accepted by the City Clerk without it first having been passed by the bank.

City employees in the power house to be reinsured.

A letter was read from the Conservative Association asking the city to work in conjunction with them in their effort to get the government to build a road to Bull River. Mr. Broley, together with Ald. Robichaud and Morrison, will meet the Association and discuss the matter.

FERNIE SCHOLAR SECOND ON LIST.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—Rural high school entrance examination results announced today show that out of a total of 420 candidates 274 were successful. Frederick O. Roberts, of Belmont school, Langley municipality, obtained 818 marks out of a total of 1,100, and Arthur R. Woodhouse, of Fernie, second with 750, and rank first and second in the province respectively. Following are the results in Fernie and vicinity:

Fernie.—Arthur R. Woodhouse, 750; Julia K. Wilmot, 698; Edgar C. Dudley 693; Nancy D. Wood, 677; Ernest M. Westby, 674; Clifford Stockwell, 665; James P. Graves, 654; Harper Anderson 651; Andrew T. Ingram 608, Lilon Bebbs, 602; Oscar M. Anderson, 600.

Coal Creek—Frederick W. Smith, 691.

Michel—Gladys M. Hutchinson, 641.

New Denver—Cecil I. Dawson 665; Ivan E Brouse, 655; Hazel Dean Burkit, 568.

The local Veterans will hold a concert at the Grand Theatre on Thursday, August 22, the proceeds to go towards supplying the city with an ambulance.

"Del" Campbell blew in from Calgary last Monday and is holding down sit. (vacated by Archie Buckley) as foreman of Ledger Printing Dept.

Mr. Mariatt, of Hosmer, was in town Wednesday and reported that business is good in that camp.

FERNIE NO LONGER COAL CAMP BUT IS EMBRYO CITY

Fernie, the one-time "coal camp," which was destroyed by fire in 1908, is now taking on metropolitan airs and it no longer resembles the accepted appearance of a coal mining town, but of an embryo city, according to Mr. S. W. Barclay, former city clerk to Fernie. Mr Barclay is at the Dunsmuir Hotel en route to Victoria, where he goes to take up his new duties in the accountancy branch of the recently-organized forestry department of the provincial government.

"One could scarcely believe that only a few years ago Fernie was practically destroyed by fire," said Mr. Barclay. The city has built up more solidly than ever. With the growing population of that portion of British Columbia, new fields of enterprise have been opened up and Fernie is the centre for these. In consequence Fernie is not any more merely a coal mining camp, but it has advantages of location which make it the commercial centre for its district.

"The stores which the fire destroyed, also the hotels," he continued, "have been built up better than ever, and some of the buildings are decidedly pretentious structures that would do credit to a much larger place. Business men are thriving as they never did before, and every indication is that Fernie has reached its stride and will continue to grow surprisingly."—Vancouver Sun.

THE ISIS

What promises to be one of the best aggregation of pictures ever seen in Fernie will be shown at the Isis tonight (Friday) and tomorrow. Of the seven subjects to be shown it is difficult to pick out a headline, one and all being above the average. They include three comedies, two dramatic and two scenic, the latter being "Garden of the Gods," Colorado, and "Niagara the Beautiful."

For Monday and Tuesday "The Cripple," a two-reel mammoth frontier production, has been booked. In this picture will be seen the pony express riders changing horses at full gallop, amazing feats of horsemanship, falls from galloping horses etc.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, good attendances have been the rule at this house during the week. The orchestra is still continuing to please, and the pictures are bright, distinct and of the best.

J. W. Bennett leaves on Monday night for Rossland, where he has been invited to speak at the miners' celebrations to be held there on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The death occurred on Monday, July 8, of Lionel D. F. Holmes, the seven month old son of Mr and Mrs. Percy Holmes.

J. S. T. Alexander, Government Agent, is on a trip to Victoria.

Harry Wilmer, of the Ledger Staff, leaves to-morrow (Saturday) for a trip to the Old Country. Bon voyage!

President Stubbs and Secretary-Treasurer Carter attended the Michel Local Meeting on Sunday, and the Gladstone Local meeting on Monday night.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. E. PRICE, Hosmer.—The Olympic Games are held ever alternate year. They were held in England in 1910.

OLD TIMER.—If the work is not being equally distributed amongst the men we are of opinion you should take your grievance up with your local, who in turn would take the matter up, no doubt, with good results. We cannot publish your letter, as we do not feel justified or prepared to fight a libel action.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of George Martin who was killed at Hillcrest Mines, July 15, 1910. Gone, but not forgotten. 47-1

WANTED!

COAL PROSPECTOR

that understands his business

State wages and recommendations to

P.O. Box 2009

Spokane, - Wash.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

SNAPS on Local and outside property. Apply, E. Harper. 6 44-tfp

A 6-roomed House to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply T. W. Holderston, Annex Extension, Fernie.

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

FOR SALE—Four-roomed House on Dalton Avenue; both-room and other conveniences. Apply, Joseph Culshaw.

FOR SALE—Pellat Ave, near Hospital, 7-room Dwelling House, including Bathroom, hot and cold water; electric light throughout. Also 3-room House at back of lot with water and sewer connection. Price for both $2000 dollars. Cash $1600 dollars. Apply, Mrs. Ellis. 47-3

OPPORTUNITY!

How to invest his money to dvantage is the problem that is foremost in the Investors' mind

BLAIRMORE BREWING AND MALTING CO. are now offering for a short time a limited number of Shares at the par value of **$5.00.**

THE BREWERY is built and a portion of the machinery is already installed, the remaining portion is ordered and on the way, and will be erected immediately it arrives. We expect to have the plant in operation in two months, after which the shares will be at least double what they are at present.

BLAIRMORE BREWERY is situated in the centre of at least nine mining camps, the furthest away being not more than five miles. The estimated population of these towns is about TWELVE THOUSAND, and the nearest brewery about thirty miles. This, as anyone can see, gives Blairmore Brewery a decided advantage over any other brewery in the country.

Now is your opportunity to make money. Get in on the ground floor. Compare our price of shares to that of other breweries in Alberta. Investigate how rapidly they have advanced from the ground floor. Don't delay, this invitation means money to you, if you make use of your opportunity.

Not less than five shares, and not more than 200 sold to one person.

Send all monies for shares to the Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., Blairmore, Alta.

APPLICATION FOR STOCK

Gentlemen,

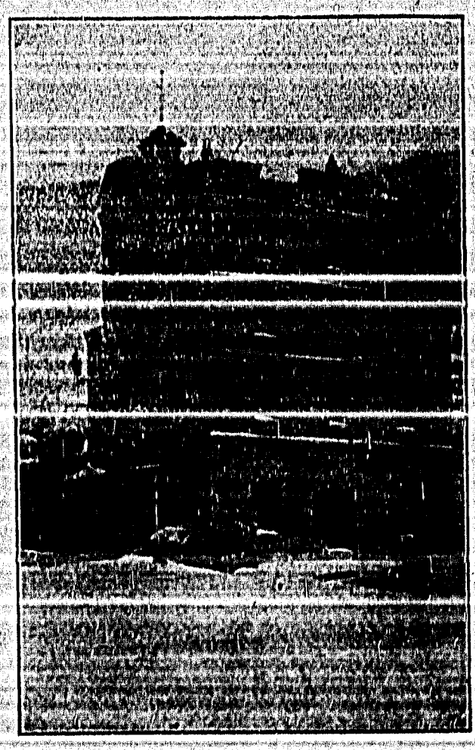
I hereby apply for ..... Shares of the Capital Stock of your Company, at $5.00 per share, to be issued in my name.

Find herewith $..... covering same.

Signature .....

Address .....

Date .....



Blairmore Brewing and Malting Co.

BLAIRMORE :: Alta.