

The District Ledger

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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WETCHIA, B. C.

Industrial Unity is Strength

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DETECTIVES AND GUARDS MURDER STRIKERS

Guards Attack Women and Children

MILITIA CALLED OUT BY GOVERNOR

2000 Miners Peaceable Until Aroused by Detectives' Brutality

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 27.—With both telegraphic and telephone wires down, making verification difficult, reports reached here today that a dozen men have been slain in the Paint Creek section, in a clash between miners and Baldwin detectives sent into the district to guard mine property. The rattle of musketry is heard continually on both sides of the creek, and as women and children are fleeing from the disturbed territory, it is believed here that investigation will bear out the reports of casualties.

Governor Glasscock, alarmed over the situation, ordered three companies of militia to rush from Mount Gretna, Pa., where the state troops are in annual encampment, and the soldiers arrived here today on a special train. They will march into Paint Creek section at once.

Thousands of Men Involved
More than 2000 miners went on strike April 20, but no disorders were reported until the arrival of the detectives. The only accurate news obtainable is that furnished by couriers, and they report the situation as desperate.

Residents at Paint Creek are terrorized. Refugees arriving here say that more than 5000 shots have been exchanged between the two factions, and that hundreds of homes have been riddled by stray bullets.

Just how many of the miners have been slain is not known. The Baldwin Detective Agency, however, has lost two men—Wm. Stringer and Gus Pinson. Phaup, who is in a hospital here with a bullet in each arm, will recover.

Adjutant-General Elliott and 25 militiamen are encamped at Mucklow. It is not believed that this small force will be effective in restoring order, as the miners and their sympathizers are fully aroused.

Guards Guilty of Outrages
Around the mouth of Paint Creek, the residents charge that the private guards are guilty of depredations. Stories have been told of the frightful attacks on women and children, and this, it is said, is responsible for the clash between the detectives and strikers. Woodmen have joined the miners and are said to be participating in the pitched battle with detectives near Mucklow yesterday in which 3,000 shots were exchanged. The force of miners and woodmen numbered 600. It is feared the battle will be renewed today.

The wives and children of the miners are starving and the strikers are attacking the company's store. The sympathy of the residents along the creek is with the miners, who say that the guards have been guilty of frightful brutalities.

ORGANIZING WEST

VIRGINIA MINERS

The twenty miners at Fairport, W. Va., who are employed by the Provident Coal Company, have been organized by Secretary William Applegarth. When the mine is opened in full there will be in the neighborhood of three hundred miners at that place who will belong to the local.

CALLED ANARCHIST FOR WEARING RED; COMMITTS SUICIDE

WALLA WALLA, Wash., July 23.—Peter Jackey, a German, aged 50, wore a red shirt last Sunday. A fellow workman called him an anarchist, which so troubled Jackey that he committed suicide late today by hanging. Jackey was born in Germany, but was a naturalized American.

McNAMARA IN DUNGEON TO MAKE HIM TALK MORE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—That James McNamara, serving a life sentence in San Quentin, penitentiary for murder committed in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, is held in solitary confinement in an effort to make him confess further

details of that conspiracy, was charged yesterday against Warden John E. Hoyle, by a delegation of nationally prominent labor leaders.

Warden Hoyle denied the accusations, told the committee that McNamara was in "the solitary" because he was recalcitrant, and assured his guests that their visit would neither lengthen nor shorten McNamara's "punishment, which already lasted 20 days, or twice the usual time."

STARVED, THEY COMPLAIN

Crew of Anchor Line Steamer Ocotara Out on Strike

HANCOCK, Mich., July 28.—Alleging that they did not get enough to eat, every member of the crew of the Anchor Line steamer Ocotara, from chief engineer down, struck today, tying up the boat at the port with three hundred tourists on board. The members of the crew refused to return to work until the steward was discharged.

PLATFORM FELL AND MANY DROWNED

BINZ, Germany, July 29.—A shocking catastrophe, causing the deaths of a large number of German excursionists, occurred last evening at the Baltic bathing resort. The landing stage, which was crowded to its utmost capacity during a concert given by a local band, collapsed and threw a hundred persons into the sea.

Twenty-one bodies have been recovered, but it is believed many more persons lost their lives.

Many excursionists had come from all parts of northeastern Russia to spend the day on the seashore.

LONDON DOCK STRIKERS SHOT IN RIOT

Fierce Battle Between Unionists and Scabs-- Police Powerless

LONDON, July 31.—Seven strikers were shot, one of them dying later in the hospital, and 20 others seriously wounded by attacks or stonings as a result of rioting at Victoria and other docks in London today.

The chief encounter occurred at the Victoria docks, where 2,000 of the laborers who had been on strike for 10 weeks appeared at the docks in compliance with the manifesto of the dockers' federation ordering them to resume work. They found, however, that their places were occupied by scabs or "free" laborers, who had been taken on during the strike and who were determined to continue at work.

They defied the men belonging to the union to eject them, and a severe fight ensued. Bullets, bricks, and stones flew in all directions. The police, of whom only about a dozen were present, were taken by surprise and were powerless to suppress the disturbance. Another hot fight occurred around the steamer City of Columbia, which was being loaded at one of the wharves. Unionists workers tried to board her, but were repelled by blackjacks with revolvers, bottles, belaying pins. Many men were injured here, some of them with bullets. Large reserves of police were called out and finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Both the unionists and non-unionists accuse the other of starting the trouble.

STRIKE COMMITTEE ISSUES MANIFESTO

Consistently Tried for Ten Weeks To Promote Settlement by Conciliatory Action

LONDON, July 29.—In the manifesto issued after the declaration that the dock strike was ended the committee stated: "We strenuously endeavored for ten weeks to promote a settlement of the situation by conciliatory action. The employers always receive the men's deputations and committees with harsh deputations and impositions and in a manner which undoubtedly lifted the dispute to an heroic level. The most powerful weapon used by the capitalists was one of starvation which has been used remorselessly. Yet despite this

and many other sinister methods employed by the owners, the strike committee recognize the men's courage and devotion to trade unionism and the solidarity of the working classes. Every reasonable means for conciliation having been exhausted, the committee determined to end the strike rather than accept the sheer humiliation of the employers' persistent refusal to make any concessions which indicate their designs on transport workers' federation and other unions, but the loyalty shown by the men during the tragic struggle to unionism must be maintained at all costs.

LIKE CHAPTER FROM UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

At Annual Children's Market in Bavaria Lads are Sold for Sixty Dollars

BERLIN, July.—I'll give 150 marks for him!" "I bid 175." "200!" "210!" "225!"

The competition was keen for the boy was a sturdy looking lad. Despite his poverty-stricken appearance he seemed to be stronger and healthier than many of the other children. Around him swarmed a score of peasant farmers scanning the child as they would the points of a horse. There was little sentiment in their demeanour. It was BUSINESS. They were buying him, to be exact, "leasing" the boy. They expected to make a "profit" on their investment, hence they did not want a boy who possibly would be ill and could not work hard. He was "knocked down" at 240 marks or \$60. The next boy was younger; he lacked the robustness of the other lad; he was pale, thin and did not look as if he had ever had a full meal. He went at \$30.

This is not a scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but from the annual "Children's Market," "Little White Slave Market" some of the German radical papers term it, in the pretty town of Frederickshafen in Bavaria. Here in this quaint little town in sight of the Tyrolean Alps, made famous as the place where Germany's big Zeppelin airships are built, is held the annual "sale" every spring of the poor children of the Tyrolean peasants. Orphans, half-orphans and children of poor parents, who thereby profit a little, are turned over to the "Tyrolean Children's Society" which in turn lease them out for the summer months on the German side of the border at whatever they will bring.

The annual "market" has just been held. The Austrian steamer "Maria Theresa" brought 125 boys and 30 girls, ranging in ages from 11 to 16 years, across the Borden Sea. They were quartered at the "Golden Wheel Hotel," an appropriate place for this children's lottery.

More than 500 peasant farmers, from Wurtemberg, Baden, Hohenzollern and the Bavarian region along the Borden Sea, were on hand to "bid" for these youthful wage slaves. Competition was keen. The demand this year was greater than the supply and prices were considerably higher than last spring, were offered for the labor of the children for the summer. The children had nothing to say about their fate, whether they liked the looks of the "lessee" or not. The "market" was held under the auspices of the Rev. Batm. of the Tyrolean Children's Society, who had charge of them from the society.

From daylight to dark and after the children labor, when in south Germany means about 17 to 18 hours. It is but natural that the "lessee" chief interest is to get as much out of them as possible. What the fate of some of the children is, as indicated by the "Tyrolean Genzboten," a paper which has started an agitation against this "child market," it says:

"The children return to their parents and homes on October, if they do not fall a victim to the heavy labor, long hours, intense longing for father, mother, brothers and sisters, during the summer and are buried in the regions where they are 'leased'."

"We ask, in what land or country would the authorities permit such a 'slave trade' to exist? That many of these children have a hard time of it under the strangers to whom they have been leased, is evident from the fact that the Children's Society has a number of farmers on its blacklist to whom they refuse to 'lease' children again. But what good does that do the little ones whom they may have ruined physically and morally?"

The "Morgenpost" of Berlin also mentions that the authorities of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden would tolerate dealing in "little slaves."

SPokane Interstate Fair

A rock drilling contest will be one of the features of the mineral department. One day will be miners day at the fair. An estimated minimum of 150,000 people will see the exhibition. Freight charges on exhibits will be paid by the Fair Management if exhibits are left on display. No express charges will be paid.

RIOTS AT PORT ARTHUR

Striking Dock Men in Serious Mix-up with Police

Troops Out-- Blockade at Port

PORT ARTHUR, July 30.—A riot which resulted in the serious wounding of six persons and minor injury to many, occurred in Port Arthur last night. Chief of Police McLennan was laid out by a club in the hands of an enraged foreigner; P. C. Schilliker received a bullet wound in the back; P. C. Peterson was badly clubbed and three foreigners were wounded by bullets.

A parade of striking C. N. R. coal dock laborers which was directed by Madison Hicks, a labor leader, was held in the late afternoon and at 7 o'clock pickets were placed at the C. N. R. crossing near the coal docks. Three pickets interfered with two men attempting to go to work. A crowd of several hundred quickly gathered and Chief McLennan, Sergeant Burleigh, and two constables went to the rescue. The attempt of the officers to arrest one of the pickets was the signal for the production of clubs. Blows fell fast and the first man taken by the officers was rescued by his comrades.

When the Chief of Police was laid low, a desperate struggle ensued, the police fighting over their fallen Chief. Some one pulled a gun, and as if by magic, they appeared in all hands. The firing was sharp and down went the assailant of the Chief of Police with several bullets in his body. Another foreigner was stretched out; but was borne by his comrades to the woods which surround the houses of the foreigners quite close by.

The Port Arthur City Council in session adjourned on hearing of the trouble and advised the Mayor to call out the Ninety Sixth Regiment if the situation warranted. All was quiet soon, though several hundred foreigners were hanging around the scene of the trouble and it was expected that on any person attempting to go to work, rioting would break out afresh. The Ninety Sixth Regiment was called out as a precautionary measure. It is said Chief of Police McLennan may not recover.

Two hundred men in the employ of the Canadian Northern coal and ore dock quit work without demonstration yesterday afternoon. They declared a strike on account of their failure to get an increase in wages of about five cents an hour from the award of a board of conciliation which made its report last week.

PORT ARTHUR, July 31.—Believing that the Canadian Northern and city police can now handle the situation which has been very quiet since the hostilities of Monday evening, the militiamen were this afternoon withdrawn from the scene of the coal docks strike trouble. Chief of Police McLennan and the other injured are reported as making good progress. But though things are quiet, the strike against the coal docks company seems to be quite effective, as all work is suspended, and unless something can be done by the company to recommence operations soon it looks as if there would be something in the nature of a blockade. The steamers Walwright, Parks and Hebbard, three of the largest lake carriers, are held up at the docks with big cargoes and no one to unload them. Vessels now on route will probably have their destinations changed to Port William, Duluth, or Superior.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 1.—Rev. Madison Hicks, the Socialist orator, who since his exploits in Australia, has been heard in several parts of Canada, is summoned to appear in the police court tomorrow forenoon on a charge of creating a tumultuous assembly. The case rests upon the demonstrations of last Monday evening, the time of the riots by striking coal handlers on the Canadian Northern. The charge is laid by Sergeant Burleigh, acting head of the city police.

FAIR WAGE OFFICER BUSY TRYING TO PATCH UP I. W. W. TROUBLE

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 28.—J. D. McEwen, Dominion Government fair wage officer, is now at Prince Rupert endeavoring to arrange a settlement of the I. W. W. strike against the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The most reliable information has it that there are 2,000 men on strike, and work in the busy center part of Hazelton is tied up.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST SOLDIERS IN UNITED STATES

Claim Young Woman Met with Attack

CHICAGO, July 29.—Moved by charges that regular troops and various state troops encamped at Camp Douglas, Wis., for army manoeuvres had indulged in a drunken orgy, officials of the war department in Chicago ordered today an investigation to be made at Camp Douglas and other Wisconsin points where the soldiers have been mobilized.

Serious Charges

The charges as made to General Potts, commander of the Central division, and which prompted him to order an investigation, are:

That almost one-third of the three thousand composing the "Blue" army were drunk a few hours before the campaign was to begin.

That although the men were supposed to be on a "war footing" at 5 a.m. on July 25, the saloons in the town of Camp Douglas were crowded with soldiers until 1 a.m. the same morning.

That the officers failed to keep the soldiers in the camp.

That women were insulted in the camp and in the town.

Young Girl Attacked
That a girl 20 years old was attacked by a dozen soldiers and that although she reached the railway station at one o'clock in the morning crying for help, no one was arrested and no investigation was made.

That many fights occurred among the soldiers.

That slurring remarks were made to women who came from surrounding towns, both with and without escort.

Major McDonald, who was in command at the cavalry squadron, denied today on his return to Fort Sheridan that he had heard of any trouble at the camp. He left there yesterday morning.

"I am certain regulars were not involved," said Captain Laubach, "for they are under army control at all times. Of course in the militia regiments there are always a number of men who treat such an event as a holiday and take occasion to become intoxicated and insubordinate."

WILL LLOYD GEORGE LEAD LABOR PARTY?

LONDON, July 29.—Despite Premier Asquith's emphatic assurances yesterday that "never did a leader of a cabinet enjoy more loyal and affectionate co-operation than at present," rumors are still current in parliamentary circles that the present cabinet is in a state of considerable unrest.

Today the opinion was expressed by those following the reported trouble between the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd George, that in all probability the chancellor will discard the Liberal party altogether and switch right around to the leadership of the Labor party.

J. Keir Hardie, who is a prominent Labor member, is really the author of the supposition, which has resulted from a speech delivered by him at Newton Abbot, Devonshire. In his speech the member gave it as his opinion that the turmoil in the inner circle of the cabinet over the proper disposal of the surplus would in all likelihood find a new leader, and consequently a new following.

RESULT OF HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS. ISSUED

Eight out of Fifteen Fernie Candidates Pass

The results of the high school examinations, held last month throughout the province, are announced by the department of education. Of the 1,992 candidates who presented themselves 1,058 passed.

Fernie Centre

Fernie high school, preliminary course, junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 4; passed 3; Hamilton, Rheta, 581; Jay, D. Allison, 554; Robertson, Gladys I., 545.

Advanced course, junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,000; number of candidates, 7; passed, 5; Woodhouse, Elsie, 620; Dicken, Isabel, 515; Linn, James, 535; Henderson, Dorothy, 518; Robertson, Margaret A., 500.

Full course, junior grade—Maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 1; passed 0.

Intermediate grade—Maximum marks, 1,200; number of candidates, 1; passed, 0.

Commission to Settle Coleman Dispute

Trouble Arose Over Make-up Vice-Pres. Jones on Scene

Men Are Back at Work

In our last week's issue we mentioned that the mines of the International Coal Company at Coleman were idle, but were not in possession of details. Upon enquiry, however, we find the trouble arose over the pit boss refusing to make eight men, that were starting a pillar skip in 131, up to the minimum wage of three dollars. The amount earned by each of them was \$1.26 a day. The same men in the same pillar had previously made close upon \$5.00 a day. The men tried every peaceful method to settle the same, but the management, in this case the same as in all other disputes, did not, nor had they any intention of settling themselves, and wanted the grievance passed through their hands. This method on the part of the officials of the company in taking every advantage of all technicalities to delay a settlement causes some of our men to become restless and aggravated, and thus get desperate at the failure to have their grievances adjusted, and as a consequence the mines are idle until such disputes are settled.

Vice-President J. O. Jones went down to Coleman and on Saturday, in company with T. G. Harries and W. Graham, interviewed the General Manager of the company, as well as W. F. McNeil, the Operator's Commissioner of Calgary, who was present. Vice-President Jones endeavored to get them to discuss the matter, which they refused to do until the men would resume work. He then asked them if they would discuss the dispute, without prejudice, if he were to guarantee that the men would go to work on Monday. This he did with the intention of getting the dispute settled that day. But the company insisted on the old tactics of delaying settlement. The question was asked by the Vice-President that if the men would go to work, was it the manager's intention to settle the dispute now or to pass it up for arbitration, to which he stated that it was his intention to settle it. It was then pointed out that if he had any intention of settling it, why was the Commissioner brought in? However, Vice-President Jones called a special meeting of the men and demanded that they go back to work, and that he would take the matter up with Mr. Whiteside, the general manager, as per agreement. After considerable effort on his part the men conceded to accept his advice.

Mr. Jones took the question up with the General Manager on Monday, who after hearing his explanation of the conditions of the place as he received it from the men working there, Mr. Whiteside conceded it would be abnormal, but said that he would have to see his officials as to whether it was as described by Mr. Jones; also, he wanted to see the men themselves and examine them. Secretary Graham produced one of the men that could talk English, and Mr. Whiteside questioned him as to condition of the place, which confirmed Vice-President Jones' description, at the same time adding some new facts, which proved the place abnormal. The officials, however, denied that this place was any different to any other. This necessitated Vice-President Jones to go to the mine himself, along with Graham (the local secretary) and Mr. Whiteside had to admit, after he had seen the place, that it was the same as described by the men. Mr. D. Davies, the pit boss, maintained that the cap rock came down when the men were driving the room; but Jones instantly pulled him up by pointing out that the roof where the men maintained the cap rock was taken down was black and fresh and that the other portion where they did not take it down was grey and mossy, which Mr. Whiteside acknowledged to be correct. Jones asked the pit boss if he could show any other place in such condition, and if so to be taken to it. The pit boss took some distance to a place which he contended was similar to the one in question, but after looking at the place over Mr. Whiteside had to remark, "The comparison is not very good."

Mr. Whiteside, in the face of all these facts, which he could not deny, had to try again and see if he could get anything to cling to, and "phoned" to McGillivray Coal Co. for Mr. Kellogg, an old pit boss of the International, who he believed would help him out. Mr. Kellogg was asked to visit the place in dispute with D. Davies, the pit boss, so as to refresh his memory of the place. Mr. Kellogg, after visiting

the place stated to Vice-President Jones that the cap rock had come down previous to the men starting work, and stated that the place was the same as any other place. The question was then put by Jones to the fire boss who was in charge of that district, who visits and examines every place (not occasionally, the same as the pit boss): "Can you show me, tomorrow any place in that district where conditions are the same, as the Pit Boss failed when Mr. Whiteside and we asked him; and I want to see the place tomorrow?"

Fire Boss Morrison replied: "Yes, ONE PLACE—No. 119!"

Jones pointed out then to Mr. Whiteside that the place must be abnormal as the fire boss could only show one place in that district. In the face of this Mr. Whiteside refused to concede the minimum rate of \$3.00.

Vice-President Jones then said that in face of all the evidence, which corroborated the men's claim it was perfectly evident to him that he had no intention of settling the dispute from the start, for the reason that it would tend to show the public that the men had cause for complaint.

In conclusion the vice-president told the manager that, whilst the men and their representatives were at all times willing and ready to settle any little misunderstanding amicably between themselves, it seemed to him that the operators do not meet them in the same spirit. This ended the controversy so far, and the matter is now referred to Commissioner McNeil and the President of District 18, U. M. W. of A.

JAWS LOCKED FOR TWO YEARS RELEASED

Operation Performed on Coleman Miner. Remarkable Case

COLEMAN, July 29.—Albert Yaguf, a Coleman miner, who met with an accident in the mines here nearly two years ago, from the effect of which his jaws have been interlocked since that date, was discharged from the Coleman miners' hospital yesterday cured.

On July 7, 1910, Yaguf, while at work in the mines, was caught between a car and the wall of the mine and severely crushed. When conveyed to the hospital and examined it was found that the chief injuries were to his head and face. His jaws were broken in several places and his face and head badly cut and bruised. Pus formed in the wounds and it was two months before they healed, leaving the man's jaw firmly interlocked. Since that time until the operation, Yaguf has subsisted entirely on liquids.

He was repeatedly urged to submit to an operation in the hopes of releasing the interlocked jaws, but steadfastly refused. The coal company was paying him a monthly indemnity, equal to one half his earning capacity as a miner. It was not until he was notified by the company's solicitor that the compensation would be discontinued he consented to consult the surgeon in charge of the hospital and submit to an examination.

Even when assured that there was a chance for his recovery, Yaguf balked at the operation. The coal company then discontinued the indemnity fund and finally Yaguf appeared at the hospital and announced his readiness to "take a chance for his life."

Yaguf's jaws were so firmly interlocked and had grown together in such a manner that it was found necessary to perform a double operation. One side of his jaws were operated upon two weeks ago and the mass of bone which had grown over them was chiseled away. Last week the shrunken muscles gathered and tied, and the patient ordered to work his jaws slowly and gradually until they became accustomed to their natural functions. It was like an infant learning to walk, but perseverance and careful surgical attention triumphed and Yaguf's jaws were in a position to consume solid food and in a short time return to his work as a miner.

Socialism Up-to-date

The Causes That Make for Socialism

By Morris Hillquit

Socialism is distinctly a modern movement. Contrary to prevailing notions, it has no connection, historical or intellectual with the utopias of Plato or Moore, or with the practices of the communistic sects of former ages.

The Socialist movement was called into life by economic conditions which have sprung up within very recent periods. Its program is an attempted solution of the problems inherent in these conditions.

The cardinal plank of the Socialist platform is the collective ownership of the principal sources and instruments of wealth-production, and there was practically no physical basis and no rational justification for such a program before about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

As an illustration let us take the economic condition of the United States in the early days of the republic. The main industry of the country was agriculture, and land was plentiful and accessible to all. The mechanical arts and crafts were practiced on a small scale, and on the basis of individual effort and use. Such tools as there were, were in the main hand tools, simple and inexpensive. The oldtime mechanic could readily acquire them and ply his trade in his home or small workshop. It was not capital, but skill and knowledge that the worker required. The apprentice or helper was not in a position of permanent dependence upon his employer. He was a pupil learning the trade from the "master," and as soon as he was equipped for the task, he could set up in business as an independent producer. His tool was his own, his skill was his own, and the finished product was his own in the equitable as well as in the legal sense of the term. He relied on his individual efforts for his living. He had the means for earning his living always ready at hand. It is obvious that under such conditions no advantage could be gained from socializing the tool or from national or collective operation of the industries.

What the Machine Has Done

But within the last few generations a silent revolution has taken place in our methods of producing and distributing wealth. The simple tool of the oldtime mechanic has gradually evolved into the modern machine of wonderful complexity and gigantic dimensions, propelled by steam or electricity and oftentimes doing the work of hundreds of human hands. The modest workshop of our grandfathers has grown into the immense modern factory under the roof of which hundreds, sometimes thousands of workers are congregated for joint labor. Mass production, division of labor and specialization of functions have largely superseded individual effort, general efficiency and acquired skill in industry. The impersonal "market" has replaced the "specific customer." Production has become social in character, methods and object.

This economic evolution has brought about a most thorough-going change in the social conditions and relations of the people.

For the first time in history free producers found themselves divorced from the tools of their labor. The modern worker cannot revert to the simple tool of his forefathers. He must have access to the up-to-date plants, machinery and equipment. His entire social usefulness depends on that machinery. Without it he is as without arms—an industrial cripple. But the individual worker cannot own the modern machine, and the workers collectively do not own it. The machines, factories, and plants, the land, mines and railroads—in brief, all the modern sources and instruments of wealth-production are owned and controlled by a class of persons other than the workers.

The Wage-Workers as Tantalus

The most gruesome picture of physical and mental torture ever evolved by the human brain is probably the familiar fable of Tantalus. The victim of divine wrath stands in water up to his chin with the choicest fruit hanging over his head. He is maddened with thirst and hunger. He eagerly bends his parched lips to the cool and sweet water around him and stretches his trembling hand for the luscious fruit temptingly dangling before his eyes. But the water always recedes, the fruit always retreats, and Tantalus is left to starve amid plenty.

The morbid imagination of Greek antiquity has become a social and economic fact in modern America. Our country abounds with natural wealth. Millions of workers yearn for the necessities of life. The material for the production of these necessities is right around them. They are eager to make their food and clothing with their own toll. They have the requisite skill and ability. But between them and their living stands the modern tool, the key to all wealth, and behind the tool stands the capitalist owner, with power to withhold its use from the people. In normal times about two million workers in this country are denied the right to work, and in times of acute industrial depression the number of "unemployed" mounts to five millions or more. Yet all that time the people need food and

commodities, and are ready to produce them, and all that time the land abounds with raw material waiting for the magic touch of labor to be turned into consumable products. Our economic system condemns the worker to suffering and privation amid wealth and affluence.

With the loss of their tools the workers have lost their economic independence. They work and they live or they die and starve according to the convenience of the powerful tool-owners. The reward of their industry is a mere subsistence wage. The fruits of their labor go largely to the possessor of the "productive capital" as an involuntary tax or license fee.

Two Main Classes

This modern society is split into two principal economic classes; the users of the machinery of production, who do not own it, and the owners, who do not use it; the employers and the employees, the capitalists and the workers, those who derive their income from "profits" and those who depend for their living on "wages." The classes are not fixed by law, but they are determined just as effectively by economic position, and as the modern industrial system is unfolding, they tend to become permanent and even hereditary. A lucky working-man or clerk may still occasionally be lifted into the coveted realms of wealth and power, but the probabilities of such a rise are not much greater than the proverbial chances of each soldier in the Napoleonic army to be advanced to the rank of field marshal. The vast mass of wage-earners are doomed to factory work for life, and their children are predestined factory hands. And similarly capitalism is rapidly becoming a hereditary status. The "self-made man," the pioneer of a new industry, is fast passing away. Modern wealth is largely in the hands of second or third generations. The gay heir who squanders his fortune and is reduced to the original poverty of his grandfathers becomes rarer, as the fortunes of the individual capitalists grow in bulk, and corporate management supersedes individual initiative.

It is not contended that the entire population is definitely divided into the two classes mentioned. There are, of course, the more or less indefinite and undefinable economic groups, generally designated as the "middle classes," with all shades of special interests, but the main factors in modern industrial life are clearly represented by the two most pronounced types of classes—the capitalist and the wage-earner, the latter comprising all grades of hired manual and mental workers.

The Industrial Spear that Knows No Brother

And there is war between and among the classes. War, sometimes overt and violent, sometimes concealed and even unconscious, but war nevertheless. The war is all the more intense and irremediable because it springs not from personal hostility or accidental misunderstanding, but from ever present organic economic antagonism.

There is war between employer and employee.

The employer is in business for profits. Industrial profits come from the work of the hired hand. The smaller the wages, the larger the profits. The employee works for wages. Wages represent the product of his labor after deduction of the employer's profit. The smaller the profit, the larger the wages. The employer must strive to maintain or increase his profits under penalty of industrial extermination. His personal views and feelings cannot alter the situation. The employee must strive to maintain or increase his wages under pain of physical destruction. His personal inclinations do not count. Sometimes this antagonism of interests expresses itself in petty bargaining and compromise haggling, and at other times it assumes the form of violent conflicts; on one hand strikes, boycotts and occasional dynamite explosions, and on the other hand lockouts, black lists, injunctions and jails.

War Between Worker and Worker

Each capitalist controls a share of an industry. The greater the share the larger ordinarily is his profit. His natural desire is to increase his share. He can do that only at the expense of his neighbor. Hence the mad industrial competition, the merciless rivalry for the "market," the mutual underbidding and underselling, the adulteration and falsification of commodities, the senseless speculative enterprises and finally wholesale failure and ruin.

War Between Worker and Worker

Modern machinery, although inherently of untold blessing to mankind, operates as a curse upon the toiler under the prevailing system of individual ownership. It does not lighten the burdens of the worker. It does not reduce his hours of labor—it displaces him from his employment. The marvelous productivity of the machine creates the dread legions of jobless workers, the fierce competition for a chance to work and the consequent lowering of wages below the living standard.

The automatic, almost selfoperating machine makes child and woman labor possible and profitable, and the children and wives of the workers are drafted into the field of industry in competition with their fathers and husbands. The more women and children at work in the factories, the rarer become the opportunities for men to find work and the lower become their wages. Child and woman labor mean lower wages for men. Low wages for men mean more child and woman labor, and so the workers move forever in a vicious circle of misery and privation.

There is war between producer and user.

Business is conducted for profits. The larger the prices of the commodity or the higher the rate of service, the greater ordinarily is the profit of the capitalist. Hence the everlasting quarrels between the seller and the buyer, the landlord and tenant, the carrier and passenger; the aggressive and inexorable "producer" and the pitiable "ultimate consumer."

The individualistic and competitive system of industry is a system of general social warfare, an ugly, brutal fight of all against all. It is a mad, embittered race for wealth or bread without plan or system, without pity or mercy. It has produced the abnormal type of the multi-millionaire with a horde of material wealth vast enough to last thousands of families for many generations to come, and the children of the slums succumbing for lack of the bare necessities of life. It operates through periods of feverish activity during which men and women and even children of tender age are worked to exhaustion, and periods of inactivity and depression during which millions of willing workers are forced into idleness and starvation.

The Competitive System Outlived

The system of competition has not been without merit. It has organized industry, stimulated invention and increased human productivity a hundredfold. It has created vast wealth and evolved higher standards of life. It has broken down the barriers between countries and united all modern nations into one world-wide family of almost identical culture and civilization. It has played a most important and useful part in the history of human growth.

But sharing the fate of all other industrial systems, competition finally reaches a stage when its mission is accomplished and its usefulness is outlived. Competition, which in its youth and vigor is "the life of trade," becomes in old age a plague and a nuisance. In the long run it demoralizes the industrial life of the nation and exhausts and ruins the competitors themselves. At that point competition begins to yield, gradually but surely, to a new industrial form—combination. Then arises the modern business corporations, followed by trade agreements and pools, and finally by the trusts and monopolies. The Trust a Superior Development.

The trusts are not the invention of ingenious financial manipulators, nor are they accidental and preventable evils. They are the inevitable culmination of the process of capitalist development, the mature fruit of the system of industrial individualism. They represent a superior and more efficient method of industrial management than competition, just as the modern machine is a superior and more efficient medium of industrial operation than the antiquated hand-tool.

The trusts are a powerful factor in the industrial life of the nation, and they modify the social conditions of the country both for the better and the worse. As large consolidations of capital operating in unison over the area of an entire industry or a considerable part of it, they tend to eliminate much of the chaos and anarchy of the competitive system. They have the power to regulate the supply of commodities in accord with the demand, to curb waste and overproduction and to diminish the evil of periodical industrial depressions and financial crises.

A Breeder of New Evils

But the beneficial features of the trusts are more than balanced by the new evils which they breed. The trusts, like all other modern industrial institutions, are primarily conducted for the profits of their individual owners and promoters. They are therefore afflicted with all the vices of private capitalist ownership and management, and their tremendous powers intensify the evils. The trusts have developed the art of overcapitalization to a most audacious and alarming extent. Billions of dollars of their watered "securities" are afloat in this country, and the workers pay an annual tribute of hundreds of millions to the holders of this paper in the shape of interest and dividends. It is practically a blanket mortgage which the trusts thus hold on the people of the United States and upon the products of the toil of generations of Americans yet unborn.

The trusts are the most important and sometimes the sole employers of labor in their industries. Hence they have practically absolute power to dictate the terms of employment of their workers. Most trustified industries are characterized by long hours, miserable wages and general ill-treatment of the employees.

The trusts are complete or practical

monopolies also have the power to arbitrarily fix the prices of commodities. In most trustified industries the prices of goods or charges for services have increased enormously, notwithstanding the great economies in production. The trusts are the principal cause of the vexatious new problem familiarly and intimately known as "the high cost of living."

But more baneful even than the economic evils of the trusts are their corrupting effects on the public and political life of the country—their notorious influence on the two dominant political parties, the government, legislatures and judiciary, and their control of the public press. The trusts are a most serious menace to democracy.

Thus capitalist management of the industries, both competitive and trustified, has bred most of the social maladies of our day and generation:

It has divided the people into classes with antagonistic economic interests and has bred class struggles and class hatred.

It has placed inordinate wealth and power in the hands of the few, and has reduced the many to a state of drudgery and poverty.

It has cast out of the active industrial life of the nation millions of willing and able workers and has driven them into shiftlessness, vice and crime.

It has brought uncertainty and misery to all classes of the people, and happiness to none.

Fate of the Small Business Man
The wage-worker is not the only one to suffer from the consequences of capitalist mismanagement.

For the small merchant or manufacturer, placed between the nether millstone of competition with his own kind and the upper millstone of powerful industrial combinations, business is an embittered and pitiful struggle.

He fights hard to maintain his industrial independence, but it is a losing fight against the superior force of irresistible and immutable economic development. His fate is sealed. It is only a question of time when he will find his abiding place in the service of the trust or in the ranks of propertyless wage labor.

The precarious status of the small business man drives his sons and daughters in even greater numbers into the liberal professions. The latter become congested in the extreme, unregulated, uncertain and unremunerative. The professional classes have their armies of unemployed or partly unemployed substantially to the same extent as the wage-workers. The "intellectual proletariat" is not much better situated than the proletariat of the manual variety.

The farmer is dominated, controlled and exploited by the power of capitalism just as much as the other producing classes. By means of mortgages, railroad freight rates, elevator and storage charges and prices of monopolistically produced farm implements and machinery, the capitalists manage to appropriate the lion's share of his labor just as effectively, though not quite as directly, as that of the hired factory hand.

And even the capitalist, the sole beneficiary of the modern industrial system, does not always lead a life of joy, leisure and mental repose. The active capitalist is driven by the system more than he is driving it. He is slave as well as master of his wealth.

Thus our present order breeds social unhappiness and misery, and general discontent and unrest.

The System Not the Individual at Fault

No individual or class of individuals can be held responsible for these conditions. The average capitalist is inherently as good as the average worker. The average worker is by nature no better than the average capitalist. The ills of our society are the direct and inevitable results of a system that allows one group of persons to own the tools which are indispensable to the lives of all persons, and thus makes the few the absolute masters of the many. So long as this system endures, no individual can escape from its tolls.

The industrial juggernaut places each man in his position and assigns to him his place. He tells or he loafs, he robs or is robbed according to his part in the general industrial scheme. Moral sorrows and abstract social ethics are helpless against this situation, and the political reformers who attempt to remove the effects of the baneful system without grasping its substance or attacking its foundation are ludicrously ineffective. The evil outgrowths of the capitalist system can only be cured by the removal of its main sources and cause—the private ownership of the social tools of wealth-production.

Socialism proposes to accomplish this by the transfer of the sources and instruments of wealth-production from the individual capitalists to the nation as such to be owned and operated collectively by the people for their common use and benefit.

The management of industries, as a social function, upon a rational and scientific basis is alone capable of doing away with the two greatest scourges of modern civilization—class war in the recorded history of the human and poverty.

Class divisions have always existed since man first appeared on earth, and it has been left to the capitalist system of production to evolve a new form of economic classes based on the relation to the ownership of the tools of production. Not "Class Hatred" But "No Classes!" The Socialists do not exult in the existence of classes and class struggles, and do not "preach" class hatred.

They merely point out the obvious fact of economic classes and class antagonism. It is no more reasonable to charge the "Socialist agitator" with fomenting class wars than it would be to hold the meteorologist responsible for storms. As a matter of fact, the Socialist movement is the only organized force in modern society which consciously seeks to abolish all class divisions and class struggles.

Poverty as such is, of course, also not a new and specifically capitalistic phenomenon. The poor have always been with us. But the poverty of former eras was a necessary evil due to the simple fact that man had not yet learned to produce a sufficient supply of necessities by means of proper tools. Modern poverty is entirely artificial and wholly unnecessary.

The marvelous growth of the productivity of labor within the last generations has enabled mankind for the first time in history to produce enough to satisfy all reasonable needs of all reasonable human beings. The mass-poverty of today is due solely to irrational and faulty industrial organization.

The Socialist program thus offers a solution of all the vital social problems of our time—The Metropolitan Magazine.

THREE SLAVES

From our office window we sometimes see some strange sights, and some sights that are not strange, because they are familiar, but are nevertheless a constant source of wonder. Three slaves stopped outside the window. Two were well fed, sleek and glossy, with good clothes. They looked, and doubtless felt, contented and happy. From all appearances they had a good many reasons for feeling good. They were in fine physical condition, not too fat, and had all the appearance of never being overworked. In fact, they were resting when they attracted our optic. The third slave was of a different type. He did not look either well fed, sleek or glossy. He wore a battered felt hat that had apparently seen several years' service, a soiled blue shirt and disreputable overalls. If he was happy, he successfully concealed the fact. He looked dispirited, overworked and lacking vitality. He was listless, while his companion slaves were full of life and vigor, and seemingly anxious to be moving again. Whether he was contented or not with his lot it was impossible to judge. From previous experience with the type, we should be probably right in assuming that he was not contented. If he was, he could show no evidence in justification for it, as could the other two. If physical well-being produces content, then we should expect this specimen to be an uncompromising revolutionist, but he did not look as if he had a kick in him. He was a teamster, a two-legged slave, and his companions were his team, four-legged slaves. His master had money invested in the bodies of his companions, and it would cost him probably \$1,500 to \$2,000 to replace them if they were injured or their health suffered. Not so with the human slave. He was so cheap that his master did not care what happened to him—whether he was well fed or not, how he was dressed, how he felt or looked. If he got sick he called in no doctor, but a man to take his place, and carry on the work without a hitch. In spite of all this, the two-legged slave considers his quadrupedal companions his inferiors in the animal kingdom! He is the lord of creation. Yes, sir! A free born Britisher or a star-spangled Yankee, who deeply loves the liberty his forefathers fought for, and gained at the expense of their blood and treasure. He is no slave. No, sir. One is forcibly reminded of Paul Lafargue's satirical recommendation, that the modern worker should discard the worn-out motto—"the rights of man"—and inscribe on his banner the revolutionary watchword, "The rights of the horse."—B. C. Federationist.

A PUZZLE

Regina having been denounced recently on account of alleged immorality, the pulpit may be tempted to describe the hurricane as a vengeance of God. Before doing so, it would be wise to reflect that the chief bulwarks damaged were three churches, a paragon, a public library, and a Y. W. C. A.—Toronto Star.

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C. M. O'BRIEN, M.P.P., GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ARREST

About six years ago Comrade Clamroth, the veteran "Appeal to Reason" peddler, was arrested for trying to speak on the streets of Calgary. Next morning he was turned loose with orders to leave town. On another occasion he was arrested for the same offence. Jno. Harrison and another Old Country comrade got him out. About three years ago Comrade Alix Susnar was arrested, he was speaking the Ukrainian language. We were addressing a meeting on the opposite corner at the same time, but we were not arrested. We spoke there again the next night and many times since, when it suited us. Two or three hundred slaves joined us in protest against Comrade Susnar's arrest, and we bailed him out. The police magistrate gave the decision against us. We appealed to the higher court and won the case. The city has grown; so we moved to Third St. east, where there is very little traffic. On July 15th, 1912, at about 8 p.m., Comrade Berg started to speak. It was cold and dull, with a few drops of rain that felt like saw. Some comrades thought we could not get an audience. He spoke for about ten minutes, when I started in. After speaking about 10 minutes (we then had an audience of about 50) Sergeant McLeod ordered me to move, saying: "You cannot hold such a meeting on the streets of Calgary." I said we often held our meetings on these streets, and that there are others who hold public meetings on these streets, why then should we be discriminated against? He ordered me to move and walked away. For about six years I have been speaking for the have had considerable experience with the police. Many a time I have been ordered to move, but I have only done so on two occasions: once at Brandon, Manitoba, because the comrades urged me to do so; and once at Fredrickton, N.B., on a Sunday evening, because I had my dates made ahead. On every other occasion when the police went for orders they found that I had exceeded their authority, and I supposed that is what would happen to Sergeant McLeod. Anyhow, I expected he would at least give me one more chance. I told the audience what he said. I told them that this policeman is not a millionaire, he is a member of our class—a proletarian—propertyless human animal—he does not own the coat on his back, nor the buttons on the coat; perhaps he is obeying orders, perhaps exceeding his authority. If it was the former I will move, for then he has the power of the state behind him. In about ten minutes the audience had numbered about 150. Another policeman informed me that I was under arrest and that he had orders to take me to the station. I went with him. By the time we got to the station a very large crowd was shouting shame to the police. A number of comrades ready to give ball got into the station before the door was locked. One of the indignat crowd was arrested, chucked into the place where I was emptying my pockets, handled very roughly and spoken to in a very insulting manner. The police searched him and then said to him "Search this truck into your pockets and get to Hell out of here." About this time Sergeant McLeod said to me: "If you had taken my advice you would not be here." I replied as I did on the street. Then a plain clothes detective, who was listening at the street meeting, said: "None but religious folks and those with permits are allowed to speak on the streets." The sergeant then said: "Come with me to the cell." I asked if I might have a receipt for what had been taken from me and the policeman who took my belongings, and the sergeant, both said: "You are not entitled to a receipt." At that moment the sergeant grabbed my coat collar at the back of my neck, pulled me towards him, which took me off my balance, and then he threw me against the policeman who had arrested me. He did not offer to handle me, but kept his balance and enabled me to get mine. Then this detective grabbed me and gave me the most awful chucking I ever had. Will being pulled about my hand came in contact with a desk. I grabbed it. The sergeant grabbed my arm twisted it behind my back and caught me by the coat collar at the back of my neck. All this time I was repeating "I don't want to re-

turn." Though they were trying to make me do so. Had I resisted, no doubt they would have pounded me plenty. Then the Sergeant hit me twice with his fist on the back of my head, which dazed me each time. I would have fallen on my face on the cement floor, but for him holding me by the coat collar. He chucked me from one room to another, saying: "We know you; we have your record." Finally he threw me into a cell. "Try that and see how you like it," he roared in a manner that you would not address a tramp dog. The cell just contained an iron bunk, no mattress, and a part of a bologna sausage in the corner. The comrades, who were waiting in the public corridor for a chance to bail me out, heard the policeman handling me, so Comrade McCusker opened the door and walked in. A policeman grabbed hold of him, placed him under arrest and took him to a cell. While the door was open the other comrades saw the policeman pulling me about. Other policemen rushed the rest of the comrades out of the public corridor and locked the station doors. It was midnight before my comrades could bring sufficient pressure to induce them to accept my bail. About four thousand slaves gathered around the station. They hissed the police and cheered O'Brien and Socialism.

Half-an-hour before the court met next day they said, in answer to a phone message from our lawyer, that as yet no charge had been laid against us. When we appeared we were charged with being vagrants. When arrested Comrade McClucky had a few dollars in cash and a bank book showing about five hundred dollars to his credit. I had over one hundred dollars in cash. But the Vagrancy Law is a blanket that justifies the arrest of any citizen at any time and under almost any circumstances. Particularly is it applicable to members of our class. For the benefit of the readers of the District Ledger the following is the Vagrancy Act of the criminal code:

238.—VAGRANCY DEFINED.

Every one who is a loose, idle, or disorderly person or vagrant who—

(a) Not having any visible means of subsistence—was found wandering abroad or lodging in any barn or outhouse, or in any deserted or unoccupied building, or in any cart or wagon, or in any railway carriage or freight car, or in any railway building and under almost any circumstances. Particularly is it applicable to members of our class. For the benefit of the readers of the District Ledger the following is the Vagrancy Act of the criminal code:

(b) Being able to work and thereby or by other means to maintain himself and family, willfully refuses or neglects to do so.

(c) Openly exposes or exhibits in any street, road, highway or public place, any indecent exhibition.

(d) Without a certificate signed within six months, by a priest, clergyman, or minister of the Gospel, or two justices, residing in the municipality where the alms are being asked, that he or she is a deserving object of charity, wanders about and begs, or goes about from door to door, or places himself or herself in any street, highway, passage or public place to beg or receive alms.

(e) Loiters in any street, road, highway or public place, and obstructs passengers by standing across the footpath, or by using insulting language, or in any other way.

(f) Causes a disturbance in or near any street, road, highway or public place by screaming, swearing or singing, or by being drunk or by impeding or incommoding peaceable passengers.

(This is the clause under which we were charged, and readers of the Ledger will readily recognize the "breadness" of same and the unlimited power it confers on the police.)

(g) Discharging firearms, or by riotous or disorderly conduct in any street or highway, wantonly disturbs the peace and quiet of the inmates of any dwelling house near any such street or highway.

(h) Tears down or defaces signs, breaks windows, or doors, or door plates, or the walls of houses, roads or gardens, or destroys fences.

(i) Being a common prostitute or night walker, wanders in the fields, public streets or highways, lanes or places of public meeting or gathering of people, and does not give a satisfactory account of herself.

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(j) Is a keeper or inmate of a disorderly house, a bawdy-house, or house of ill-fame, or house for the resort of prostitutes.

(k) Is in the habit of frequenting such houses and does not give a satisfactory account of himself or herself; or

(l) Having no peaceable profession or calling to maintain himself by the most part, supports himself by gaming or crime, or by the avails of prostitution. 55-56 V. c. 29, s. 207; 63-64 V. c. 46, s. 3.

239.—VAGRANCY, PUNISHMENT OF.

Every loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months, or to both: Provided that no aged or infirm person shall be convicted for any reason within paragraph (a) of the last preceding section, as a loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant in the county of which he has for the two years immediately preceding been a resident. 55-56 V. c. 29, s. 208; 57-58 V. c. 57, s. 1; 63-64 V. c. 46, s. 3.

Fortunately the following high court decisions used in the Susnar Case, and the Susnar Case itself (upon which our defence was laid) are still considered authoritative interpretations of the act:

KING vs. SUSNAR

This is an appeal made from a conviction made by the Police Magistrate of the City of Calgary, upon an information laid under Section 238 a. (e) of the Criminal Code. Although the evidence, as to the obstruction of passengers on the evening of the 7th of September last on the street in question was of a contradictory nature, it was of the opinion that the street was blocked by the assemblage to such an extent as to at least slightly incommodate persons using the street, and that such assemblage was caused by the acts of the accused, but such obstruction was not serious or accompanied with any disturbance.

The evidence also developed the fact that the accused was a person of good character and position in the community, and in fact occupied an official position as organizer of certain branch of labor and engaged in regular employment.

An Ontario case was cited in which it has been held that a person cannot be convicted of being a vagrant under the Vagrant Act, 32-33 Vic. ch. 28, unless he has acquired in some degree a character which brings him within it. In this instance the accused cannot be said to have in any way acquired such a reputation or character.

In the case of the King vs. Kneeland, the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, on a case reserved, held that Article 207 (now Section 238) of the Criminal Code is applicable only to loose, idle and disorderly persons and does not apply to persons of good character.

Under the evidence in this case and the authorities I have come to the conclusion that the conviction must be quashed. No order as to costs.

(Signed) C. R. MITCHELL,
J. D. C.

Oct. 30, 1908.

In the courtroom there was about four feet between my face and Sergeant McLeod's. He is like a cayuse—you cannot catch him looking at you. But as I looked him in the face, he was kissing the Bible and swore that when he ordered me to move, the street was blocked so that no one could possibly get through; that he did not know who I was; that he had never heard of me before; that he did not hit me, etc. We did not give any evidence, the magistrate dismissing us, and we spoke in the same place that evening.

The jail was so full that they had them sleeping two in a cell, one in the iron bunk and one on the cement floor, and in some cases two on top of the cell.—C. M. O'Brien.

STRIKES IN JAPAN
HAVING GOOD EFFECTS

The big strike of the Tokio tramway employees early in January was followed by the trouble in Kioto and more recently by the strike of steamship stokers, says the Japan Chronicle of Kioto. The opinion is now being expressed that the frequent outbreak of such disturbances cannot be left unchecked, and the government is said to have decided to exercise strict control for the prevention of such disturbances in accordance with the police-law for the preservation of peace.

At the same time the government will propose inserting in the factory law provisions relating to protection of laborers, with a view to preventing any outbreak of "dangerous thoughts." The proposed new provision, it is said, will compel large manufacturing companies to distribute a certain percentage of their profits amongst their employees, in addition to their regular wages.

This money, however, will not be paid to men, but will be held by their employers, and when men go on strike "without due cause" this money will be retained. In this way, it is reported, the government proposes to conciliate capital and labor and so preserve public security and avoid serious labor disturbances.

MUST BE FINE SPORT

One of the greatest joys of fashionable London is, so we are told, to sit in a restaurant window and watch the day dawn over the parks with your mouth full of ham and eggs and a tall glass of lager beer at your elbow. Does anybody doubt it?—Calgary Herald.

WHAT ARE WAGES?—DO I GET WHAT I EARN?

If several workmen were to be asked: "How much wages do you get?" One would reply, "I get a dollar a day from my employer"; another, "I get two dollars a day"; and so on.

According to the different branches of industry in which they are employed, they would mention different sums of money that they received from their respective employers for the completion of a certain task; for example, for weaving a yard of linen or for setting a page of type.

Despite the variety of their statements they would all agree upon one point: that wages are the amount of money which the capitalist pays for a certain period of work or for a certain amount of work.

Consequently it appears that the capitalist buys their labor with money and that for money they sell him their labor. But this is merely an illusion.

What they actually sell to the capitalist for money is their labor power.

This labor power the capitalist buys for a day, a week, a month, etc. And after he has bought it, he uses it up by letting the worker labor during the stipulated time.

With the same amount of money with which the capitalist has bought their labor power, for example, with two dollars, he could have bought a certain amount of sugar or of any other commodity.

The two dollars with which he bought twenty pounds of sugar is the price of twenty pounds of sugar. The two dollars with which he bought twelve hours' use of the labor power, is the price of twelve hours' labor.

Labor power, then, is a commodity, no more, no less so than is the sugar. The first is measured by the clock, the other by the scales.

Their commodity, labor power, the workers exchange for the commodity of the capitalist, for money, and, moreover, this exchange takes place at a certain rate. So much money for so long a use of labor power.

For twelve hours' weaving, two dollars.

And these two dollars, do they not represent all the other commodities which I can buy for two dollars?

Therefore, actually, the worker has exchanged his commodity, labor power, for commodities of all kinds, and moreover, at a certain rate.

By giving his two dollars, the capitalist has given him so much meat, so much clothing, so much wood, light, etc., in exchange for his days' work. The two dollars, therefore, expresses the relation in which labor power is exchanged for other commodities, the exchange value of labor power.

The exchange value of a commodity estimated in money is called its price. Wages, therefore, are only a special name for the price of labor power, and are usually called the price of works; it is the special name for the price of this peculiar commodity, which has no other repository than human flesh and blood.

STARVATION IN AMERICA

In the United States malnutrition proves decidedly a problem, an issue springing at once into leading importance. It appears in 10 per cent of our school children. Next to eye strain and bad teeth, malnutrition is the physical defect which constitutes our children's most serious handicap. This a percentage of one-tenth of the total school population is no mere arbitrary figure. It comes as a result of studies conducted in ten typical American cities, including New York.

Technically, malnutrition is the condition arising when, for any reason, the body's tissues are not receiving enough nourishment, first, to supply the energy needed, and, second, to supply the materials of which the tissues are built.

Two forms of malnutrition are generally found. One is where the child is strong enough, so far as normal amount of tissue goes, but is deficient in energy. The other is where there is an actual lack of tissue—where the child that is being stunted does not come up to the normal standard of its age and race; for it must always be remembered that the heredity which is confirmed into racial characteristics constitute a factor of prime importance in judging the development of the young.

Here we have the whole problem set before us: American conditions of malnutrition among the school children corresponds closely to European; disease and deformity are frequent consequences; deaths are numerous prior to school age; a vast, if uncharted, roster of minor malnutrition surround the conspicuous school cases reported with a heavy, steady drain by death upon the young; a grave and steady impairment physically and mentally of at least 10 per cent of the survivors.

The honest, plain truth is that people don't get enough to eat. They may get enough in point of bulk, but not enough in point of food values. Dr. Robert Colt Chapin, of the Russell Sage Foundation, in his "Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York city," took 1,200 families and chose 100 as typical, with average incomes; with average number of children, three, and average family, five. Amount of food consumed was kept account of, day by day; reports were given to the nutrition laboratory at Yale; the foods were regularly analyzed for their food values. Result, when compared with the American standard, the Atwater standard, showed that the large majority of them were not getting enough to eat.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WAGES MUST GO UP, SAYS HANKINS.

Clark College Instructor Declares Present Scale is not Sufficient for Workers

Prof. Frank Hankins, of the department of sociology and economics in Clark College, Worcester, recently made an address in his home city that is of interest to workers, and it should be of interest to employers if they had an eye to the future, instead of looking everlastingly to the dividends for the next quarter.

He said that even \$15 a week is too small a wage for a man with a family, as we already knew, and that there are two standards of living, one of bare-existence, one of efficiency. He favors looking to the latter, but says it may not be attained if the wage is insufficient.

Among other things Prof. Hankins said:

"A man with a family of three children, or even two, cannot decently provide for them on a minimum wage of \$15 a week and lay aside for a rainy day. The wage standard in the United States is rapidly becoming a single-man standard.

"The low rate of wages, especially in the textile centers, is one of the real reasons for so much immorality. To overcome this our educational system must be reorganized so it will contribute vastly more to the equipment of the children of the poor. The tariff must be revised to take out of its greatest inequities; immigration must be controlled in the interest of wage earners already in this country, rather than leave it uncontrolled in the interests of those who continually demand cheap labor and in many cases import it against the law.

"Throughout the ranks of labor in our large industries, especially those employing the greatest number of workers, the annual earnings are uniformly lower than the amount deemed necessary by scientific investigators to maintain as a minimum American standard of living.

"It is a matter of wonder that so many workers are living on their small earnings. We know that many of the laborers manage to make both ends meet in the majority of cases, a fact which is mostly to their credit. But the fact that should concern us the most is that it is highly probable that the income of wages of the working classes are not large enough in most cases to afford the necessary amount of house room, wholesome food, fresh air and sunlight, recreation and intellectual pleasure to make them real American citizens.

"It is not simply a problem of whether they are getting enough to keep body and soul together, but it is a question of the widest significance for our social policy, and for the future welfare of our American institutions, and that we cannot afford in this country to allow the development of a great mass of misery and ignorance at the bottom of our society which will not only blacken our civilization, but actually endanger our institutions.

"Child labor, the employment of women, workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, social insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age, better housing, vocational training and guidance, the conservation of life and the equalization of its opportunities are matters in the solution of this great question of which we may all co-operate.

"The minimum wage of \$15 a week is far from anything like a decent subsistence standard, and is not expected to cover all the items that would raise the efficiency of the workers to a maximum. There are two standards of living. One is the subsistence and the other the efficiency standard, the minimum being the former and including only that amount and variety of food, air, sunlight and recreation necessary to enable the worker to continue at his labor more or less regularly.

"It does not include for the worker those added amounts of food and recreation that lend zest and enjoyment to life and raise life's level from dumb brute existence to human civilized living, nor does it include for his family as much food, air and sunlight as they would profit by."

RAILROADS AND FOREST FIRES.

Railroad companies operating in the province of Alberta are held liable for every forest fire starting within 300 yards of their right-of-way and in the event of it getting beyond control their men must fight it for at least 10 miles, being also responsible for the cost of the work and the resultant damage to public or private property. The foregoing embodied in an order issued by Clive Leavett, chief fire inspector for the board of railway commissioners effective on the Canadian Pacific line July 5, and on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern lines, July 15th.

The railways are ordered to patrol the fire districts regularly, going over the road from two to four times daily, the men being employed by the companies. The department of the Interior has appointed an inspector, whose duties it is to see that the work is carried on properly. Velocipedes will be used in the northern districts of the province, the fire rangers going over their patrols 30 minutes after the passing of each train. A hundred men will be required to do the work.

The companies have also been advised to instruct passengers to assist in the work of minimizing the danger from forest fires by refraining from throwing lighted cigars or cigarettes from trains.

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription \$1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Address all communications to The District Ledger. H. P. NERWICH, Editor. Post Office Box No. 380 Telephone No. 48.



ELSEWHERE we print an account of a lecture by a Worcester, Mass., professor of economics and sociology on the question that is the subject of more discussion and misgiving than any other that has appeared for solution in the lifetime of this generation—the relation of the high cost of living to the social unrest. As is usual with those who cannot see that the present system of society is not an eternal one, that present social institutions are in process of transformation and change, that nothing in nature is static but the principle of growth and change, he takes the metaphysical attitude that the present order is not subject to the influence of forces of which it is at the same time the product and the cause—the unending inter-relation of cause and effect is either ignored or unknown by the learned professor. He speaks as one whose interests are bound up with the continuation of the present system, and points out the dangerous conditions that are arising to threaten the stability of existing institutions, and what he is pleased to term "civilization." As a watchdog of capitalist interests he is concerned more about the "efficiency" of the wealth producer being adversely affected by the increased cost of living than by anything else.

The remedies that he proposes to offset the development of "a great mass of misery and ignorance at the bottom of our society which will not only blacken our civilization, but actually endanger our institutions" are in a large measure identical with those of the Socialists Party of the U. S. and the Social Democratic Party of Canada for the opposite purpose of undermining the present system of class society, and abolishing the institutions that the professor wishes to see preserved. The advocacy of reform cannot be objectionable to the capitalist class, which has endowed the Clarke University and many others, or the professor would soon find his occupation gone. One single instance has yet to be produced of one of these gentlemen being fired for advocating anything but that which would tend to the consolidation and perpetuation of the power of his paymasters. Fashionable society flocks to hear itself denounced by a Vaughan—and pays him well for giving it thrills. There are many of the instructors in universities who go a great deal farther in their advocacy of reform than the one in question, and they are still retained on the pay roll of the most class-conscious section of society, which should be enough to convince the most obtuse that their (the capitalists') interests are in no wise threatened, but rather conserved by such a line of education.

All that the ruling class has to fear from a discussion of social conditions is the truth—and the truth is not served by those who advocate the possibility of ameliorating conditions for the working class by means of reform.

The fact that the dangerous "mass of ignorance and misery" is due to the enslavement and exploitation of labor, and that the former is the product of, and automatically increases with, the development of the latter, is the truth for utterance of which many of the world's most talented educators have been relegated to obscurity by the interests that control the dissemination of learning in the institutions.

The job of solving the problem of the high cost of living and the social unrest is one for revolutionists, not for reformers. It entails the overthrow of the present system of commodity production, and the substitution of production for use instead of for profit. It is not the "robbery" of the consumer that is to be abolished, but the actual robbery of the producer at the point of production that is the crux of the whole matter. Social reformers and "socialistic" reformers can line up on any proposition under the sun but this which is a task wholly outside their ability and vision. To use their own words, "It is not practical politics" for them. A brief glance at the economic laws, the operation of which is alone responsible for the present high prices, will make this clear. A little consideration will convince the investigator who has no axe to grind or special interests to serve, and who merely wants to ascertain the truth, that the one and only quality common to all commodities is that they are the product of human labor. Articles the most diverse in appearance, in shape, material, utility and value have that common characteristic. It is the only ingredient, being common to all, by which they can be compared, for the purposes of valuation and exchange. It is the source of all value, and the widely varying values of the mass of commodities offered for sale on the daily market is but an expression of that fact. A box of oranges and a type-writer are very dissimilar, both in appearance and utility, yet they both have exchange value, which, expressed in money, is called price. That the price differs is based on the fact that they contain differing amounts of that common value-increasing substance, human labor, measured in the labor time necessary under the normal conditions of production, in the respective industries, to produce them. The operations of the law of supply and demand, which result in fluctuations in the price of one or the other, are but a regulating factor of price, and leave the respective values of the two commodities untouched. Over a long period of time they would cancel each other, and the average price of any commodity over an extended period will be found to coincide with the price that correctly interprets its cost of production being ex-

change, and commodities exchanging on the basis of the socially necessary time incorporated in their production, it follows that no one is going to part with his commodity for one that possesses less of that labor time than is contained in the one he has for sale—if he can help it. Neither does he. In the world of commerce equivalent is exchanged for equivalent. (We are talking of the average, normal method of exchange, by the study of which alone can the laws that govern be determined.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE year 1912 will be noted for its upheavals in the industrial field, and all those interested in the human welfare cannot view those disturbances with anything but feelings of gratification, albeit mixed with sorrow, that the producer is beginning to realize his hopeless position in present day society. It is, indeed, a blot on modern day civilization that so much suffering must be entailed, but then in every revolution there must be martyrs. The struggle has now begun in earnest, suffering humanity can stand it no longer, and where there is a beginning there must be an end. That is now in sight, and whilst much has yet to be done to reach the desired goal, the signs of the times all point to a glorious victory for the masses, and the abolition of the present rotten system. With this awakening in practically every part of the world united and concerted political action will bring about the desired result. The workers have been fooled long enough, the day of reckoning is at hand.

The slaughter of the innocents at Paint Creek, W. Virginia, is one of those little incidents which proves the value of organization, and incidentally and unintentionally is the means of swelling the ranks of the adherents of Socialist principles. As is well known, W. Virginia has vast coal areas, the majority of the slaves employed there being non-unionists. In this particular part of "Free" America the men are less to blame, perhaps, than the coal barons. Any organizer coming amongst their has a hard time. The men who are working at a starvation wage are so cowed that they are afraid to be seen conversing with the organizer. That fear has been instilled into them by their masters, who make short shift of any sympathizer with union. The miners at Paint Creek receive the princely sum of \$2.00 a day, whilst a trapper's pay is 80c. How it is possible to subsist on 80c a day is hard to conceive, but evidently they do manage to keep body and soul together. When the rest of the members of the U. M. W. of A. went out on strike in April of this year, the Paint Creek miners followed suit, and they have been out ever since. At the Cleveland Conference between the men and the operators the West Virginia mine magnates withdrew and would have nothing to do with any increase in wages. The men were given a 20 per cent increase, and the poor fellows in West Virginia begged for but half of the advance the others received, but their masters, being evidently of the same ilk as Lord Devonport, were determined "to rub their faces in the mud." The men were, and are, equally as determined, and the struggle is still dragging on, and has culminated in bloodshed. The "inevitable" call for the militia was made in addition to which the detective agencies, who are hired by the company, are inciting their strike-breakers, of whom there are but a handful, to murder. During the strike two seabs were indicted for murder, but released on suspended sentence, whilst two of the strikers are lingering in jail without a charge being preferred against them. Such are the methods adopted, and the justice meted out by a government who were elected by the very self-same people who today they are shooting down. As evidence of the government's good faith—to the capitalists—a gatling gun is always kept at Paint Creek in readiness to be turned on the strikers at the first pretext. The governor was repeatedly asked to have that instrument of slaughter removed, the men preferring the militia to keep a watchful eye over them, but this request has never been heeded. In West Virginia both operator and government are more than is perhaps the case elsewhere, brutally opposed to the worker, whom they need so much. Legislation is at all times directed against them, without even throwing sand in their eyes. Their antagonism is open and, no doubt, they flatter themselves on being "above-board."

The present trouble is today more keen than it has ever been there before. The militia are showing no mercy, and in addition to killing the men are abusing the women, who are fleeing to safer parts. But little better can be expected from the man who sells his self respect and manhood, and whose ambition in life is to show his heroism and bravery by slaughtering his fellow proletarians. In a state where his dastardly acts receive full freedom, his base nature, of course, is given full play.

The Privy Council has this week decided that the Canadian Federal Parliament has no right to meddle with the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec. This was brought about by what is known as the No-Femore Decree of the Roman Catholic Church, which puts a ban on intermarriage and does not recognize such unless solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest. A test case was made, and whilst the church's contention was not upheld by the Supreme Court it was nevertheless considered by some that there should be a uniform marriage law for the whole of Canada. The Lancaster Bill was then brought before the House of Commons, which had such for its aim and object, and making in marriage purely a civil affair. The bill was held to be ultra vires by some parliamentarians on the ground that according to the North America Act which ceded Canada to Great Britain, the church had the right to regulate the marriage law in the Province of Quebec. The case was taken to the Privy Council for an expression of opinion, and that body declared the Lancaster Bill ultra vires. It would appear that nothing further can be done in the matter until the B.N.A. Act is amended, if possible.

NEWSPAPER MEN MEET

Annual Convention of the Alberta and Eastern B.C. Press Association Notable Success Nelson Citizens Give Delegates Hospitable Reception

Delegates representing newspapers in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia assembled in Nelson on Thursday last to participate in the 8th annual convention of their press association. Some fifty-two members were present and one and all are enthusiastic over what has been accomplished and the pleasurable time accorded them by their hosts—the Nelson citizens. A more charming spot could not have been chosen, and those who have never been so far west before have now a broader and better view of East Kootenay, its vast resources, its beauty and the great possibilities in store for the District. In addition to all this it gives one a better appreciation of his craft, and of his fellow-workers in the same field. Politicians were entirely forgotten, and editors who undid their ordinary occupations are staunch Conservatives, Liberals or Socialists, had no bones to pick with one another on this auspicious occasion. Such meetings must bear good results for coming in contact with one's "esteemed contemporaries," we begin to realize that after all we may all be sincere in our political convictions.

Calgary, Edmonton and smaller Alberta towns were well represented, and Eastern B.C. had delegates from Cranbrook, Creston, Kaslo, Golden, Nelson, Grand Forks, and Fernie. At Creston, W. Garland Foster, president of the Nelson Press Club and managing editor of the Nelson Daily News, met the delegates and from that moment until their departure for home he was a most congenial and hospitable host. At Balfour, Mr. Currie, Nelson's Publicity Commissioner and secretary of the local Press Club, boarded the steamer, and he too made it his business to give the visitors a good time.

Proceedings opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Annable at the City Hall. After that President Deane gave a brief resume of the Association's work during the year, and he was followed by D. H. Elton, the popular secretary. After this a general discussion ensued at which printers' costs predominated. Various committees having been elected, the choice of officers for the forthcoming year was proceeded with, which resulted as follows:

President, M. R. Jennings, Edmonton; First Vice-President, George Gordon, Ponoka; Second Vice-President, W. G. Foster, Nelson; Third Vice-President, S. R. Hodson, Okotoks; Sec. Treas., C. F. Hayes, Edmonton; Executive Committee, J. H. Woods, Calgary; A. G. Terrill, Medicine Hat, P. W. Galbraith, Red Deer; Vernon Chapman, Golden; Chas. Hayden, Calgary.

On the session adjourning, the delegates wended their way to the Nelson News, whose plant and building they inspected and greatly admired. The next morning John Imrie, Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, gave a lucid, able and interesting exposition of printers' cost system. Luncheon was partaken of at the Strathcona Hotel, the guests of the Canadian Club, at which Mr. Buchanan, M.P., delivered an exceedingly brilliant address on "Newspaper work." Justice having been done to the luncheon, a trip was taken to the Power House, some twelve miles distant from the city, and then on to Bonington Falls, where fishing and afternoon tea were indulged in, the hosts being Creel Lodge. In the evening the Nelson Boat Club, entertained the visitors to a smoker at the Club House, but previous to this the delegates went into a short session. The smoker was an enjoyable one, at which laudatory and complimentary expressions were made.

The following morning at 9 o'clock the visitors, and many invited guests, boarded the good ship "Moylo," which was at the disposal of the guests for the day. A lengthy session was held during the morning, and at one o'clock went ashore at Kaslo, where the Board of Trade tendered the pressmen and other visitors a luncheon at the King George Hotel. After visiting the fruit farms, or going out in launches on the lake, the ship started on its way to Blonnel, where Mr. Fowler, the genial superintendent, took the visitors through the Blue Bell Mine, the oldest in the country. At eight o'clock in-lanour was reached, and the delegates went into final session at the beautiful Kootenay Lake Hotel, a C. P. R. tourist hotel. The convention finished up with an elaborate banquet at the hotel at which the opportunity was taken of making a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Imrie. Many of the delegates returned to Nelson about 2 a.m., and took the round about way, via Revelstoke, to their homes in Calgary, Edmonton and other points in Alberta, whilst those along the Pass stayed over at the Hotel and took the boat the following morning en route for home.

That the convention will bear good fruit there can be no gainsaying. An important step taken was the affiliation with the Canadian Press Association, whilst the findings of the committees on printers' costs, advertising rates and subscription rates will tend much to systematize and make a standard scale in the printing and publishing lines.

Our Letter Box

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—It would be a favor to me and to the public at large if you would insert this in your labor paper so that all will see it.

It is known by trappers and hunters that certain men go into the woods and hills during the hunting season to hunt. It would be more to their credit if they would do more hunting and less destroying of food caches, trappers bait and traps. Surely these men must understand why these caches are made. It is usual for prospectors and trappers, when going out of town, packing a load from 100 to 150 lbs., to distribute the load at different points as a reserve. Surely any man of sound mind will understand what position a man would be in who had run short of food, and upon going to one of his caches finds flour, beans, coffee, salt and sugar one conglomeration, and unfit to eat; and this far away from any town or habitation in a trackless waste. I will give your readers an instance which happened a Michel a short time ago to a friend of mine who had a small shack here with a supply of food in it. My friend left to go his rounds, and on returning he found the door open and all his food destroyed. That is how these brainless idiots serve the pioneers of civilization. These pioneers are at all times pleased to see visitors, extending the hand of comradeship; giving the best they have from their scanty store, and yet a band of louts will go out thinking how cute they are destroying all they can lay their hands on.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would like to give these polecats a little warning: "Self preservation is the first law of nature." Let them study that last sentence.

Thanking you, I am, dear sir, Yours etc., WANDERLUST.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO.

The net loss from all sources of the operations of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company for the year 1911 was \$200,654.

The coal mined during the time the mines were in operation—and there was a strike during the greater part of the year—amounted to 359,456 tons, as compared with 1,209,762 tons the previous year. The coke produced during the same period was 60,669 tons, which compares with 191,498 tons in 1910.

The amount spent on improvements during the year was \$22,122. Development work was carried on during the strike, and the amount charged to this account, during the year was \$11,573.—The Week.

A Woman of Few Words

Mrs. Harry E. Bye, Main Street North, Mount Forest, Ont., writes:—"Your remedy for kidney, bladder and stomach trouble has given me great relief. Have taken three boxes and now feel like living and better than I have felt for years and I give your FIG PILLS all the praise, for they are the best I have ever tried."

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.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the reproductive portion of the female system. Give all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at 1/6 a box, or three for 1/2. Mailed to any address. The Beechell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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H. A. WILKES, Proprietor PELLAT AVE. . . . FERNIE.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION AUG. 10th to 17th, 1912 FERNIE to VANCOUVER AND RETURN \$24.80 DATE OF SALE AUG. 8th to 15th Return Limit, August 21st, 1912 J. S. Thompson, Agt. P.O. Box 305. Tel. 161 GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY



Investigator—"But surely your children are already old enough to work?" Coal Miner's Wife—"No; their faces deceive you. They have already worked enough to become old."

TO CURB LORD DEVONPORT

The announcement by Mr. Lloyd George of the intention of the British Government to introduce a Labor Disputes Bill is the reply to Lord Devonport's high-handed conduct as head of the Port of London Authority. The refusal of Lord Devonport to be guided by the counsels of the Cabinet—to whom he owes his present position—and his callous indifference to the suffering among the starving women and children of the strikers have aroused a storm of public disapproval. The King and Queen recently cancelled their state visit to the East End in connection with a function at which Lord Devonport would have figured; and in various ways he has been ostracized as a result of his autocratic administration of a great public department from which he draws considerably more than a living wage. This first Baron of his line takes his title from the seat for which he sat in the House of Commons preparatory to his appointment. As Mr. Hudson-Evbank Kearley he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in 1905-9. He owns 1200 acres, and his favorite recreations are shooting, gardening, boating, yachting. Such is the corrupting influence of the upper house on one who sat at the feet of Gladstone!

The strike—or rather lockout—has now lasted eleven weeks. It has proved to be one of the most disastrous in the history of British labor struggles. It has thrown a quarter of a million people on public charity. The new Disputes Bill will go farther than any previous measure in regard to the regulation of the relations between em-

ployer and employee. Having moved at this late stage in the struggle, the pity is that the government delayed intervention so long. The untold suffering which has fallen on helpless women and children might have been averted had the Government been less sensitive in infringing upon rights that have proved to be other people's wrongs.—Globe, Toronto.

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J. D. Quail Hardware and Furniture

News of The District Camps

BURMIS NOTES

Mr. P. Paterson, of the firm of Paterson and Lee, real estate agents, Blairmore, was a business visitor to town this week.

Mr. George Cody representing the Wood-McNab Lumber Company, of "Triwood," was in town looking up business this week.

A fishing party consisting of Messrs H. E. Riddle, J. Darbyshire, J. Skillin, J. C. Chester, W. Scott and W. Darbyshire camped out the week-end at the South Fork of the Old Man River and procured a nice catch of the speckled beauties.

Mr. Thos. Sloan left on the passenger Sunday night on a two months' trip to the Land o' Cakes and Scones.

The football game that was scheduled to take place on the 31st at Blairmore between Burmis and Blairmore, has been postponed until the 7th of August.

Mr. Gullbault, representing the Canadian General Supply Company of Lethbridge, was in town this week in the interests of his firm.

Mr. E. Marino has the foundation work of the new hotel well under way, but the work is being held up some on account of the scarcity of laborers.

Work has been started on the foundation for the new tipple which the coal company is going to install and the machinery for same is expected to arrive shortly.

The car shortage which has been prevailing for some time around here seems to be eliminated, as the men are working every day shifts.

The Local union held their first meeting since the local was reorganized on Sunday last. Business of an interesting nature was discussed by the members.

Mr. George Loxton from Fernie, blew into camp this week and has started work in the mines.

The ardent fishermen who fish the turbulent waters of the Old Man River are requested to produce the goods, when talking of the number and size of their catches.

BELLEVEUE NOTES

A Challenge

Young Nixon, of Cobalt, Ont., now residing in Bellevue, challenges any feather-weight at 114 lbs in the Crow's Nest Pass to a bout for the championship of the Pass.

Mr. William Goodwin is now occupying the house on Mitchell's Ranch.

Mr. William Newton arrived in camp on Sunday night from Nova Scotia.

The net result of the garden party on Monday evening was \$80.

The mines at Bellevue are working pretty steady these days.

The election of officers for the Bellevue Local union took place last week. For the position of financial secretary there were two candidates, James Burke and John Olliphant. James Burke was re-elected by a large majority over Olliphant. For the presidency E. W. Christie was re-elected, and Jos. Ellison was elected treasurer.

Robert Cowley is away to Pinchock Creek visiting friends. He hopes to return next week.

Mrs. G. W. Goodwin was visiting friends in Fernie on Saturday and returned home on Sunday night.

Grace V. Booner, the impersonator and ventriloquist, gave an entertainment in the Socialist Hall on Thursday night to a small house.

Hugh McDonald, James Fisher and James Bolle went to North Forks on a fishing trip on Friday night. Hope they bring home a good catch.

Quite a crowd of sports went to see the football match at Hillcrest, Thursday night, when Hillcrest played Bellevue and beat them to the tune of 3 to 1.

Barney Jorin returned home from Lethbridge on Thursday night last.

The Bellevue Football Team went to Fernie Saturday to play the Fernie team for the Mutz Cup.

Mr. James Callon, manager of the Bellevue Hotel, is leaving in the near future for Red Deer, where he is to take a similar position.

J. W. Injeti, late editor of the Ledger, was in town on Saturday on business.

Miss Lillie Lewis, of Calgary, is visiting in Bellevue, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Matell.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, one of the old-timers of the Pass, was in town on Sunday.

The boxing contest slated for Saturday night was pulled off to a fairly good house. In the first preliminary two Hillcrest boys boxed three rounds to a draw; the second exhibition was another good one between Dick Marshall (of Hillcrest) and Thomas Tapella (of Bellevue), and then came the main bout. The Referee was Sam Granger. After a little advice from the referee the men were called to time. From start to finish it was a ding-dong go and matters were about even until the ninth round, when Beale started in and had the best of his op-

FRANK NOTES

A. I. Blais was in Fernie and Cranbrook on business Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. St. John, a book agent from Washington, U. S. A., is spending this week in town in the interests of his business.

Mr. H. Roberts, who has been assisting the law office here, has heard that he was successful in his examinations. He expects to start for himself in the near future in Coleman.

The reports of the entrance examinations to hand this week show that three of Frank's young people passed, Miss J. T. Nicol, and Masters Ernest and Alva Blais.

The school board here have received the resignation of Miss McPusy as school teacher. Miss McPusy has been here the past two years and will be much missed by the school children.

Two new families in town this week, both from Fernie—Mr. Ferguson has moved into the house opposite the "Gobo Mansion," Mr. Barclay and family to No. 65.

Robert Wilcox has got the vacant place at the butcher's shop.

Miss Berry returned from Winnipeg, where she was holidaying the early part of last week.

Rev. W. T. Young was the preacher at the Bellevue Methodist Church last Sunday. Mr. A. Lorimer, of Hillcrest, supplied the pulpit here.

Born—On Tuesday, July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Carpenter, a daughter.

This week-end will bring people from all parts of the Province to town. The commercial travellers of Alberta are having a convention here. On Friday night a ball, Saturday a tennis tournament, and Sunday a big banquet is the reported order of enjoyment.

Married—Marcos—Fabro. Renoldo Fabro—A pretty double wedding was solemnized at the Parsonage, Saturday last, when Francesco Marcos and Annito Fabro, Rinaldo Rinaldo and Carmen Fabro, all of Lillo, Alta., were united in the bonds of matrimony. Rev. W. T. Young officiated.

Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Richardson, Misses Boyd, Thomas and Blais, and Mr. E. Acheson took in the picnic at Crow's Nest on Thursday last.

Several of the Frankites attended the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" procession at Blairmore on Wednesday last. Blairmore's young men distinguished themselves by putting a beer barrel in a wheelbarrow, one sitting on it, the other running it, and joining the procession down Main Street.

About three times a day now fellows come around to the houses exclaiming them. They are lounge movers, getting ready to go in their motor.

Everything is going lovely in connection with the town mooring, and the little difficulty between the company and the town over the reservation of six lots is settled. The town gets them all, and how the committee appointed to distribute them has done its work, and everybody is satisfied as to the business section. The committee appointed to deal with the residential section has done likewise, everybody seems to be satisfied as to what choice they would make, the man with No. 1 had the choice of the residential part. The next thing now is a real move.

Mr. Campbell, Crown Prosecutor, has been in town for a few days.

Notes from Bohemian Town

H. Venting and F. Opner left Frank on Wednesday morning en route for Australia. The boys have worked here for a little while, but are anxious to see the world.

Louis Oliverius and Joe Prochniak arrived here from Okanogan Valley and started work in the mine on Tuesday morning.

The Bohemian people held a very successful dance in the Miner's Hall on Saturday night. An entrance fee of 75 cents was charged and a large number were present.

The many friends of Venill Poch gave expression to their sympathy with him in his sorrow in a very practical way. A few months ago Mrs. Poch died, leaving the husband the charge of five little ones. He and his family reside on his homestead at North Fork. Last Friday F. Wehr and V. Zecher cheerfully undertook the work of collecting a sum of money to give him as a gift, and as a result the sum of \$37.40 was collected and presented to him. Venill Poch wishes through the columns of this paper to thank his many friends for their kindness and generosity.

HOSMER NOTES

Who was the gent that would not buy a ticket for the dance because the committee would not have the ice cream at his price? Pretty cheap, what do you think?

Oh you, candy store! They are trying a new kind of fly every week, just now, but the fish are not biting.

There is keen rivalry amongst the local "swampers" just now. It would lead one to think that the town was getting a bit brisker. Steve must have an eye on Harry's job.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. J. A. Carruthers has been successful in obtaining his first class engineer's certificate at the recent examination at New Westminster.

Mike has found a buyer and he reckons he is going to get quite a stake for the half-interest, but the money is not forthcoming. Never mind, Mike; you have always got it coming.

Some of the boys got quite a surprise when they came home and found that the waitress had gone to be married. Mike took it pretty quick. He thought somebody was trying to cut him out, so he went straight away and got fixed up. He is going to have a big bust next pay day.

Main Street is as lovely (lively?) as ever.

A. McL. is around with his usual witty remarks and seems none the worse for his illness.

Mrs. Downie, accompanied by Miss Downie, is at present on a visit to her son, Mr. W. Downie, and hopes to stay for a few days.

The local football team journeyed to Michel last week and showed the Michel boys a thing or two. No doubt Michel were counting on two points from Hosmer, but they were sorely disappointed and had to be content with one. This will spoil their chance for the League. Come away, Hosmer! On present form the winners of the Fernie-Belleveue tie will have to go some. A good game resulted in a goalless draw. The following team represented Hosmer: Hutson, E. Park, Ridge and Wardrop; Rice, McQueen and Balderstone; Downie, Thornton, Baine, Hutchison and W. Partridge.

Mr. Alex. McKelvie arrived from the Old Country last week.

We are pleased to see that at least one of our local merchants has started to close a little early. It is time the rest of the bunch were following suit.

The local team play Coleman at home Saturday. Come out and boost for the locals and don't forget your purse.

Mr. Guy Thomas was a visitor in town last week.

Step up, outsiders, join the Local, and look after your own interests.

The hushers around this burg are changing quite a lot these days. We never know where they are going next.

COAL CREEK

A wave of prosperity seems to have swept over the camp, lately as the mines have worked very steady of late.

A large contingent of Creekites journeyed to Fernie last Saturday to witness the cup tie between Fernie and Belleveue. The abrupt termination of the match caused keen disappointment.

Jack Bell and Jack Gill, two old-timers, have taken a trip in the Yellowhead Pass district.

Mrs. Lowther Morton and Mrs. C. Minton were visiting up here on Tuesday.

Mrs. George Koppenheffer and family arrived in camp on Tuesday from Bankhead. George is looking quite happy now.

Frank Licker has shown something of his prowess and ability as an eagle-hunter, he succeeded in shooting two and capturing one alive, which he holds in captivity in Welsh Camp. They are black eagles and measure about two feet from tip to tip.

Tom Wakelem and wife have taken a house in Welsh Camp. There is no place like Coal Creek, Tom.

Jack Hodgson has soon got tired of bacheling, for after only nine days experience he is back at his old boarding place. Never no more, says Jack, not for a five spot per day.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Worthington and family are leaving camp for their old home in Lancashire, England. They were accompanied by Bob Nightingale who lived with them up here.

Frank Juvenal, of Calgary, is the new butcher up here in Trites-Wood's Store, having taken the place of Jack Woods, who has secured a position in Cranbrook.

Tim Hall has taken a trip to the coast. We sure do miss you, Tim.

Olliver Shaw, power house engineer, has gone on his vacation to the coast. We wish you an enjoyable time, Captain.

Eyston Foster has removed to Fernie, where he has bought a house.

Mrs. Buchanan is reported doing very well after her operation. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. W. Ireland and Mrs. Gaskell have come out of hospital and are progressing favorably.

The football club are training strong for the replay cup match which takes place at Michel on August 10th.

The hotel broke in the new slope No. 5 Mine on Thursday morning, causing the men to leave work.

The stork paid a visit to camp on Tuesday about noon, leaving a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitchell. Both doing well.

On Saturday last the young son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons gashed his finger with a saw whilst sawing some firewood.

Vincent Chivell, employed in the timber yard, was knocked down and sustained bruises on the leg, on Wednesday.

James Lowe, employed on the tipple, met with an accident on Tuesday night resulting in a bruised foot.

J. Wilkinson, driver boss in No. 1 North, had his fingers smashed while following his employment.

Nick Coyles, employed as a mine laborer in No. 9 Mine, was caught under a fall of rock, sustaining injuries to the back, on Thursday morning.

The new Photo Circus advertising agent has been very busy up in this camp this week. The kiddies are in joyful anticipation as a result. All that is wanted is fine weather for the street parade.

CHINOOK

A Presentation

A meeting of the above local was held on Sunday night, July 28th, in the Miner's Hall, at Diamond City, when a good number of the members assembled for the purpose of making a presentation of a valuable gold watch to Mr. John Bamling, pit boss, who resigned his position on June 11th. Mr. Augustus Trentine was in the chair, and he called on Mr. Patrick Kelly, delegate for the Local, to make the presentation, which he did in a very able manner. Mr. John Bamling replied, thanking the members for their kindness, saying that he had only done, or tried to do, that which was right to both sides—man and master, and that it was very gratifying to him to think that the Chinook miners thought that he had done so. He hoped the Chinook mine would continue to work regular.

COLEMAN NOTES

The mines are working steady here at present, and we hear that there will be no more shortage of cars this year as the C. P. R. want all the coal they can get.

The miners have returned to work pending a settlement of their grievances. J. O. Jones, Vice-President of district 18, was in town yesterday (Tuesday) on business in connection with the dispute at the mine.

The painters are busily engaged on the Church of England giving it a new coat of paint, which will greatly improve the looks of it.

The subscription dance given in the Opera House on Friday last was a great success. There was a large number present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all who took part in it which was kept up till the wee sma' hours of the morning.

The Rev. Mr. Downie, who is here in the Rev. Mr. Murray's place while he is away to his old home in Scot-

land, is sure a hustler for looking to the welfare of his congregation. He not only interests them with his sermons from the pulpit, but gives them lots of outdoor amusements. He had quite a number of his Sunday School students away with him to Lundbrick on Tuesday, and we have no doubt they enjoyed themselves, as they have on many previous occasions when he has taken them on a trip.

Mr. H. G. Goodeve, of the Coleman Hardware Co., was a visitor to Blairmore on Tuesday on business, and returned on Wednesday night.

Quite a crowd of the boys took advantage of the strike to take a fishing trip to the North Fork, and were rewarded by good catches of the speckled beauties.

The stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nelson on Friday, the 26th, and left them a bouncing big daughter. Mother and baby are doing as well as can be expected.

Miss Agusta Paul, who was teaching here last term, has been called back to Springhill, N. S., owing to the sickness of her father. We hope to see her back in time for the opening of the term.

Films and Fads

Mr. Reader—

Did you see the moving picture of the child workers in the cotton mills last week? You did eh?—You would like to wring the neck of the mill-owner and kick the poodle dog into the river? Humpf! If you did you would be wreaking vengeance on the wrong man. Who is the right man? you ask. Now, let's have a few words together.

To what class did the father of the child belong? Your class—the Working Class? To what class did the woman with the lint laden lungs belong? To your class—the Working Class. To what class did the children who were deprived of the joys and pleasures that should be the heritage of every boy and girl? To your class—the Working Class. Do you begin to see the drift of these remarks? You do! We are progressing. Ask yourself then: Who should be blamed for the state of affairs? Surely not the millionaire, because he is not running a philanthropic institution—not much; it is profits he is in business for. He may be naturally a kindly man, but the system drives and he must comply with its dictates. You say he might be satisfied with a smaller percentage of profit. Yes, he might, and then again probably he cannot evade the maelstrom; he must keep up an appearance of affluence so that his credit may not be impaired.

Need you ask who is to blame? Every single solitary man who by action and vote supports the flunkies of the capitalist class. Have you done this?—Then YOU are more to be blamed than the millowner, he looks after his class interests; then do you not think it is high time that you were looking after those of your class?

Why are you given work? For your good looks?—Don't laugh—this is a serious matter. No; if your efforts are not profitable either you'll get fired or the man who employs you will go into bankruptcy.

What does the man who buys you on the installment plan, or rather utilizes your energy for the creation of surplus value, care about you and yours? What he is thinking about is himself and his folks.

What is surplus value? you ask. Your efforts produce a commodity that sells for ten dollars; do you get ten dollars? What a foolish question you remark. Do you know wherein lies the foolishness? In the action of the working class who, applying their

energies to mother earth's varied resources, produce everything and yet as a class invariably remain poor. For an illustration we state that the average value of production is ten dollars, we might also add that the average wage is less than two dollars; that is each worker has produced values which may be thus divided—value represented by two dollars and the remaining eight dollars is surplus value. Do not run away with the idea that the particular man or company for whom you are working gets the eight dollars for himself, or for the employing concern. No, sir! Out of these eight dollars comes the cost of the upkeep of educational institutions, hospitals, asylums, libraries, museums, etc. "Why," you say, "these are good and should be supported." We'll grant this, but they only absorb a very small part of the eight dollars. There is the dividends on funded debts and on stocks, both watered and dry, political conventions, campaigns, newspapers and spell binders for the chloroforming of the workers, monkey dinners, Durbars, the Army and Navy, armories, kings, queens and royal families with their retinues. This is a partial apportionment of what is done with the eight dollars. The two dollar represents what it costs on the average to reproduce the worker's labor power. As the great mass of the working class is evidently satisfied with the present state of affairs, would it not be the height of stupidity for the mill owner's class to jeopardize its position? That the working class is not alive to its interests is self-evident, but that it is incapable of enlightenment is disproven by the growing solidarity on the industrial field and the spread of Socialism the world over.

Mr. Reader, do not misunderstand what is meant by "Working Class," because every individual who performs necessarily useful labor, whether with brain or brawn, or with both, because they cannot be dissociated, for the reason that to dig coal at the face requires brain effort, and to write this article necessitates physical energy. You ask: Is a lawyer, a soldier, a real estate dealer, an advertisement solicitor, or customs officer necessary? Yes; they are necessary just so long as the Capitalist system continues, long a period, N. N. T.

but no longer; once it is overthrown, then all of those who perform the functions enumerated will be discarded together with a host of duplicated business institutions with their staffs—managers, department heads, delivery rigs, etc. Don't butt your head against a stone wall about the prices you have to pay for what you consume, because if you can live for less you will work for less. Why are wages higher in British Columbia than they are in Britain? Because it costs more to keep and support a man in the standard of living in the former than in the latter. Again, why is there a possible wider marginal percentage between what a man receives and what he spends in the two places? The intensity of competition between the sellers of labor power is greater in Britain than in B. C., hence, generally speaking, the worker in B. C. demands better living conditions than a shareholder receives his dividends it makes no difference where he lives whether it be in China or Canada, he gets a like amount, and that amount represents the pro rata per cent of juice (surplus value) that has been squeezed out of the efforts of the producers in the particular institution in which the money is invested.

Drops of water constantly falling will wear away the hardest stone, in like manner constant repetition will pierce the dulllest intellect that he who is compelled to work for a livelihood whether it be called wages or salary can do so by selling his only commodity labor power and the price he gets for it is conditioned like any other commodity by the market price. Strange, Mr. Reader, is it not that in many of the government road camps, business houses, sawmills and corporations that so many lackeys obey the master's voice and look askance at the man who talks about Socialism or has papers in explanation of the philosophy sent to him through the mail? Do you know why? Because once let the majority of the working class become enlightened and such films as the one alluded to will be preserved by future generations solely for the purpose of furnishing proof of what benighted mortals their forefathers were when, by their actions they counteracted such a state of affairs for so long a period, N. N. T.

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Articles of Interest to Coal Miners

ASCERTAINING VIEWS OF WORKMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

An order has been issued by the Secretary of State, dated June 22nd, 1912, under Section 118 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5. c. 50), prescribing the procedure to be observed for ascertaining and certifying the views of workmen as follows:

1. In any case where the views of the workmen or any part of the workmen in any mine are required to be ascertained for any of the purposes of the Act, they shall, unless a ballot is expressly required by the Act, be ascertained by a show of hands at a meeting of the workmen entitled to vote of which not less than three days' notice shall be given by a notice posted at the pithead specifying the time and place of meeting. A certificate stating the result of the voting and signed by the person presiding at the meeting shall be forthwith delivered to the owner, agent or manager of the mine.

2. If within seven days after a meeting as aforesaid the owner, agent or manager of the mine, or not less than one-tenth of the workmen entitled to vote by signed notice served on the owner, agent or manager, demand a ballot, or if the Secretary of State in any matter in which he is concerned by notice served on the owner, agent or manager, directs that a ballot shall be taken, or in any case where the Act requires a ballot to be taken, a ballot shall be taken in the manner hereafter provided.

3. Within 21 days after the date of the meeting or after the receipt of a notice as aforesaid as the case may be, or (in a case where the Act requires the views of the workmen to be ascertained by ballot) after receipt of a notice signed by not less than one-tenth of the persons employed at the mine that it is desired that a ballot shall be taken, the manager shall cause a register to be prepared of the workmen entitled to vote.

4. The register shall be open to inspection by the workmen at the mine and by the checkweigher or other representative of the workmen as hereinafter defined, for at least one week before the ballot is taken.

5. The taking of the ballot shall be carried out by a representative of the owner, agent or manager, and the checkweigher or other representative of the workmen, and shall take place on the second Saturday after the completion of the register, or any earlier day agreed upon by the said representative.

6. The hours during which the ballot shall be taken shall be such hours as may be agreed upon by the said representatives, or, in default of agreement, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

7. Notice of the purpose for which and the place at which the ballot is to be taken and the day and hour fixed for the ballot shall be posted by the said representatives at the pithead not less than three days before the day fixed for the ballot.

8. The ballot paper shall be in the form set out in the Schedule hereto (not reproduced), and shall not be marked in any way whatsoever so as to identify the person voting.

9. A ballot paper shall be delivered by the said representatives to any person applying to them and entitled to vote, who shall forthwith make his vote thereon, fold the paper so as to cover the mark, and deposit it in a box to be provided for the purpose.

10. Arrangements shall be made to enable a workman to mark his vote screened from observation.

11. The ballot papers shall be examined and the votes counted by the said representatives, and a certificate in the form set out in Schedule hereto of the result of the ballot and of the total number entitled to vote shall be signed by them in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the representative of the workmen, the other copy to be delivered to the owner, agent, or manager, who in the case of any matter under Sections 86 and 87 and the 2nd Schedule to the Act, shall forward it forthwith to the Secretary of the State.

12. If any dispute arises as to how any particular ballot paper shall be counted, the matter shall be referred to the Inspector of Mines for the Division, who shall decide the matter so as to give effect, as far as possible, to the intention of the person voting and whose decision shall be final.

DISCOVERED UTILITY OF COAL

Should the parliament be invoked to meddle with coal it will not be for the first time. Our ancestors, when coal was a novelty, petitioned the legislature to prohibit its use, and the parliament of 1306 did so, but the wood merchants put up their prices to such an extent that the anti-coal fire act had to be repealed.

There is every reason for believing that Britain has the honor of discovering the utility of coal and that the year 1234, when Henry III. granted a charter for its mining, marks the beginning of the coal age. But 20 years before some Haddingtonshire ironworks has found that refractory fires might be made to throw out a more genial heat by the aid of the strange black lumps.

GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS FOR FUSE

One of the results of the general investigation of the subject of explosives by the U. S. Bureau of Mines has been the adoption by the government of specifications for the purchase of fuse used in blasting work. The Bureau of Mines has been investigating the devices for igniting explosives in the hope that the number of accidents caused by their misuse might be reduced. The salient features of the specifications for the purchase of all fuse are as follows:

"All fuse furnished shall be of the type known as 'safety fuse,' shall be free from defects, and shall be capable of being stored at least six months without deterioration. It shall be put up in properly labeled packages containing two coils each, and the rate of burning in open air (viz, 90 seconds per yard) shall be stated on each wrapper. Sixty package lots, containing one hundred and twenty 50 foot coils, shall be packed in airtight wooden cases. At least 118 coils in each case shall be in continuous lengths of 50 feet; the two remaining coils may be made up of two pieces each. The ends of the two coils last mentioned must be tied together. All safety fuse when burning shall not burst, nor explode in any part of its length. It shall burn without any such lateral sparking or glowing at the sides as might cause short-circuiting when the fuse is coiled on itself. When burned in open air it shall burn quietly and uniformly, the rate of burning not varying more than 100 per cent over or under the stated rate (90 seconds per yard). The powder core shall be continuous, without gaps, and of sufficient quantity so that the final spit is strong enough to ignite another piece of fuse when the ends of two pieces are separated at least 1 inch. All safety fuse shall be sufficiently waterproof to stand immersion for not less than 30 minutes in water at least one foot in depth. One 50-foot length will be selected at random from each case for the purpose of inspection."

FIRE PROTECTION FOR MINES

The National Fire Protection Association, at its 15th annual meeting, held May 23, 1911, appointed a committee known as the Mines Fire Committee, to consider more specifically the protection of all mining operations against fire, including the surface plants and underground workings of mines. The committee was appointed in charge of the work of the Federal Bureau of Mines, as well as a number of the leading mining engineers in the country, who by their experience are acquainted with the need of adequate fire protection, and familiar with the means to be adopted for its accomplishment.

The committee organized and held its first meeting in Pittsburgh, Penn., Nov. 1, 1911. A second meeting was held in New York, Jan. 10, 1912. The chairman of the committee is Herbert M. Wilson, engineer in charge U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., and the secretary, R. Y. Williams, mining engineer U. S. Bureau of Mines, Urbana, Ill. The committee are: Albert Blauvelt, J. Parke Channing, Washington Devoe, R. W. Dunn, Ira H. Woolson, J. W. Paul and R. V. Norris.

This committee has just issued a brief advance report, or outline of the work formulated since its organization. The report deals mainly

with a suggested division of the work of the committee, according to a plan that in their judgment will give the best results in the shortest period of time. It is recognized at the start that the U. S. Bureau of Mines is better equipped and qualified to conduct certain investigations relating to the origin, control and prevention of mine fires.

This branch of the work is, therefore practically delegated to the Bureau to accomplish, and the engineers of the federal department are also expected to undertake the collection, tabulation, discussion and publication of such statistical data as may be obtained. The report further deals in a suggestive way with the protection of surface plants, the construction of mine openings, and the planning and equipment of underground workings. It is, in brief, a good outline of work that cannot fail to benefit all mining operations and be appreciated by every class of mining men, if the same is systematically carried out, which the personnel of the committee makes it safe to predict will be the case.

In this connection, it will be of interest to draw attention to the article in this issue of "Coal Age," by Thomas Davies, mine foreman of the Davis Colliery Co., Bower, W. Va. Mr. Davies describes a method, which after much consideration and study he believes will form a basis for laying out underground workings in coal mines, so as to minimize the spread of an explosion and enable the quick recovery of the mine and the rescue of the men entombed, who may not have been injured by the explosion, but are in danger of being suffocated by the deadly gases produced.

While Mr. Davies claims originality for the scheme proposed, he does not, for a moment assume that the plan is perfect in its detail, and is anxious that the same shall be criticized and discussed by practical mining men, with a view to its betterment, or the possible adoption of another plan growing out of this one, which will present improved conditions. We hope the plan suggested in Mr. Davies' article will receive the careful attention it deserves, and shall be glad to print in another department any discussion of its merits or demerits.—Coal Age.

THE COAL MINER'S LIFE

The heart of the British miner at last beats high with hope. He feels that he has at last come to grips with an injustice which has seared his soul and often made him curse with bitterness. Because he is hidden in the depths, and because the conditions under which he labors are unseen; he is denied the elementary right of a living wage. The coal owners are doing today what they always have done—trading on the inevitable ignorance of those not connected with the mines. What are the facts?

The miner descends a shaft which may be anything from a few fathoms to between two and three thousand feet deep. Before arriving at the coal face he will probably have a mile or two to walk. As he is not paid by the hour he will not receive a fraction for travelling underground—even though he may be bent double a good part of the way. He reaches the coal face, which is standing like a solid wall and lying in lumps ready to be broken up, as a friend of mine once thought. The coal may be fairly soft or it may be almost as hard as a rock, but in any case skill and judgment are required to work it.

Many a man goes into his working place with fear and trembling. He plainly sees that no matter how careful he may be, he is in great danger of being struck at any moment by a fall of the roof. But what is the man to do? The coal must be got out and he must get his living—so he works on.

Again, a man may work in a place in which the roof appears to be quite safe when sounded, but with one blow of the pick he may release some coal which loosens all the roof. Then only good fortune will save him from the instantaneous crash of stone. This is caused by an unforeseen cleavage in the roof, and many are the lives lost in this way.

Then there are such disagreeable things as water and heat. A man may be standing in water or he may—especially in shallow seams—have it pouring on him from the roof all the time. In some cases it is necessary to lie on your side to work under these conditions; of course, it may give the man some chronic complaint and take a year or two off his life. But one cannot expect comfort and luxury in a mine. Of course not.

If your "place" is cool, well and good. Even though it is unbearably hot, it is still a working condition so long as it is clear of gas. You may be able to keep your shoes and stockings on—but nothing more. The articles of civilization cannot be religiously observed when it is a question of bread.

It is comforting to know that explosions don't happen every day, but it is still true that they do happen with unfailing regularity. I see half a dozen mines every day where from a score to two hundred human beings have been swept away at one time. These are incidents of mining which give the great heart of the nation's chance of showing its sympathy with the miner. Contributions to relieve the wants of the widows and orphans are given generously.

The danger and disagreeableness of bad roof, water, or heat, are bad enough, but even under these conditions you may get a day's wage.

however, it means the quick, monotonous, unceasing ring of the pick for some hours, with scarcely half the wages that would keep one in elementary decency. I have some experience on this point which are burnt in as with a hot iron. If there is an exhausting, soul-killing experience in this world it is to stand in one place hour after hour unceasingly wielding the pick, yet seeming to make no impression; and, behind all, the bitter knowledge that you are working for about \$1 per day. A strong man told me a few days ago that he was not ashamed to say he had wept under such circumstances.

Even if there were a decent wage the physical effects of the work—especially in deep mines—are depressing. One feels washed out and drowsy for the rest of the evening, even after dinner and a bath. I can easily understand many miners taking to stimulants after their work. Of course, this is not put forward as the sole reason for drinking, but it undoubtedly intensifies a tendency.

Speakers are sometimes puzzled when addressing a meeting of miners after working hours by their apparent indifference. I have been amused to see the heroic efforts of an orator to gain a response from such an audience, but I know how the men feel. It has been my lot to come straight out of the pit, get bathed and rush off to address a meeting. At such times I have listened to my own voice, and thought it sounded strangely unlike mine; the mind seems wrapped in a vapor all the time. Such work makes men old ere they have ceased to be young.

When one remembers that the wear and tear of mining life require plenty of good food, and that most colliery villages are far removed from large centers (which gives an opportunity for high prices to be enforced), I am amazed to think that so many can live as decent citizens.

In addition, there is the perpetual drab life they lead, which is only relieved by an occasional visit to town. There are no "star" turns for us; no new operas, comedies or dramas. We are satisfied and delighted with the picture hall. We have no "Lit" or "Phil" society, no popular lectures; we fall back on the Miners' Institute. Some go to the chapel, others go to the pub, and a good many stay at home reading and thinking. That number is increasing.

Our work is hard, dangerous and monotonous. Our wants are few and our lives are simple. Surely we ought not to have to worry and break our hearts about the fortnightly grocery and butcher's bill.—John Lawson in Labor Leader.

THE YORKSHIRE

MINIMUM WAGE AWARD

The award of a minimum wage for the coal miners of the West Riding of Yorkshire under the coal mines (minimum wage) act of 1912, has just been made. A summary of the award is given in the Yorkshire Post, and as this is in accord with the conditions imposed generally under the act, it is quoted in full. A shift is eight hours.

Aged workmen are defined as those who are over 65 years, and workmen over 60 who by reason of age are unable to do a fair day's work, and infirm workmen, are not entitled to the minimum rate of wages. Where a pit is working for six days a week, a workman who in any week fails to attend and work 80 per cent of the possible number of shifts during that week shall forfeit his right to receive payment at the minimum rate during such week. If the pit works less than five days the workman must attend and work the full number of days the pit works.

A workman who through his own default fails to do a fair day's work, or to work his place to the best advantage, or who refuses or neglects to carry out any reasonable order given to him by the deputy or other superior official to insure him working his place to the best advantage, or who without good cause delays in going to his work, or who ceases work before the proper time at the pit, unless there is no work for him to do, shall forfeit his right to the benefit of the minimum wage during the day.

If a workman attempts to limit the output of coal on any day, he shall forfeit the right to minimum wage on that day.

If a workman, when he presents himself, is informed that something has happened to prevent his working, he shall not be entitled to claim the minimum wage; and if, in consequence of any accident or other unavoidable cause, he cannot continue his work, he shall not be entitled to a proportion of the minimum wage. Similarly, in cases of breakdown or shortness of wagons (cars) on the surface, he shall only be entitled to a proportion of the wage.

The right to payment is forfeited in any shift in which a stoppage occurs by reason of strikes.

Minimum Wage, How Computed
 To ascertain the minimum wage, the total earnings during one day are to be divided by the number of shifts worked.

In case of workmen paid by the piece, the amount deducted for trammers or fillers shall be the amount of daily wage actually paid, but not exceeding 1s. (24 1-3 cents) more than the minimum wage in that class.

Where the earnings of two or more workmen working together are paid on an apportionment made by themselves, no one of such workmen shall be entitled to the minimum wage so long as the earnings amount to the minimum wage.

(Continued on page 7)

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French La Lutte De Classe

"Invention" a remplis le monde de concurrences non seulement parmi les travailleurs mais aussi parmi les machines-machines des plus perfectionnées. Aujourd'hui l'ouvrier ordinaire est pour la plupart du temps "la calle de la roue". Il travaille avec l'infaillible il nourrit l'insatiable et quand le monstre arrete l'ouvrier est sans ouvrage et sans pain il ne pouvait rien economiser. La machine qu'il nourrissait ne le nourrissait pas parce que l'invention n'etait pas pour son benefice, le produit de la machine ne lui appartenait pas car celui-ci est la propriete d'un autre et comme l'ouvrier ne recevait que juste de quoi se nourrir-s'habiller-s'abriter et se reproduire pendant qu'il active le monstre a production enorme qui par son travail sans-interminance remplira les magasins. "Car la production excedait la demande" et parce que l'ouvrier n'avait recu pour son travail qu'une part minime de la valeur de ce qu'il avait produit, et ne pouvait racheter qu'une partie du produit de son travail car son salaire n'etait pas l'equivalent de la valeur du produit de son travail. Ceci est la clef du probleme en regard des crises industrielles et commerciales et nous donne la "Non-raison-d'etre" des armees de sans-travail-de tant de misere-de souffrance qui est la cause de bien des crimes.

Mais la racine du mal est le "fait" que les instruments de production et de distribution sont la propriete de quelques individus qui compose la classe capitaliste et opere la classe des non-proprietaire - la classe ouvriere. Vu que les interets economiques d'une classe sont diametralement opposes aux interets economiques de l'autre la lutte entre ces deux classes est donc inevitable et par consequent nous sommes dans la lutte et nous devons y rester, malgre nous et nos dents, puis il est du devoir de tout ouvrier d'essayer de capturer les moyens de production et de distribution pour les rendre proprietes de tout le monde afin de produire pour l'usage au lieu que pour des profits.

A l'heure actuelle la presse capitaliste toute la clique de politiciens et les gens de soutane parlent nous dire que l'ouvrier devrait etre economie, quand ils savent tres bien eux-memes qu'il est impossible pour la classe ouvriere d'economiser en travaillant sans le present "Systeme Capitaliste" car l'economie se fait qu'elle soit, est un certificat ou plutot une preuve aux yeux des capitalistes que son salaire est trop eleve leur donnant occasion d'imposer une reduction sur les-dits salaires, alors une lutte entre ouvrier et patron s'engage sur le terrain economique "C'est une lutte d'interets" et "la verite" qui avait ete cache a l'ouvrier par toute la clique de roublard se revele et la realite de la lutte de classe-a classe saute aux yeux des plus aveugles.

Les capitalistes s'efforcent comme ils l'ont toujours fait du droit de combiner et de se reunir pour determiner des prix par lesquels le pain et le beurre des familles ouvrieres sont mesures. Est-ce que les ouvriers ont le meme droit d'etablir des mesures sur lesquels leur pain est destine? Actuellement non! Les capitalistes se reunissent dans les banques, dans les clubs, dans des parloirs pour combiner. L'ouvrier quand il "combine" c'est dans les rues, et toute les forces organisees de la societe sont tournes contre lui - L'Armee - la Police - la Legislation et tous les departements de la "Justice-botteuse" se rangent du cote des capitalistes.

Quand les capitalistes combinent c'est tout simplement pour "echanger des idees" quand les ouvriers combinent c'est une conspiration - un complot et s'ils agissent de concert et font quelques choses de reele c'est une "emoute", s'ils se defendent c'est de "la trahison". Le arrive parfois que les gens deviennent de vrais revolutionnaires quand une loque rouge devient une banniere sous laquelle les leur droits contre la crapulerie bourgeoise qui refont les instruments de production dont l'ouvrier doit se servir pour vivre et si Herbert Spencer a pu dire "Que le feu et le fer furent les armes des predecesseurs de la divinite et que de Dieu qui devrait une esperance ils en ont fait un monstre toujours pret a devorer ses enfants, nous pouvons nous aussi dire sans crainte de contradiction que l'avancement de la science et des machines perfectionnees qui devraient etre un soulagement et le bien-etre de la classe productrice, les capitalistes ne tiennent en fait des monstres toujours prêts a devorer les ouvriers a tout moment de leur coffre-fort.

JULES LAVENNE.

Socialism is not a fad like Fletcherism nor a cult like sun worship, but a science. Socialism is a system of social evolution emanating from and inherent in the capitalist system which has for its basis the exploitation by one class (the owners of the machinery of production and distribution) of the other class - viz., the users of the machinery. And this primarily for profit, and is merely incidental.

One can preach Vegetarianism and practise it too, because there is a choice between eating meat and refraining therefrom. One can advocate Temperance and practise the tenets of the Total Abstinence party, because there is freedom of choice, but the suggestion that they who understand Socialism should practise it is a manifest absurdity, because the capitalist system monopolizes society today, hence there is no alternative for the Socialist living under the best of it and at the same time endeavor to show the non-Socialist that the CAUSE must be known before the effect can be eradicated.

Italian I COMANDAMENTI DEL SOCIALISMO

- 1. Ama i tuoi compagni di scuola i quali saranno i tuoi compagni di lavoro.
2. Ama il sapere il quale e il cibo della mente; e sii grato verso il tuo maestro come verso i tuoi genitori.
3. Guarda che ogni giorno sia sacro per te, facendo delle cose utili e azioni grate.
4. Onora gli uomini buoni, e sii cortese con tutti, non ti inchinare ad alcuno.
5. Non odiare, non parlare male di alcuno, guarda di non essere vendicativo, ma lotta per i tuoi diritti e contro l'oppressione.
6. Non essere un vigliacco, sii l'amico dei deboli e un amante della giustizia.
7. Ricordati che tutte le buone e belle cose di questo mondo sono prodotte del lavoro, chiunque usa queste senza lavorare ruba il pane al lavoratore.
8. Osserva e pensa per scoprire la verita, non credere niente contrario alla ragione, non ingannare gli altri o te stesso.
9. Non credere che per amare la tua patria natia sia necessario odiare altre nazioni e desiderare con esse la guerra, la quale e un ricordo del barbarismo.
10. Guarda verso il giorno in cui tutti gli uomini saranno dei liberi cittadini, sotto un'unica bandiera vivranno in pace e si vorranno bene. - Dal Minnesota Socialist.

UNIONISMO E POLITICA

Un altro degli errori madornali commessi dai condottieri operai americani e stato il lasciar la politica da parte. In qualsiasi altro paese del mondo (eccettuata l'Inghilterra che sino a parecchi anni fa prevalevano le medesime condizioni di qui) ove un'unione abbia raggiunto uno sviluppo considerevole il primo pensiero fu quello di togliere il potere delle mani ai signori, sia amministrativo che politico. E' vero che il piu delle volte anche nel vecchio mondo e specie in Italia ove manca un capitale veramente organizzato, e quindi manca ancora un vero proletariato, di questo stato di cose ne approfittarono anche gli altri partiti che per una ragione o per l'altra sono sociale, ma che allo stesso tempo sono lontani mille miglia dal voler condurre il proletariato al trionfo del suo diritto.

Però il proletariato del vecchio mondo s'accorse prima dell'americano, l'organizzazione economica e vacua senza l'ajoggio dell'amministrazione locale e senza la politica. Questo fatto assai sintomatico non dovra sfuggire all'osservazione dei nostri fratelli così detti avanzati che chiamano i comizi elettorali l'opio che popolo. Se ai proprietari sta a cuore assai il tenersi sempre al potere, cio significa che l'abbandonare il potere e lasciare la loro proprieta in mano ai nemici e tutt'uno. Troviamo ancora che nell'uno e nell'altro emisfero i padroni non tremarono per lo scoppio di una bomba in citta, ne per lo sgarrettamento del loro bestiame in campagna, simil atti criminali possono soltanto rovinare un individuo o un gruppo d'individui, e senza conseguire verun miglioramento da parte della classe sottostante, ma non mai scuotere la loro solida posizione, anzi tramaron solo quando il proletariato mostro di prendere il sopravvento nei comuni e nei parlamenti.

I borghesi nulla trascurarono e nulla trascurano onde impedire che questo sopravvento avvenga. Però fra la vecchia Europa e la moderna America notiamo questa differenza. Che in Europa i vecchi governi impedirono essi stessi che questo sopravvento fosse avvenuto, o che avvenga. In America fu il popolo stesso a rinunziare al potere, ed a lasciarlo in mano alla borghesia in nome della patria s'impadronirono di tutto le ricchezze nazionali, di produzioni naturali, di mezzi di comunicazione e di trasporto. Così avendo mano libera su tutti, i "trusts" potranno assurgere all'apice della loro potentissima in breve tempo, e concentrare la ricchezza della vasta nazione in mano di parecchi privati. - Dal mondo Ranga.

La Fernie succurano 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 alla principale banca d'Italia.

Son 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. Tattoccali piu dettatiati etera i suddetti Vaglia vengono dati dalla Fernie succursale della The Canadian Bank of Commerce o da qualsiasi consolo Italiano.

A DUBIOUS COMPLIMENT

Dobby was showing off his baby. "Think he looks like me, Siltheers?" he asked. "Well-no," said Siltheers, looking at the youngster critically. "He's a queer-looking little cuss, but I should like to go as far as to say that he looks like you."

Yorkshire Minimum Wage Award

(Continued from page 6)

aggregate of their minimum wages. Questions as to whether a man should receive the minimum wage, or whether the workman fulfils conditions contained in the rules, are to be settled by agreement between the workman concerned and the officials of the mine, and, failing agreement by them, are to be submitted to the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman. If they fail, the matter is to be submitted to a committee to be appointed from time to time where required by the two secretaries of the district board, or by the district board sitting to settle the difference. If no agreement, the matter to be referred to a chairman agreed upon between the parties, and the decision to be given within 21 days of the date of dispute. Certificates of the decision to be binding, except in special circumstances, and any question to the interpretation of rules to be referred to the chairman of the district board, whose decision shall be final.

Any expenses incurred by any committee under the rules to be paid by the district board and the costs apportioned. Rates for the Subdistricts. The eastern subdivision includes pits situated east of the Great Northern Railway line from Leeds, where it intersects the Midland line at Sandal Station, and thence to the east of the Midland, where the railway enters the South Yorkshire district. The western subdivision includes on the west side of the dividing line just mentioned.

The rates for the eastern subdivision are: Qualified getters, 6s. 8d. (\$1.62); trammers and fillers, 5s. 8d. (\$1.38); leading by-workmen, 6s. (\$1.46); all other workmen, 5s. (\$1.22); boys, from 2s. (49 cents) at 14 years of age to 4s. 9d. (\$1.17) at 21 years.

The rates for the western subdivision are: Qualified getters, 6s. 2d. (\$1.50); trammers and fillers, 5s. 2d. (\$1.26); leading by-workmen, 6s. 6d. (\$1.34); all other workmen, 4s. 10d. (\$1.18); boys from 2s. (49 cents) at 14 years of age to 4s. 4d. (\$1.05) at 21 years.

The rates for the Gainsborough mine, belonging to the Hepworth Iron Co. (Ltd.), which is expected from the general rules are: Coal getters, 5s. 6d. (\$1.34); trammers and fillers, 4s. 6d. (\$1.10); leading by-workmen, 4s. 9d. (\$1.16); all other workmen, 4s. 6d. (\$1.10); boys from 2s. (49 cents) at 14 years of age to 4s. (97 cents) at 21 years.

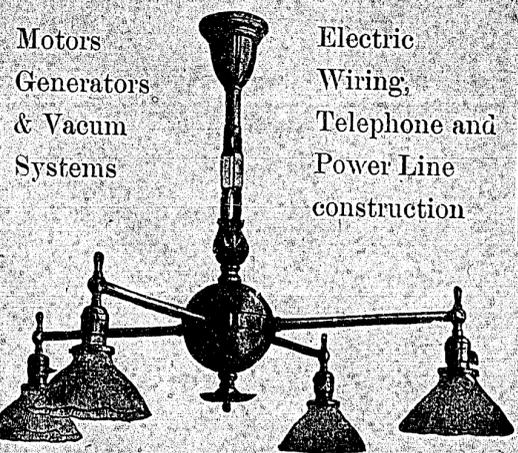
THE SEXES IN CANADA

The recently issued census reports place Canada among the countries in which the male inhabitants exceed the female in number. Of the 7,204,838 people held to be living in the country last year, 3,821,067 were males and 3,383,771 females, an excess of the former of 437,296. The figures by Provinces are as follows:

Province	Males	Females
Alberta	223,989	150,074
British Columbia	251,619	140,861
Manitoba	250,066	206,568
Nova Scotia	251,019	241,319
Ontario	1,299,290	1,223,984
Quebec	1,011,247	991,465
Saskatchewan	201,730	200,702
Yukon	6,408	2,004
Territories	8,473	8,523

It is noted that while the males are most markedly in excess of the females in Western Canada, there is no Province in which the females are in excess. The situation, as regards the Dominion as a whole, is not a new one. The census of 1901 showed an excess of females over males of 132,101, and back to 1871 the censuses showed lesser, but growing excesses, all being put into the background by the record of last year.

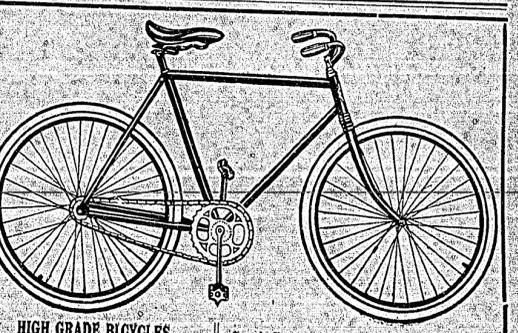
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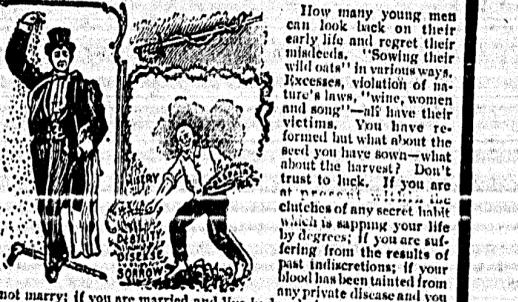


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No.	NAME	BEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Dankhead	F. Wheatley, Dankhead, Alta.
131	Deane Creek	P. Naughton, Beaver Creek, via Fincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
1703	Malmore	W. L. Evans, Lillo, Alta.
840	Durmlis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Lonberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Cannore	N. D. Thachuk, Cannore, Alta.
2877	Corbin	G. M. Lafferty, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
1878	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2814	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Halderson, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	I. Moore, 601, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec. vls., Kipp, Alta.
1333	Lillo	W. L. Evans, Lillo, Frank, Alta.
2329	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.
2889	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1989	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jan. Will son, Taber, Alta.

Saturday Specials in Men's Department

Dry Goods Department

Summer Hosiery Greatly Reduced to Clear

Summer Hosiery will be on sale this week and we are giving very special prices in order to make the sale a success. Black and colored Lisle Hose in women's and children's sizes, both lace and embroidered in women's sizes, and lace ankle styles for misses. Space will not permit us to give a very full description of these lines, but our window display will be worth your inspection. Below we quote a few leading lines

Ladies' Lisle Hose, fast dyes, pretty embroidered in silk, in colors of Copenhagen and Riseda, Mulberry, Old Rose, Helio, and Black. Regular, 65 pr., Special 45c. pr.

Ladies' Gauze Hose, silk embroidered, in colors of grey, sky, helio, black and tan. Regular 85c. Special, 60c. pr.

Ladies' All-lace Lisle Hose, stainless black, regular value 65c., special 45c. pr.

Ladies' Lace Ankle Lisle Hose, in black and tan and white, Regular, 50c., special 35c. pr.

Misses' Lace Ankle Hose in black and tan, sizes 6 to 8. Regular 35c., special 25c. pr.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose in a good heavy quality, sizes 5 to 9, 6 pair for \$1.00

Straw Hats At Half Price

This will be your last chance to buy high class Straw and Panama Hats at HALF PRICE. Linen Hats of all kinds will be included.

New Stock of Tweed and Worsted Trousers

A new and extensive range of men's Tweed and Worsted Pants just arrived. These garments are well tailored and of good materials. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$6.00.

Silk and Lisle Half Hose

Fancy embroidered, plain colors and silk and wool mixtures. Regular values up to 60c. pair. Special 3 pair for \$1.00.

Summer Vests

All our Summer Vests in plain and fancy effects, all prices up to \$8.00. Will be sold at HALF PRICE.

75c - WATCHES - 75c

Look at this, a Watch that is guaranteed to keep good time for one year will be sold Saturday at 75c.

We are Closing Out Lingerie Dresses

This is the last opportunity of the season to buy White Muslin Dresses at rock bottom prices. We must clear these goods and we have cut the prices down to far below cost.

They come in all sizes, both for slender and large figures, and we can show a range of sizes and styles unequalled in Fernie. This sale includes some

very pretty masquette designs, and in them you will find all the new ideas embroidered. In fact these dresses cannot fail to win the approval of the most fastidious buyer. Every garment marked in plain figures and no two garments alike. They range in price from \$2.50 to \$10.00.

See our window for these

SPECIALS

Grocery Department

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 oz.	15
Lima Beans, 3 lb. for	25
Molasses Snaps, 2 lb. for	25
Creamery Butter, 3 lb. for	\$1.00
Rival Wheat Flakes, with China, 5 lb. pkg.	35
Lowney's Cocoa, 1 lb. tins	40
Cream, 20 oz. can, 5 for	50
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb for	85
Bachert's Coffee Essence, 8 for	25
Cowan's Baking Chocolate, 1 lb. for	45
Tomato Catsup, 2 lb. can	10
Bird's Egg Powder, 2 tins	25
Bird's Custard Powder, 2 tins	25
Greengage Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	35
Apples, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	25
King Oscar Sardines, 2 for	25
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	25
Robin Hood Flour, 98's	\$3.60
Armour's Grape Juice, qts	60
Upton's Jam, 5 lb. tins	55
Crystal Lard, 5 lb. tins	85
Wagstaff's Marmalade, 5 lb. tins	70
Colombo Olive Oil, gals.	\$2.10
Beechnut Peanut Butter, medium size jars	25
McLaren's Imperial Cheese, small	25
Enos' Fruit Salts, per bottle	75
Lyle's English Syrup, 2's	20
Reliance Lime Juice, pints	25
Corn, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	35
Tomatoes, 3's, 2 for	35
Lighthouse Cleanser, 4 tins	25
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lb. for	\$1.00

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

FIRE BRIGADE HAVE

BUSY TIME

Three alarms were received at the Fire Hall during the week. The first one was on Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock, where a blaze was reported in the basement of the Waldorf Hotel. Upon inspection it was found that the cause of the trouble was a heater, and that no damage was done.

On Wednesday night a more serious conflagration occurred in the Annex, the house of Mr. Morasco being completely ruined. The cause here was the explosion of a lamp. The parents were out at the time, and the children, fortunately, got out in time. The premises was insured for \$500, and the furniture for a like amount. The brigade did not get the alarm in time, and when they got there it was practically impossible to save it. The adjoining buildings, however, escaped.

On Thursday night fire started in Sam Lee's Laundry, but only about \$75.00 damage was done.

Two men by the names of Kelly and Gordon, were caught with skeloton keys in their possession, and were sentenced to one month apiece under the Vagrancy Act.

Mrs. Bonnell and family have left for Moncton, N. B., on a holiday.

Mrs. George Crabbe, of Coal Creek, has left for a trip to the Old Country. Constables Eggleshaw, Gorman and Hartley of the Provincial Police are in town.

Constable McLasty, who has resigned from his position at Corbin, is in town en route for the Coast.

Chief Minty who was on a business trip to Cranbrook has returned to town.

A family arrived in town this morning, and as the mother was blind and without any visible means of support they were sent back across the border.

The Sunday School of the Baptist Church will hold their annual picnic on Tuesday, August 6th, in the city park. Will leave the church at 12.30.

John W. Lackey, Dugger, Ind., International Organizer, U. M. W. of A., is in the city. After remaining here a few days he will make a tour through the District.

The Ladies' Aid ten of the Methodist Church will be given at the home of Mrs. D. V. Mott, on Riverbank Ave., on Tuesday afternoon, August 6th, from three until six.

Rev. J. F. Hunter, of Blairmore, Alta., will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church morning and evening on Sunday.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Rev. D. M. Thomson on Wednesday last, when James Clarke and Miss Allison Smith, both of this city, were united in Holy Matrimony. Mr and Mrs. Clarke will reside in West Fernie.

The mothers' meetings are held every Thursday afternoon from three to four o'clock at the home of Miss Sutherland, deaconess. On Thursday Miss Faulkner, of Nova Scotia, will give a talk to mothers on "The Advantages of Early Education." We welcome all mothers. We need you—you need us.

LACROSSE GAME

On Monday evening at 6.30 the old rivals will once more clash in a lacrosse game on the recreation ground.

The Fernie boys are sore over the defeat they received at Cranbrook last week, but they have been training every night and are confident they will now get even.

Cranbrook is so sure that they can beat anything that comes along that they are offering to bet three to two on the game, and their backers have arranged to bring their boosters down on a special train.

This will be the second game of a series of four these teams will play, and Fernie is making a big effort to beat the boys from the Banana Belt and keep in the running.

The Rossland team have been made an offer to play here Thursday evening and the bringing in of two outside teams in one week means quite an expense to the Fernie Club, it is up to their boosters to get out and help them as much as possible.

Several of the boys have been working hard trying to revive the interest in the national game, which has not been played in this part of the country for six years, but with the material that they now have they should have no trouble in holding their own with any of the teams in the interior.

THE GRAND

"The Talk of New York" drew some good houses, Wednesday night, especially, seeing a crowded house. The piece has a sporting swing about it and some of the songs are catchy. It is the intention of the company to remain here another week, during which time the other two acts of the play will be staged.

She—"Woman's mind is cleaner than that of man."
He—"Certainly. She changes it often."

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Hosmer and Michel played their postponed League game at Michel on Saturday, July 27th, and Hosmer succeeded in capturing another point, the game ending in a goalless draw. In view of the decision of the League Committee in ordering the Michel-Bellevee unfulfilled fixture to be played on August 24th, the loss of one point last Saturday means a lot to Michel.

On the other hand, Hosmer's prospects in the cup ties are improved as a result of this evident improvement in form, and they are, no doubt, preparing to give Fernie a hot game on August 17th.

The League table to date:
P. W. L. D. for 'hgst. P Goals

Bellevee	9	5	2	2	16	12	12
Michel	9	4	2	3	13	8	11
Fernie	10	5	4	1	16	16	11
Coloman	8	4	3	1	11	17	9
Coal Creek	0	3	3	3	15	11	9
Hosmer	0	0	7	2	6	22	2

The Fort Steele Brewery Cup—Fernie vs. Bellevee.—1st Round Tie

What was generally expected to be an interesting and keenly fought game in the Fort Steele Cup had a rather unfortunate and untimely finish in this tie at Fernie, the Bellevee Club leaving the field after the game had been but twenty-six minutes in progress.

This drastic action was taken when Horesee J. Caulfield awarded a penalty kick to the Fernie Club, this being the second penalty awarded during the course of the game. While the awarding of the penalties were unfortunate incidents, still we cannot blame the referee. Whether the tripping in each case was intentional or otherwise, it certainly took place, and the referee was in a position to judge and had no hesitation in giving his decision. While these decisions were particularly hard on the Bellevee Club, as there was no great likelihood of goals resulting from the immediate play at the time of the infractions, still their action in leaving the field reflects no great credit on the club, and the more manly course would have been to complete the game. Referee Caulfield of Coal Creek has been acting in that capacity in the C. N. P. League for the past four seasons, and has enjoyed the reputation on being fair and impartial in his decisions. In fact, prior to Saturday's game he had the unique distinction of being the only referee in the Pass whom no club objected to when notified of his appointment. While no opinion can be hazarded on the probable outcome of the game, owing to the little play that took place, still the Fernie Club had the beat of the play while the game lasted, although the Bellevee side gave indications that they would have a big say in the game ere the finish.

As the matter stands now, I presume Fernie will be declared the winners, and will now meet Hosmer in the second round. This tie will be played at Hosmer on July 17th.

The Committee of the C. N. P. League met in Fernie on Saturday, the 27th inst., and much business was disposed of. The claim by the Michel Club for the points owing to the Bellevee Club failing to fulfil their fixture on July 13th, was turned down, and the game ordered to be played at Michel on August 24th. A protest by the Michel Club against the Fernie Club for playing ineligible men was left over until the next League meeting. Several players were censured for unseemly conduct on the field of play. A proposition from the S. A. P. League for a joint game was deemed impracticable for the present season.

The draw for the Crahan Cup was made, and resulted as follows:

First Round—Coal Creek vs. Bellevee. Coleman vs. Michel.

Hosmer and Fernie byes.

Ties to be played on or before Aug. 31st, the first named club having choice of ground.

Second Round—Coleman or Michel vs. Hosmer.

Coal Creek or Bellevee vs. Fernie.

The next meeting of the League will be held in Coloman on August 31st.

Hosmer vs. Michel

This postponed league game took place at Michel on July 27, and was of great importance to Michel, a win practically meaning the League championship for them. Michel turned out as selected, but the wooden spoonists were minus D. Thornton and White, Downie and W. Partridge filling the vacancies. There was quite a little delay owing to the non-appearance of referee, Walsh, of Michel. Michel kicked off and started with a rush, but were soon driven back, Hosmer attacking very briskly for a few minutes. Moore handled two or three times in quick succession, but not being seriously troubled, Michel bucked up and put in some pretty combination, but found the Hosmer halves tough propositions to pass. Beddington raised the hopes of Michel by running through, but was robbed in a good position by the opposing left half.

Corners fell to each side in quick succession, but the defences were safe. A good first half ended with no score.

On resuming, Michel attacked determinedly, but could make no impression on Hosmer's rock-like defence, and they were beaten back. The Hosmer forwards now took up the running and gave the Michel defence a warm time for a while. Hosmer, at this stage were playing like anything but wooden spoonists, and Michel were exhorted to "play up," and gained two or three corners in quick succession, but although the ball bobbed about in front of Hosmer's goal it was cleared.

McQueen and Partridge showing up well during the scrimmage. Michel were not done with, but Hosmer's halves stuck closer than brothers, and although Watson occasionally got in a few long shots they were harmless. Hosmer broke away and pressed Michel, one of the backs giving a corner to relieve the pressure. From the resulting kick one of the Hosmer forwards shot with terrific force, and a goal looked certain, but it struck one of the home defenders, going over for another corner, which was cleared. The game ended shortly after with Michel taking a corner kick, result being Michel 0; Hosmer, 0.

To say that Michel got a surprise in putting it mildly, Hosmer had just as much of the game as the champions and were unlucky not to gather in both points.

THE ISIS

The star film at the Isis this week was "Called Back" a two reel drama which was greatly admired by those who were fortunate enough to see it. Despite the warm weather the attendances have been good. The programme for tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening looks good, and will, no doubt, draw good houses. The subjects are: "Handle with Care," (comedy); "The Sales Lady" (drama); "Thought" (drama); "On the Shore" (drama); "A Trip to Ireland" (scene); "The Sleeper" (comedy).

At the recent convention of the Printing Pressmen's union (International) at Hale Springs, Tenn., an assessment of 25 cents per month per member was levied to continue until September, to prosecute the fight for the universal eight-hour day. The question of increasing the international per capita tax is to be submitted to a referendum. It was decided to make an additional expenditure of \$50,000 for improvements and additions to the printing pressmen's union. In addition a referendum vote will be taken on a proposition to levy a 5 per cent assessment to carry on the fight that was recently inaugurated in Chicago.

FOR RENT

On Easy Terms In the rising town of Elko

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

Mrs. E. B. Holbrook P.O. ELKO

Meet Me at the Roller Rink PELLAT AVE.



This is what you see there every evening

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

FOR RENT—Wanted for Colliery near Lethbridge, must have experience in railway mines storekeeping. Apply with references, Box 3001, Lethbridge, Alta.

LOST—Sorrel Mare; brand R. D. on right hip; one white foot; glazed face; answers to the name of "Lady." Wm. Stockwell, Annex.

FOR SALE—House and Lot; 4 rooms, bath and pantry. Lot 3; Block 52, McPherson Avenue, directly behind Court House. Apply at residence, C. G. Minns. P-49-3

FOR SALE—Two lots in Burnaby, B. C.; twenty minutes' walk from New Westminster Docks; will sell for \$500 cash. Apply, District Ledger.

WANTED—Work by the day or housekeeping. Apply, Miss Shaw, Box 9.

FOR SALE—Furniture in 4 roomed house, good cooking stove and other household utensils. Apply, Mrs. Dough, Recreation Grounds. 5p.

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

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

Miss SPOKANE invites you to the SPOKANE STATE FAIR Sept. 30 to Oct. 6 1912

The Inland Empire's Holiday Seven days and six nights of education and amusement. Something to interest every visitor. Reduced Railway Rates

Write to Robt H Colgrave, Secy for Premium List and Illustrated Daily Program