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The District Ledger

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

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MANY KILLED IN RIOTING

Belgium Faces a Critical Stage--Country in a Most Angry Mood

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 5.—The post election riots in Belgium have taken on a revolutionary character, following last night's troubles at Leige and other places. The Socialists' central committee declared today that it would proclaim a general strike tomorrow.

At Antwerp, one battallon of scouts and a section of artillery of civil guards joined the manifestants. They rebelled against the police authorities and vented their feelings in demolishing windows. The clerical press demands the dismissal of these troops. In addition to troubles at Liege and Verviers, where gendarmes fired on the crowd, killing or wounding over fifty persons, among them two children, there was less serious rioting yesterday, and last night at Bruges, Tounai, Ghent, Louvain, Antwerp and in this city.

A number of Jesuit colleges and Catholic institutions were attacked by mobs, and the windows of the buildings smashed. Gendarmes charged the rioters with broadswords. The favorite cries of the manifestants are those demanding administrative separation of the Flemish and Walloon provinces. Some of the newspapers report a growing sentiment among the working classes in the Walloon districts of the southeast in favor of the annexation of their provinces to France. The agitation is spreading throughout the country, and 50,000 reservists will be called out.

At Liege enormous damages was done by the rioters last night. Today streets in the centre of the city were piled high with broken chairs, tables, beams, planks and stones, which were the arms used by the mob in their attacks on the police. The tramways were wrecked. In the Place St. Lambert, rioters overturned street cars, and used them as barricades, from behind which they hurled missiles at the police, injuring several.

The most serious encounter occurred in the vicinity of the Socialist headquarters, known as "Populacio." Firing revolvers in the air, the protestants advanced slowly through the streets to "Populaire," sacking stores and cafes as they went. After they had arrived at the square, several shots were fired from within the streets. The commandant, thinking the soldiers were about to be overwhelmed, gave the order to fire at will. Several volleys were exchanged, during which a number of people were killed, and twenty others wounded.

Thirty Killed and Wounded

VERVIERS, Belgium, June 4.—A mob today assailed gendarmes with missiles. The gendarmes charged repeatedly, and when the rioters refused to disperse opened fire. Thirty of the mob fell, killed and wounded. Several gendarmes were injured. Many arrests were made.

CHINTA, Belgium, June 4.—Rioting contiued throughout the night, a score of persons were wounded in the fight with gendarmes. Mobs attacked several convents, breaking the windows of buildings. Rioters also smashed windows in the stores in the commercial streets.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—Socialist leaders declare they made a mistake in entering into a coalition with the Liberals at the recent election. Henceforth they will struggle separately.

The new Chamber of Deputies will contain 101 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 30 Socialists and 2 Democrats, or a Clerical majority of sixteen over the opposition coalition. There are a number of new seats this year, of which the Socialists captured four, though most of them went to Clericals.

Paul Hymans, the Liberal leader, today issued an appeal to Liberals not to resort to violence, but to continue the fight within constitutional limits. It is believed any spread of this agitation will result in trouble among the Socialist working classes.

KILLED AT HOSMER

A sad accident occurred in Hosmer Front Street on Tuesday evening, when Edward Kenny, who was riding out to Camp 3, was seen to fall off his horse. When picked up he was unconscious and was conveyed with all speed to the hospital, where he expired on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased was well known throughout the Pass. He has been a stable boss at Camp 3 for a number of years.

Coroner Wilks, of Fernie, held an inquiry on Thursday morning and the verdict given by the jury was "Accidental death."

BOSSES AND MINERS COME TO TERMS

Southwestern District will have Peace For Two Years Longer

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4.—Coal operators and miners of the southwestern district, who have been holding conferences in Kansas City for the last sixty days, reached an agreement the other day and a contract covering a period of two years was signed. While many of the changes agreed to are of a technical nature, the new contract carries with it a slight increase in wages. The miners and operators throughout Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are affected.

NEXT PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Winston Churchill Slated by Gossip to Succeed Asquith

LONDON, June 4.—The early withdrawal of Premier Asquith to the House of Lords is now accepted as an absolute assured certainty, and it is not at all unlikely that he will at the same time relinquish the leadership of the government and the Liberal party. Winston Churchill is mentioned as his successor.

Mr. Churchill is even now the master spirit in the cabinet. He has not failed to carry every point upon which he has set his heart and he soothes, reconciles and satisfies every body. Even Mr. Lloyd George who at one time showed a disposition to do with the Liberals what Joseph Chamberlain tried and failed utterly to do, when he was the most radical of radicals, now with the utmost good nature at his command accepts the Churchill dominance. The substance money powers in the Liberal party would not accept the chancellor of the exchequer as leader. Mr. Churchill wins them to him because he is not an extremist and at the same time his evident sincerity as a reformer, who gets things done, delights the masses. It will surprise nobody if Mr. Churchill is called by the King to form the next Liberal cabinet and the indications are that he will have to be tackled at an early date.

THE BIBLE OATH

Quebec Judge Refuses to Accept "Word of Honor" as a Substitute

MONTREAL, Que., June 4.—A dispute in the courts here as to the relative legal values of a witness' word of honor and testimony on oath has been settled by Mr. Justice Laurendeau, who decided that a witness on the Quebec civil suit must swear upon a bible and accept the regular formula. The dispute arose over a witness, E. H. Forde, who said he was an agnostic, and as he did not believe in God and the bible, refused to swear in the orthodox manner, offering instead to give his word of honor to tell the whole truth.

MINISTER OF LABOR TO VISIT FERNIE

Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, will leave Ottawa on June 17th for his trip west. After visiting Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Calgary, the latter point on June 20th, he will go through to Vancouver, where he is timed for July 5th, and on his return trip will visit Rossland, Fernie, Blairmore and Frank.

RIOTERS CLASH WITH GENDARMES

Street Cars Derailed, Windows Smashed and Fifteen Wounded in Riot

LIEGE, Belgium, June 3.—Serious disorders occurred here this evening. The worst clash took place in front of the Socialist club where a meeting had just concluded. The gendarmes were forced to use their firearms and three persons were killed and 15 wounded. A demonstration also occurred in front of the city hall. A riotous mob demanded the release of one of their number who had been arrested. Street cars were derailed and windows smashed. The soldiers and police charged repeatedly and many persons were injured.

SEATTLE, June 4.—The women of Washington are preparing to take an active part in the forthcoming campaign. Already two of them are avowed candidates for different offices. The latest is Mrs. Josephine Preston, who will run for state superintendent of public instruction on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Preston is at present county superintendent in Walla Walla County, where she has made a good record. She is organizing her campaign systematically and promises to have the support of many well-known educators. Mrs. Timblin, of Olympia, is the other woman candidate. She wants to be state land commissioner. This indicates that some women appreciate the right of suffrage and intend to avail themselves of its best opportunities.

COLEMAN DISPUTE IS NOW SETTLED

COMMITTEE MAKE AWARD

Two disputes which have arisen between the International Coal and Coke Company Limited and some of its men have been referred for settlement under the agreement of the 17th November, 1911, to the committee consisting of the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America and the chairman appointed by the Minister of Labor.

The first of these disputes relates to pegging-in of men for the block pillars 135 to 152. Station number one was for a time used for this purpose, but the company has recently established station number two at which it requires the men working on the pillars in question to peg in. This station, though much nearer than station No. 1 to the pillars, is about two miles further than No. 1 from the houses of the workmen, and their objection to pegging-in at No. 2 is based upon that fact. The Company, on the other hand, says that men who peg-in at No. 1 must, in order to reach the pillars in question, travel nearly two miles underground, and must go for a considerable part of this distance along the main haulage way of the mine, and that this involves the men themselves in much danger to life and limb, and imposes upon the company much financial responsibility. There is nothing expressly covering this point either in the agreement or statutes except that the first clause of the agreement vests the direction of the working forces directly in the company. That clause is broad enough to confer upon the company the rights which it now seeks to exercise as it involves a direction of the working forces.

The committee's finding, therefore, is that the company is entitled to maintain station No. 2 and to require the men to peg in at it.

The other dispute arises out of the contention of the company that it is entitled to dockage on account of coal which is exceptionally wet, if such conditions occur in at least five consecutive carloads.

The question of dockage is fully provided for by the agreement of 17th November, 1911. So far as this company is concerned the dockages provided for are to be found on page 67 of the printed agreement.

To concede the Company's contention would be in fact to make a new agreement between the parties, and this the committee have not power to do. Under the terms of the agreement the company has no right to make the dockage now contended for, and this dispute must, therefore, be decided against it.

Dated at Calgary, this 6th day of June, 1912.

(Signed) W. L. WALSH, Chairman.
W. F. McNEILL.
C. STUBBS.
Committee.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL BUDGET

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—The defence committee of the Duma last night unanimously adopted the government proposal to grant 502,000,000 roubles ($251,000,000) for the naval ship building programme, notwithstanding the fact that tens of millions of its inhabitants are starving as a result of the crop failure.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE SCORES VICTORY

MERTHYR TYDVIL, Wales, May 27.—Women's suffrage scored one of its greatest victories today, when the Independent Labor party in annual conference here, adopted resolutions strongly declaring for equal suffrage and favoring legislation to that effect.

Man learned the use of steam and electricity and how to apply them to his needs. Today he stands aghast at the monster machinery of production that his energy and knowledge have brought forth. But today he is governed by it, enslaved by its very productiveness. The machine has turned into a curse where it should be a blessing. However, the mind of man will yet turn the productiveness of machinery to his own benefit, marking the next great step necessary to his freedom. The private ownership of the machines has created the newer slavery—industrial slavery. The social ownership of the machines will bring the newer freedom—industrial freedom.—Peter Kinnear, International Socialist Review.

THIS DEATH HORRIBLE

Young Man Falls From a Train--Body Mangled In Fearful Way

A young man well known in these parts, named Oliver V. Dempsey, was run over and instantly killed near Elko on Sunday night. He and two others were riding on the top of a freight car coming from Wardner and when within a mile of Elko Dempsey fell between the cars and was instantly killed. The eastbound flyer passed over the body and the westbound freight passing over it dragged it about four miles, the severed head being that distance from the body when found by a track walker this morning. Dempsey was a member of the L. O. L. of Cranbrook, and was 25 years old.

Coroner Wilkes went down to Elko where an inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict of "Accidental death."

The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, has accepted the invitation of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition to officially open the exhibition on Saturday, June 29th.

ALLEGED FACTS ABOUT COAL

Coal was invented so that the miners would have something to strike over. It was also gotten up to help a man to unsocket his arm while trying to shake three sixes out of a cranky furnace.

Coal is found in the bins of wealthy people. It is of two colors; black when mined and red—when hot.

There are 452,115,387 tons burned in the United States every year, and it seems as if 452,115,000 are consumed by our furnaces. Fuel believe that statement.

There is soft and hard coal. The soft coal is hard to get, but if you are able to get hard coal you're in soft.

Hard coal will always be in sight—anthra-cite. In other words, it will always be in (the) range.

School arithmetic tells us that there are 2000 pounds in a ton. Most of our dealers have evidently neglected their arithmetic, and while most of them would not pounce upon anyone, yet we have frequently noticed them lying in weight for us.

Cannel coal is not sold in cans, as the name implies; neither is it good for burning in the stove, but for the hearth it's grate.—Chicago Examiner.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE "LAW OF THE SEA" AND LAW OF THE LAND.

The "law of the sea" is quite different from the custom on land.

The captain is expected to be the last man to leave his ship; all other lives must be saved before his.

The captain of industry makes sure first of a comfortable living for himself, even if the workers in his employ die of tuberculosis through insufficient food and insanitary conditions.

The chivalry shown to a few hundred women on the Titanic does not alter the fact that in New York City 150,000 people—largely women and children—have to sleep in dark rooms with no windows; that in a single large city 5,000 white slaves die every year; that the lives and health of thousands of women and children are sacrificed continually through their exploitation in mills, workshops and factories. These things are facts.—Woman's Journal.

Through the pressure of organized labor, New Zealand state owned railroads carry school children 120 miles for from three to six cents, where they attend high schools. And the railroads make a profit then. Labor unions are such awful things!

CALL OUT EVERY MAN

Building Federation Orders Members To Stop Work to Aid Dock Strikers.

LONDON, June 5.—The building industries' federation passed a resolution tonight ordering all its members employed by the port of London authorities to stop work forthwith and also at all the Thames shops and on ships where strikers' places have been filled by non-union men. This will add several thousand to the ranks of the strikers.

The Labor Advocate of Nanaimo, B. C., thinks that the demand to exclude the wives of Hindoo settlers in British Columbia is "Not Christian, not justice and not even good policy." From what standpoint does the editor speak? McBride the mouthpiece of the exploiting class in the province, says that the Hindoo is a failure as a worker, and should be excluded on the account that he cannot be made to work as cheaply as the white worker, for the rapid accumulation of surplus values. The small business man does not want him because he is a potentially dangerous competitor, the real estate shark for the same reason, and the white worker sees in him a threat of a lower standard of living. The immediate material interests of all classes in the community seem to be endangered by the influx of the Hindoo, and for that reason it is quite in accordance with the exceedingly flexible tenets of the "Christian" religion, the current standard of "justice," and in line with "good policy" that neither he, nor his wife and kids, should be allowed to make a place whereon to lay his head in a country that is to be reserved for the exploitation of "Christians" by "Christians." Which is just another proof that all moral conceptions are founded on the bread and butter question.

EIGHTY KILLED IN FIRE AT THEATRE

CASTELLON, Spain, May 27.—Eighty persons were killed tonight in a fire in a theatre at Villareal, which was caused by the explosion of a cinematograph.

LABOR MEN TO GATHER

Preparations Under Way That Means Gigantic Movement

LETHBRIDGE, June 7.—Steps are on foot among the various labor unions of the province for the establishment of an Alberta Federation of Labor which will embrace all labor organizations within the province.

Clem Stubbs, president of District 18, U. M. W. of A., is at the head of the movement and a meeting will be held in the Labor Temple here on June 14, for the purpose of considering a campaign for organization. Delegates from all unions in the province are expected to be in attendance and the meeting promises to be one of the most important from a labor standpoint ever held in the province.

One of the outstanding features of the movement is that the United Farmers of Alberta are taking an active part in the proceedings, and assurance has been given that at least fifty delegates from the various locals of the U. F. A. will be in attendance at the organization meeting.

STRIKING MASONS RETURN WITH RAISE

LETHBRIDGE, June 5.—The bricklayers and builders are on strike since Saturday for an increase of wages from 67½ cents to 75 cents. Although they have met the contractors on two different occasions, they have not reached a settlement. The men have been offered 70 cents, the schedule rate for Calgary and Edmonton, as stated. They held a special meeting today to consider this offer, but what decision they arrived at has not been given out to the public as yet.

It is to be hoped that something definite will be arrived at soon, as several other trades will be involved shortly who will have nothing to gain.

LETHBRIDGE, June 6.—The bricklayers resume work tomorrow, a settlement having been arrived at this forenoon. The terms of agreement are: 70 cents per hour, half holiday every Saturday, pay every alternate week, eight-hour day.

RAILWAY WORKERS RESENT DISMISSAL OF UNION MEMBERS

Twenty Thousand Men Favor Quitting Work

LONDON, June 4.—The dockers' union has decided to start strike pay, but beyond this announcement there was no development today in the dock strike.

The unrest in the railway world is indicated by a demonstration today in Hyde Park, in which 20,000 railroad workers participated as a protest against the Central London Railway dismissing men because they engaged in trade union organization work.

This meeting merely adopted a resolution of protest, but a strong feeling was displayed in favor of a general strike.

LONDON, June 6.—The Government is experiencing difficulty in effecting a settlement of the Dock Strike. Conferences with the various parties thereto have ben postponed until tomorrow. The employers are disinclined to accept the government's proposals.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—The agitation among the laboring class in the Walloon Province continues. There are now one hundred thousand men on strike. Less violence is being displayed.

AN EPOCH-MARKING CONVENTION OF THE PACIFIC NORTH-WEST

International Board Member Geo. Pettigrew, of the United Mine Workers of America, located at Ladysmith, and Robt. Foster, President-Elect of District 28, U. M. W. of A., were official visitors in Vancouver last week, having met members of the Executive Board of the B. C. Federation of Labor with reference to matters of mutual interest to both miners and other industrial workers.

Mr. Pettigrew informed the Federationist that a very important gathering of officers of the Pacific North-West will take place at Butte, Mon., on June 3rd, and he expressed the hope that he would be able to send a report of the convention in time for the June 8th issue of the B. C. Federationist.

Briefly, the Convention will occupy the same relation to the coal mining industry of the entire west as the big meet of the east a few weeks ago, and it is the more significant in that it is the first of its scope ever to be held in the west. Representatives of the miners' organizations will be present from District 18, covering the Crows Nest Valley coal fields in British Columbia, and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan; District 28, covering Vancouver Island; District 10, embracing the State of Washington; District 22, Wyoming; District 27, Montana; District 15, Colorado.

The decision of the convention is one that will prove of special interest to every unionist in the Pacific North-West, and it may also be of some concern to the coal barons of the same territory, for there are certain questions to be dealt with in the matter of uniformity that can scarcely fail to necessitate some drastic changes.

HARD WORK TO GET RECRUITS

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Great difficulty is being experienced by the Northwest Mounted Police department in securing new recruits for the force. Inspector Gordon, who is at present in the Maritime provinces, advises that he finds it practically impossible to secure recruits of the standard of efficiency and intelligence required by the department.

The reason given is that the remuneration given is not sufficiently great, in view of the increasing opportunities in other fields.

(Where are they?—Ed.)

CELEBRATE IN FERNIE

On Dominion Day, July 1 First Class Program Is Assured

The Athletic Association got busy this week, making arrangements for their celebration on the 1st of July.

As will be remembered, last year the sports were held on Coronation Day, but this year it was decided to revert to the usual date, in spite of the 1st of May celebrations.

It is hoped to arrange a good programme of sports, to include baseball, football, running, high jump, hurdles, tug-of-war, a motor cycle race, bicycle race, etc. There will also be a procession of the school children and trades men's floats (with prizes for same) in the forenoon. For the children's races it is hoped to obtain the use of the coal company's lawn.

There are several other interesting events which the association have in mind, but these will be decided upon at a later date. With reference to the motor cycle and cycle races, it is generally agreed that these might (with the permission of the Council) be brought off to much better advantage on the streets, and as we have now quite a bunch of cycle enthusiasts in Fernie, this should easily prove the feature of the day.

The association hope to be able to offer substantial prizes for the football and baseball and consequently we see no reason why it should not prove as great a draw as on the 1st of May.

The grounds of the association at the north end of the town will be utilized for most of the events.

The President of the Association (Mr. Harry Herchmer) and the executive will be in a position to supply further details in the the course of a day or so, and it is intended to publish these as early as possible, thus giving intended contestants ample time in which to train for the various events.

AGAINST MILITARISM

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 24.—The British Columbia Methodist conference at Victoria last night passed a resolution against the encouragement of the spirit of militarism throughout Canada.

PORTUGAL AND THE VATICAN FALL OUT

Abolish Papal Legation

LISBON, May 23.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 50 against 45, today decided to abolish the Portugese legation at the Vatican. This is a sequel to the law of separation of Church and State decreed by the government in April last year.

HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER!

BRISTOL, Tenn., May 25.—The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church refused today to adopt the majority report of its committee on Romanism, which suggests a plan of attack on Catholicism by the evangelical churches of the United States and Canada, and the establishment of a fund to support converts from among the priests.

EBERTS GETS A REPRIEVE

MACLEOD, Alta., May 24.—Fritz Eberts, sentenced to hang on June 1, for the murder of Constable Willmott, R. N. W. M. P., has been reprieved until August 1. His lawyer received a message to this effect from the Minister of Justice today.

NO SUMMER REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL

TORONTO, May 20.—Coal dealers state that the usual summer reduction in the price of coal will not be made this season. Last summer coal was $6.50 per ton, but the winter price of $7.25 will be retained, with the possibility of a further increase to $7.50 as a result of the new railway rate now under consideration by the railways. Next winter's price may go to $8 per ton.

In New York City 131,872 children between 14 and 18 years of age are now at work, 66,620 boys and 65,252 girls.

Unless relief is afforded the men employed in the building trades in the old country in the shape of increased wages, a general strike is inevitable as far as London and Manchester are concerned. The demand of the carpenters is for an increase from 10½d. to 1s. per hour and fewer hours.

TRADE UNIONISM and The SOCIALIST PARTY

A BIT OF HISTORY—By ROBERT HUNTER

VII—THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION POSITION

In the last article it was shown how the International Socialist Movement has condemned every nation tending to divide the workers on political or on industrial lines. It was also shown that the workers need a powerful, united political party as well as a powerful united trade union movement. These two movements of the working class, while occupying distinct fields and having distinct organizations, should at all times work harmoniously together. This position of the International Socialist Movement is, as I have shown, also the position of the Socialist party in America.

Now let us turn to the position of the international trade union movement. The trade unions of the world do not have an international congress, but representatives of all the national federations meet from time to time in an international conference. Samuel Gompers attended the conference of 1909, held at Paris, and James Duncan attended the conference held at Budapest in 1911. These conferences endeavor to deal strictly with trade union questions, but the position that trade unions should take toward political parties has been debated and clearly outlined by the conference.

At the Paris conference the matter came up on the motion of the French trade unions, to hold periodically international trade union congresses, the purpose of which would be to organize the international on the same lines as those adopted by the French Federation of Labor.

"The point of view we take," declared the Frenchmen, "is that only trade union action can lead the workers to final victory. . . . You want an industrial and a political movement, but we want a purely economic one. Our method of direct action, so often derided, will surely lead us further in the long run than your tactics. The French trade unionists will . . . take part in the International Socialist Congreses; they do not concern them."

Hueber, of Austria, in answer to the French delegates, made the following statement on behalf of the trade unions of Great Britain, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Austria and Croatia:

"We fully respect the arguments brought forward by our French comrades . . . but . . . we are opposed to that proposition. We believe in the absolute necessity of the co-operation of the political and the trade union movements of the working classes. These must be the two weapons of the workers. We must use both in our struggles, and it would be a crime to discard either, whilst the workers are politically and industrially suppressed by the capitalist classes.

Legien, of Germany, said that he had not signed the above statement, not because his conclusions differed from those of Hueber, but only because he thought the matter might well be discussed. "If the French do not attend the International Socialist Congresses," said Legien, "we have no right to reproach them. But most of the Comrades present here also go there." In answer to the French delegates who had argued that the general strike was more effective than political action, Legien declared: "We do not want to spill the blood of the workers without necessity. We have gained much without violent methods, and we want to continue these tactics." As a result of this discussion the French withdrew their proposition, declaring, however, that they would submit it another year.

The above discussion has an importance even beyond that of showing the harmonious relations which exist in Europe between the trade union and the political movements of the working class. At the present time certain elements in the labor movement are urging the general strike and direct action as the sole means competent to emancipate the working class. They set up as their model the methods of the French trade unions. It may be well, therefore, to point out, in passing, that these methods have not only been repeatedly repudiated by the International Socialist congresses; they have also been repudiated by the international trade union conferences.

The last international trade union congress was held in Budapest. James Duncan officially represented the American Federation of Labor at that conference, and his most impartial and illuminating report will suffice to make the rest of my argument for me:

"A misguided man named Foster, from Chicago, Ill.," says Duncan, "claiming to represent an alleged organization in America, called the Industrial Workers of the World, had been for some time in Paris, and had succeeded in convincing the French delegates that he represented a labor organization in America and was entitled to be recognized by the Secretariat instead of the A. F. of L. representative. He is said to have and in Paris a program of strong French flavor, namely, low dues, no defense fund, the general strike, revolution. . . . . Evidently his program was mapped out on French lines and captured the French delegation. He had thereafter taken his program from Paris to Berlin, to encourage the German delegation to support his position and pleas. They, however, had nothing in common with his tinfoil proposition and his wind bag methods. Their labor movement is based on a solid foundation and makes for real progress, so he was not in his element in their country. . . .

When Foster submitted his credentials to the international conference, "a motion was made that the Industrial Workers of the World be not admitted to affiliation in the International Secretariat as a trade union center. . . . . The Frenchmen suggested that if the Foster aggregation were not admitted, that the A. F. of L should be kept out of the International Secretariat until both organizations became reconciled to a uniform policy.

"After general discussion, Foster was given an opportunity to tell his own story in his own way. . . . He claimed that in America the I. W. W was the only body that organized unskilled workers; that 85 per cent of their skilled members were also in the A. F. of L. unions; that those unions would not admit Socialists and revolutionary foreigners into membership; that the people he represented were 100 per cent Socialists and revolutionists, who were preparing for the international strike, which would strike terror into the heart of capitalism." . . . . .

After a day lost in discussing the divisions in the American labor movement, the conference voted unanimously, with the exception only of the French, that the Industrial Workers of the World be not admitted. Several things are noteworthy in this action. First, that nearly every delegate was a Socialist, the only exceptions being the French, who were anarchists, and Duncan, whose politics I do not know. Second, that most of the delegates favored industrial unionism; and, third, that in spite of both these facts, they voted "down and out" the self-styled "Socialist," "revolutionary," industrial" union.

This action was taken on the ground that dual unionism will not be tolerated by the international movement. That there should be no doubt of this, "Holland moved that all trade unions should join their respective national centers and invited the International Trade Federations and secretariats to admit those unions who are members of their own national center of trade unions. And, further, to bring pressure to bear upon non-affiliated unions to induce them to join the national center of their country. Adopted."

This action of the conference, as well as the action of the International Socialist Congress in repudiating the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World, cannot be laid to personal differences. The whole question was decided on principle. Dual unionism is reason to the working class, and the fact that those who have committed that crime call themselves Socialists does not diminish their crime. They can tell Europe of Civic Federation banquets, and Europe responds: "How can you talk of treason with your own guilt so obvious?" "Workers of the world, unite," is not in Europe a phase. It is a vital fact that is the most inspiring and revolutionary fact, politically and industrially, that the world has yet seen.

Having dealt with dual unionism, let us now deal with political action. The following is a good illustration: "Sweden moved that the conference invites the representatives of the working classes in all parliaments to do all in their power in order to get bills enacted into law prohibiting night work in all industries where it is not absolutely necessary. Adopted."

That is the method used by the trade unions of Europe when they want the Socialist parties to take any legislative action. And to this conference that Duncan attended nearly every Socialist party of Europe sent a report of the actions taken by them upon the requests made by the previous trade union conference. Indeed, there is something inspiring in the first phrase of one resolution passed at the Paris conference. "The Trade Union International shall co-operate with the Parliamentary International in order to bring about," etc. And the ideal is not far distant when state, national and international trade unions and Socialist parties shall fight politically and industrially in all harmony and fellowship for the emancipation of the working class.

Duncan's fine report of his visit to Europe is filled with many interesting observations. He makes no effort to conceal his admiration of the splendid working class political movements in Europe. I have taken the following paragraphs as typical of his account and as a fitting ending to this article on the international trade union position:

"They have two great movements in Germany, which easily make it the leading country on the continent of Europe. They have a first class trade union movement, composed of nearly 2,020,000 members. It is doing herculean work in many directions.

"The other great struggle referred to is political. German workmen have a well organized political movement, and when its purposes, as such, sufficiently converge, as also do the purposes of the trade union movement, they in time meet and the two bodies then act unitedly. Each has its particular duty to perform, and each is doing it as the circumstances permit.

"The leaders in both movements in Germany frankly informed me that an applicant for membership in the Socialist movement, whose trade or whose occupation was organized, and who did not belong to his union, was not admitted to membership as a Socialist. They looked out of the corner of their eyes at men and asked me how a man could be a good Socialist if he were not a trade unionist. . . .

"Clamoring for democratic government by evolution if possible, but by revolution if need be, is the Socialist political party organization. There are other groups which in a way protest against imperialism, but the one organized party which is a living, active protest against imperialism and force of government is the Socialist party. . . .

"The European movement is an education in itself. The harmony which exists between the trade unionists, attending to trade affairs and the Socialist, attending to political affairs, is everywhere in evidence. Where a trade dispute exists there the Socialists are helping, and where a political contest is going on the trade unionists perform their part in supporting the Socialist program, and between the two the future welfare of the masses of the people will be worked out."

(To be Continued)

OPERATORS "COLD DECK" THE MINE WORKERS

CHARLESTON, W., Va., June 4.—The miners and operators in District No. 17 reached a settlement carrying with it an advance in wages of half of the Cleveland compromise, at all the mines on the river, says the Labor Argus. The operators of Winifrede all of Paint Creek and two operators in Brier Creek belonging to Paint Creek, in all about fifteen operators, have kicked out and refused to sign the agreement, and the strike is still on at these places.

Whenever the miners refuse to abide by a settlement made by their representatives the operators are quick to howl about the organization not having any control over the men, but now that the operators have refused to comply with the agreement made by their representatives, not a word is said.

It is evident that the operators have acted in bad faith all along, and if the truth was known the entire operators' organizations are backing the Paint Creek and Winifrede operators. This is but the carrying out of a policy adopted by th operators some years ago to crush the United Mine Workers' organization in this district.

They choose these isolated places, up these creeks, for attack because they think by putting the Baldwin thugs in charge they can man the situation and say who shall go up or come out of the creek, as well as establish a censor on all news and keep their high-handed and brutal tactics from the public. The very small difference in the wages between the union and non-union field is not the motive that prompts the operators to fight the union so bitterly as this would not amount to very much but it is the sttalage? that gives the nonunion operator the great advantage.

There are others than an economic cause for those operators to kick out of the organization and it is more than a union fight; there are political motives back of it all and we can see the hand of the politicians, and crooked officials dealing the cards in this game. Those same officials, who with lies in their mouths and a hypocritical smile on their deceitful mugs who are claiming to be such friends of labor are engineering this entire scheme, and it is not only an attempt to break the economic organization of the miners in these sections, but is also an attempt to break the political organization as well; not only are they trying to rob the miners of their economic rights but the intent of the move is to disfranchise them as well.

They have attacked the places where the Socialist sentiment was the strongest, they hope to either beat these men into humble submission or drive them out of the county. If they can break the union at these places and establish the guard system, they expect to steal the election by the help of the Baldwin thugs as they did in a number of places on Cabin Creek in 1910 and as they expect to do again this year. There is but one hope for the miners of this State, but one avenue of escape from abject slavery and a life of submission and degradation, united action and solidarity, and a determined fight alone can save them.

A Seattle judge having deprived a Socialist citizen of his American naturalization papers, his belief in the Socialist platform and statement of principles being the ground for doing so, the Socialist party will carry the case to the highest court, if necessary, to get the decision reversed.

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Dyeing and Dry Cleaning

We could reduce prices *If*

we worked our employees 18 hours a day seven days to the week and in return paid them a low salary under a long contract

BUT

we are in a White Country, employing only White People and pay White Wages for White Hours. It is up to the people of Fernie and district to say if their money they spend on Laundry work is to remain in this country or go to the *FAR EAST*. Just think it over and ask us for our

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Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Blesdell's Drug Store

The employees at Tuckett's tobacco factory, Hamilton, Ont., have received a voluntary increase in wages from the company.

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We carry a full line of

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

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

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Goods selected for use and sold at cost

ALL PROFITS TO THE PURCHASERS

Slater Shoes with the Union Label

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COLEMAN, Alberta

DISFRANCHISING A SOCIALIST

With surprising unanimity both the radicals and the conservatives of the press fall upon the action of United States District Judge Hanford, of the State of Washington in cancelling the naturalization papers of Leonard Oleson because he "admitted that he is a Socialist."

"There seems to be some uncertainty whether Oleson was deprived of his citizenship after his naturalization had been completed or whether the decision prevented the final steps toward naturalization being taken," says the Springfield Republican (Ind.); "but in either case Judge Hanford has grossly abused his power." The same paper goes on to say that in case Oleson was already a citizen the judge "has made himself liable to impeachment," but that if the other supposition is true, "probably nothing can be done to reverse the action, for the law on naturalization gives a United States judge considerable latitude and discretion in determining each case as it comes before him."

It appears from the latest advices that Oleson was actually deprived of his citizenship after having been granted a certificate of naturalization. "If Judge Handford's amazing ruling were upheld it would mean that a man's citizenship would be forfeited because of his political opinions," notes the New York Evening Mail (Prog. Rep.), which does not "recall a more glaring instance of judicial tyranny nor one better calculated to strengthen the movement for the recall of judges."

"Socialism grows on such incidents," remarks the New York Tribune (Rep.) and the Philadelphia North American (Prog. Rep.) brands it "a judicial iniquity."

"I believe Judge Hanford should be impeached for this act," declares Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman.

The Washington delegates to the Socialist convention, in session in Indianapolis, insist, according to the correspondents, that this ruling is "the beginning of a struggle to disfranchise foreign-born citizens of the Pacific slope because of the growing strength of Socialism there," and one dispatch states that it is "accepted by the rank and file as the opening gun of a general campaign against Socialism in America.

Judge Hanford gives to the press the following statement in defense of his ruling:

"Oleson admitted that he is a Socialist, a frequenter of assemblages of Socialists in which he participates as a speaker, advocating a propaganda for radical changes in the institutions of the country. He claimed to have a clear understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and to have known that, by one of its articles, deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is forbidden and yet the evidence introduced in his behalf proved that the party with which he is affiliated and whose principles he advocates, has for its main object the complete elimination of property rights in this country.

"He expressed himself as being willing for people to retain their money, but insisteing that all the land, buildings, and industrial institutions should become the common property of all the people, which object is to be attained, according to his belief, by use of the power of the ballot, and when that object shall have been attained the political government of the country will be entirely abrogated because there will be no use for it.

"The notion that citizens of this country may absolve themselves from allegiance to the Constitution of the United States otherwise than by expatriation, is a dangerous heresy. The nation, recognizing the principle of the law of self-preservation, restricts the privilege of becoming naturalized to those whose sentiments are compatible with genuine allegiance to the existing government, as defined by the oath which they are required to take. Those who believe in the propagation of crude theories, hostile to the Constitution, are barred.

"In order to secure a certificate of naturalization he intentionally made re presentations to the court which necessarily deceived the court, or his application for naturalization would have been denied. Therefore, by the petition which he was required to file, and his testimony at the final hearing of his application, and by taking the oath which was administered to him in open court, he perpetrated a fraud upon the United States, and committed an offense for which he may be punished as provided by law. The case, therefore, comes clearly within the provision of the law requiring the court to set aside and cancel his certificate of naturalization, and it was so decreed."

This ruling, according to a dispatch from Washington, D.C., is entirely approved by officials of the division of natturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, who predict that it will be sustained by the Supreme Court in case of appeal. The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) and the Boston Christian Science Monitor both remind us that naturalization is not a right, but a privilege, and the Washington Times (Ind.) comes to Judge Hanford's defense in the following words:

"If we understand the case correctly, the judicial action was not taken because Oleson was a Socialist, but because he announced himself opposed to the Constitution and the institutions of this country.

"Within the same week naturalization papers were refused to an Italian by a New York authority because the applicant said in event of a war between this country and Italy he would take up arms against this country. Yet nothing was said about that ruling.

"This nation must always remain the asylum of the prosecuted, the harbor of free speech and free thought, but that does not carry with it the proposition that it must be made the spawning ground of ideas and parties which, if permitted to grow, would destroy the very institutions whose protection and freedom they now claim.

"If a man does not believe in this nation, its institutions, and its flag, he certainly has no business here, and should not only be denied his naturalization papers, but he should be deported."

Turning again to Judge Hanford's critics we find the New York Evening Post (Ind.) remarking that under his ruling "an applicant for citizenship who believe in the popular election of United States Senators might be rejected because the Constitution provides at present that Senators shall be elected by the legislatures." That he went beyond his jurisdiction, says the Buffalo News (Rep.), appears plain "when one compares the Socialist doctrine with the general doctrine of the New Nationalism"; and the Chicago Record Herald (Ind.) remarks that Oleson has as much right to advocate Socialism as other citizens have to advocate the recall of judges and decisions, government railroads, the single tax."

Other editors remind us that nearly half a million Socialist citizens cast their votes in the last presidential election; that a Socialist sits in the national Congress; that there are more than thirty Socialists sitting in the various state legislatures; and that Socialists have been or are mayors of many of our cities.

Judge Hanford, says the Milwaukee Leader (Socialist) "has overshot the mark." And the New York Call, another Socialist organ, observes:

"Every recent decision of the courts shows the tendency is more and more to restrict the right of honest thought and honest utterance, and to protect property.

"It is emphasized strongly by the action of Judge Cornelius Hanford, of Seattle, in annulling the citizenship papers of Leonard Oleson on the grounds that the latter is a member of the I. W. W.; that he does not believe property which is social in its nature should remain private property and utilized for the exploitation of wage workers; that he is in favor of revising the Constitution of the United States, and that he is a Socialist.

"He might have been in favor of militia murder, as it has been committed in Lawrence and in the Pennsylvanian coal fields during the past few months. He might have been enthusiastic for the depriving of citizens of their right of habitation and of public utterance, as has been the case in San Diego. But his outspoken announcement that he desired a change in the Constitution, and that he wished social robbery to cease through the acquisition by society of the means of production constitutes a heinous crime in the eyes of Hanford.

"And Hanford is a judge, with enormous power and doubtlessly with the backing of all those elements which seek to brand as crime any criticism of, or opposition to, social crime."

The Philadelphia North American recalls the fact that Judge Hanford was once hanged in effigy by his fellow citizens because of the unpopularity of one of his rulings in a case of a street railway company versus the people of Seattle. And in a Seattle dispatch to the New York Sun we read:

"Judge Hanford has been on the Federal bench ever since Washington was admitted into the Union. His enemies say in contests of a public nature coming before him he has invariably decided against the people. It was Judge Hanford who attempted to block the recall of Mayor Gill, of Seattle on the ground that the Council did not include the cost of election about to be held in the regular budget passed months before."—Literary Digest.

CHURCH AND LABOR

A Department of Church and Labor was inaugurated several years ago and put in charge of Rev. Charles Stelzle. This has been sustained at a cost of $30,000 a year, and for the past two years Mr. Stelzle has had free use of a plant in New York City valued at $200,000. This experiment has now proven itself a failure. Mr. Stelzle will withdraw from his position as superintendent of the Labor Temple and his successor will be appointed. Some other form of winning labor for the church must be devised."—The Advance (religious weekly).

The above item throws off the mask. The church never, apparently, pushed its Labor Department to help labor solve its problems, but rather to "win labor back to the church." A church run on the teaching of Jesus the Galilean would have little difficulty in working with labor, but a church run on the contributions of big capitalists can never again attract the working class.—Roland D. Sawyer.

Our Poultry Column

By "Quill."

PERCHES.

Just a word on perches. If you are in favor of the heavy varieties, I would use flat perches, but for light breeds round perches are the best. Whatever you do don't put the perches too high; 18 inches will do. If they are placed higher the birds are apt to injure not only the breast bone, but the feet as well. Many a good bird has been ruined simply from being allowed to fly down from a high perch to the hard ground.

DISEASES

I have met quite a few who are having trouble just at this time with their chicks. And the reason is not far to seek. It is just neglect. The chicks are suffering with gapes.

Gapes is caused by what is commonly known as the gape worm, and which generally attacks chicks from three to eight weeks old. The symptoms are gaping and opening their mouths as if gaping for breath, and later on they cough and sneeze as they stand about in the run, continually gaping until they get weaker and weaker, and in a few days death puts an end to their sufferings. There is no doubt that these gape worms are picked up by the chicks on damp marsh ground, or from drinking stagnant water, particularly in warm weather, for it is a well-known fact that where the ground is dry gapes are practically unknown; but, as I said before, they are most prevalent where the ground is damp, or where the ground is damp, or where the chicks have access to pools of water.

The treatment lies in getting rid of the gape worm from the trachea, and in preventing the birds from obtaining more. One of the most effectual remedies that I know of is to confine the birds into a lined basket or small box with a lid on and puff clouds of strong tobacco smoke in. Fil lthe box or basket with dense smoke until the chicks cough and sneeze repeatedly, keeping a sharp eye that none absolutely choke.

While there is no doubt that ticks and gapes in the course of the season carry off more chicks than all the other diseases put together, the most serious disease that chicks are liable to, and more especially during the early summer is enteric, which carries off thousands annually. In the majority of cases it is caused by the birds drinking sun-warmed water, drainings from manure heaps, while in other cases it has been caused by giving unsound or tainted foods. The symptoms generally are ruffled plumage and a disposition to stay in one place, generally near the drinking fountain.

The excavations or droppings are thin, frothy and yellow in appearance. Towards the later stages of the disease the chicks stagger about with half closed eyes, and in another day or two die off.

Next to enteric, the most serious disease that young chicks are liable to is Diphtheria; after that liver trouble, cold and croup, but it would take up too much room to go into details. However, if any fanciers want a remedy for any of the above or for any other information on poultry, "Quill" will only be too pleased to give it.

And now I think I have told pretty well all that there is to tell about the various ailments and troubles which are almost certain to be experienced in chicken rearing at some time or other, and if the readers of the Ledger will only pay attention to what I have said the troubles hitherto experienced can, in a very great measure, be done away with and chicken rearing become quite a pleasurable hobby.

(Questions must be sent to the Ledger Office or no answer can be given.)

John J. Breen, a prominent citizen of Lawrence, Massachusets, a member of the school board, has been found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court of planting dynamite to bring discredit on the late strike of the Textile Workers.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL

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I. S. G. VAN WART
President

Prize List and Entry Forms from E. L. Richardson, Manager, Victoria, Pk., Calgary.

The ingredients of Magic Baking Powder are plainly printed on each package. The makers of the numerous alum baking powders never do this, but they have been known to print the words "No Alum" on their labels. This is no guarantee—it is fraud. See that all ingredients are stated.

The New Brunswick legislature has increased the indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act from $1,500 to $2,000.

A Woman of Few Words

Mrs. Harry E. Bye, Main Street North, Mouth 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.'
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.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE, B.C.

ORGANIZING THE FARMERS

IT is interesting to note that some of the newspapers on the prairie are championing the organizing of the farmers. They want to see the farmer get better returns on his produce, because they evidently believe it means better times for them too. The Pincher Creek Echo has the idea that this should be a sort of dictatorship, and editorially they say:

"And the path leading to this dictatorship is both easy and plain—and only one step at a time. The first step is to seek out the nearest local of the United Farmers of Alberta and become a paid-up member. With every farmer enrolled the executive of the above organiation can go to Ottawa, knowing full well that their demands will be perforce acceeded to by the legislators of the country."

This question of the farmers organizing during a time when we are continually assailed with the extraordinary prosperity of the farmers must appear somewhat strange to those who look to this country as a sort of paradise for those who work. The farmers are realizing that they do not receive the full value of their toil and have discovered that individual action in their case is just as ridiculous as the same mode of action by the workers in other industries. Organized effort is now taking hold of the agriculturalists and in Western Canada we find the Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta preparing to wrest from the plutocracy a more equitable share of the values they create. In the United States we find the fruit growers formed into associations for the marketing of their products, and the same system of organization is taking place in British Columbia.

As in industrial organization, so in the sphere of agricultural development, the effect is to crush out the middleman and solidify the opposing forces in the line-up for the inevitable struggle that must take place over the distribution of surplus value created by the workers and enoyed by those who control the means of life.

Those who champion the cause of the farmer are prone to exaggerate the position of those who till the soil, and boldly assert that "The farmers can prove that they are backbone of country." Now this is only partly true, and whilst it may have held good at a certain period of development it is not so widely applicable today. "The backbone" of all countries is in those who do the useful work, and in so far as the farmers perform work useful to society they constitute one part of "the backbone," but inasmuch as a part is not equal to the whole, it is evident that the farmers cannot in themselves be the "backbone."

It must always be borne in mind when discussing present day development that commodities are produced socially, and that as a consequence the various divisions of labor are closely inter-related, and that however important a certain branch of labor may be it is so only in relation to the sum total of all human activity. Without the great advances made in industry the lot of the farmer would not be very comfortable, and the reason that he produces more than he actually requires for his own personal household places him amongst those who have commodities to dispose of. He is not situated right in the centre of industrial development, and still he performs socially necessary labor which prevents his being isolated from social development. He is a worker—a wealth producer—and like the rest of the workers he is discovering he is not receiving the social value of his labor.

The farmer has been wont to consider himself a distinct commodity from the mechanic and laborer, and has not yet realized that he is just as much a wage worker as those directly engaged in industry under capitalist development. The nominal ownership of his piece of land aids this delusion and hides the controlling power of capital. When the farmers understand the law of value and the process by which they are robbed of the surplus value they create, then will they see clearly that their interests are bound up with those of the rest of the workers and they must unite with them to change the economic foundation upon which present society is based. Production for use instead of for profit appeals just as forcibly to the farmer as to the rest of the workers, and there is no doubt that their addition to the ranks of organized labor will have a far reaching effect on the political expression of the people of Western Canada in the very near future.

That the United Farmers of Alberta are realizing their identity of interests with the rest of the workers is evidenced by delegates being appointed to attend the conventions of various labor organizations, and the labor bodies sending delegates to attend their conventions. This cannot but have the effect of clearing away the old prejudices existing in the minds of those who are not brought together so closely as the workers on the industrial field, and when they unite on the political field what will happen? This is a question that will cause the old party politicians some uneasiness, especially when it is observed that these same farmers are studying questions of economics—the "dismal science" that even our own provincial representative acknowledges being ignorant about. Organization is the secret of modern progress and that the farmers are lining up to assert their position amongst the wealth producers of the country is an extremely significant phase in the development of "The Last Great West."

THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

NOW that the first two money by-laws have been turned down, and as a consequence the improvements intended to be carried out shelved, most of the citizens are asking themselves—that is those who are not kicking themselves—Why they did not vote. True it is that two very useful sums have been voted for much needed improvements, and further, it is also true that the credit of the city is not robust, but it is passing strange that the one particular improvement from which the Council claims a surplus revenue is obtained should have been turned down!

We must confess that we are neutral in the matters of this kind, which should in all cases be decided by the majority of all the ratepayers and inhabitants of the city, but it is certainly remarkable that out of six hundred (about) votes only some eighty-seven took the trouble to visit the poll. In the first place we are compelled to ask—How many citizens were aware of the fact that the polling was to take place on May 27th? Granted, all should have known; but was sufficient publicity given to the fact? Have the City Fathers discovered how to "advertise" these events? If they have, and the poll is a true expression of opinion and of interest in these matters, then it can scarcely be taken as an expression of "confidence" in the present Council. If however, and we are inclined to accept this version, it is a case of not sufficient notice or advertising, then it should be a gentle reminder to the wiseacres that if they are really anxious to get their measures through they must get a few wrinkles on how to advertise.

METING OUT JUSTICE (?)

Canmore, Alta., May 30th, 1912.

To the Editor District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—The British law is well carried out in Canmore as evidenced by the few cases in the police court on Wednesday, May 29th.

There were a number of men waiting to hear the proceedings of the court. As the court was going to be opened at 8 p.m., we all rushed in so as to get a seat, but the policeman shouted "Get out, the court is not open yet. . . ." After about five minutes he came out and said: "I declare this court is open in the name of the King. . . ."

His "Lordship," the justice of peace, was seated and a piece of paper was handed to him by the policeman, out of which he read out the following names:

Joe Schribar?—Ans.: Here!

Fred Pecnik?—Ans.: Here.

John Peternel?—Ans.: Here!

Steve Strhan?—Some one said "Not here!" Then the policeman called twice "Steve Strhan!" but no one replied.

The J. P. asked Joe Schribar: Have you a dog?—Yes. Does he run at large?—No!

The policeman interrupted, saying: "I would like to give my evidence!"

The J. P. gave him the Holy Bible, which was lying on the table, saying: "The evidence you shall give in this case shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God." The policeman kissed the book and said: "Today I noticed four dogs running after a team of horses, which I could identify, and they were Joe Schribar's, Fred Pecnik's and John Peternel's.

The J. P. said to Joe Schribar: "We'll let you off with paying $2.00 and costs or your dog will be destroyed for the first offense, and if the policeman sees your dog running at large after this you will be punished according to law."

Joe Schribar asked how much he had to pay altogether and was told $4.75. The money was pulled out and paid. The J. P. asked if the rest wanted to pay or have their dogs destroyed, to which they replied: "Kill 'em! Kill 'em! I no pay."

Geo. Drapaka was charged for cutting some green fishing poles, but his case was dismissed as he had cut the poles on the company's land.

The following day John Peternel brought his dog to the policeman to be shot, and as the policeman was dragging him on the other side of the barn to shoot him, he got away, and the policeman tried to shoot the dog but missed. As I was passing the police barracks there were two boys standing by watching the policeman, I said to the boys: "Good for the dog!" to which one of the boys replied: "I guess the policeman cannot see very straight this morning."

SUBSCRIBER.

Re FISHING IN LIZZARD CREEK

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Several good sportsmen have been perturbed, and reasonably so at the prospects of the closing of Lizzard Creek to fishermen. The present owners, who I understand have a Crown Grant and are stumpling and breaking the land, and fencing same, having decided to close the fishing rights for the present to enable the fish to improve in size.

In conversation with the President of the Fernie Rod and Gun Club (Mr. Harry Herchmer) the other day I learned that he had made arrangements whereby the proprietors agree to recognize the membership cards of the Game Protectors' Association, and to grant permission to members of same to fish the creek.

Every sportsman, I feel sure, will appreciate the efforts of the President of this useful association in obtaining this concession, and it is up to all who fishermen to see that this privilege is used and not abused.

It is unfortunately a well known fact that many unsizeable fish have been taken from this creek (which the Game Protectors' Association stocked with about 25,000 spawn some two years ago) and that some individuals have used dynamite and lime to secure fish in the holes of the stream. Therefore, it is possible that the action of the owners may be in the best interests of sport.

The Government trail to Island Lake and around the mountains, will, of course, be kept open, and excursionists will, as heretofore, be able to take the hike to the cabin without fear of trespassing.

While on the subject of sport, Mr. Editor, I should like to hear the opinions of your readers on a gun and rod tax of $2 per annum, for I feel sure that there are many enthusiastic and real sportsmen among the readers of the Ledger who, while they would resent anything in the shape of "preserving" the game as in the old land, are sports enough to recognize that something will have to be done, and done very quickly, if we are to protect the game in the East Kootenay.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours for sport,

F. H. N.

C. N. P. L. FOOTBALL

Two more games were played in this competition on Saturday last, June 1st. The local Derby resulting in an easy win for Coal Creek, who emerged victorious by the tall score of 4 goals to 1. Fernie enthusiasts think their side had hard luck, and express the opinion that their team should have the points.

* * *

Bellevue overcame the Coleman opposition and now top the table, being two points ahead of Michel, and have the distinction of being the only undefeated team in the League.

* * *

The position of the different clubs on the League table is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals for	Goals agst.	Pts
Bellevue	4	4	0	0	7	1	8
Michel	4	3	1	0	6	2	6
Coal Creek	4	2	1	1	8	2	5
Coleman	4	1	2	1	2	4	3
Fernie	4	1	3	0	4	10	2
Hosmer	4	0	4	0	2	9	0

Two points for a win and one for a draw.

* * *

Results of June 1st Games:

Coal Creek, 4; Fernie, 1.

Bellevue, 2; Coleman, 0.

* * *

League games for Saturday, June 8th are:

Coal Creek vs. Bellevue.

Fernie vs. Michel.

To be played on ground of first named club.

* * *

Coal Creek vs Fernie

This game was played at Coal Creek and on account of the mines being idle quite a number of Fernie supporters journeyed to Coal Creek to boost for their side.

Coal Creek—Banns; Parnell and McLetchie; Yates, McFegan and Johnston; Oakley, Gomme, McFegan, Nightingale and Patterson.

Fernie: Cooper; Whitelaw and Manning; Mills, Howden and Sweeney; Booth, Joinson, Thornton, Barr and Hartwell. Referee: Arthur Wellington, Hosmer.

Fernie won the toss and played with the wind and sun behind them. Play was fast in the opening stages, Fernie being the better side, their forwards playing well together. After twenty minutes' play Pete Joinson placed the ball in the net, and the referee awarded a goal. This point was vigorously disputed by Coal Creek, who contended that the ball had passed outside the goal post and entered the net by a break in the side. The referee adhered to his decision and allowed the goal. After this reverse Coal Creek played with renewed vigor and pressed the visitors within their own half for some time. Fernie defended well, but latterly the ball was centered from the right; Manning spooned his kick and Gomme and McFegan rushed the ball into the net, Cooper making an ineffectual effort to clear. This goal gave the Creek every confidence, and in a few minutes Patterson from the left scored a fine goal, Cooper having no chance to save.

Even play followed during the remaining portion of this half, and no further scoring took place. Coal Creek leading at the interval by 2 goals to 1.

On the resumption of play Coal Creek were early aggressive, being assisted by a strong wind which had increased in volume as the game progressed. After fifteen minutes play they scored a third goal, Patterson again being the scorer. End to end play followed, the defence on either side being strong. McFegan, with a long drive registered a fourth goal for his side. This point should have been saved by Cooper, as he had lots of time. Fernie were now a beaten team and Coal Creek had the best of the play to the close, and ran out winners by 4 goals to 1.

* * *

The following team has been picked to represent Fernie in the Fernie vs. Michel game on Saturday:

A. Adamson; Shields and Whitelaw; Mills, Barr and M. Whitelaw; Booth, Sweeney, Manning, Joinson and Hartwell. First res.: D. Thornton; 2nd Res.: Howden.

Linesman: T. Climie.

Team to be on the field at 6 p.m.

ELKO NOTES

By Fred Roo.

Elko's Victoria Day Celebration biggest success in the history of the town. The day was all that could be desired and everything passed off as smooth as a Wednesday evening prayer meeting. For several days before the 24th bands of Indians had been coming in from the different reservations and pitched their teepees on Point Letcher west of the Great Northern Depot.

The first excursion train to arrive at 8.30 was from Cranbrook, and brought in visitors from Wardner, Jaffray and Galloway. The Great Northern arrived from the south about 9.30 bringing in about five hundred people from Gateway, Kingstone, Dorr, Krag, Waldo and Beautiful Baynes (heavy on the "Beautiful"!) The Waldo, Elko and Wardner ball teams being on the grounds drew for play, and Elko and Wardner went to the Diamond. Wardner had several imported players from Cranbrook and Spokane. Elko had Gus Thompson, Jack Sorenson and H. R. Treckall from Kalispell, the "Paradise of the Flathead Valley," and Wardner was defeated 15 to 3. Gus Thompson pitched a great game. Considerable money changed hands over this game, as Wardner had beaten Elko's junior team two weeks previous by 27 to 6, but chickens come home to roost sometimes in Elko.

At this time the C. P. R. excursion train arrived from Michel, Hosmer and Fernie. Over seven hundred people arrived with this train, about five hundred from Fernie alone. With this train came Michel ball team with seven imported players from Whitefish, Montana, and they were drawn to play Waldo, who had three players from Spokane, a suburb of Hillyard, in Washington. This was the best matched game of the day and was won by Michel, 5 to 3, leaving Elko and Michel to play for the chick-a-min or, as Jim Thistlebeak said, this game is for blood between Elko, Kalispell, and Michel, Whitefish. Gus Thompson put young Treckall pitching and Whitefish was defeated 6 to 1; Gus Thompson conceding this for the sake of Old Montana, and the love he had for "Goins." They were three of the best ball games ever played in the Crows Nest Pass. The official umpire, Mr. Tom Whalen of the Napanee, Fernie, proved as of yore, that he is a past master at the game and gave universal satisfaction to every team that played. Space forbids us going into every detail of these events, but the trio from Kalispell, every one a Chesterfield, won the long green for Elko and made fast friends while some people would be getting acquainted. The races were pulled off after dinner. The open horse race, with horses from Michel, Fernie, Elkmouth, Fort Steele and Roosville, Tobacco Plains was won by Sunkis, Tobacco Plains, the Fernie stable taking the second prize.

The open pony race was won by Michel stable, the stock saddle race by Tobacco Plains, the squaw pony race 1st, and 2nd both went to Fort Steele.

The foot races, sack races and minor events were shared among the visitors.

The Indians wrestling on horseback was well contested and very interesting and both prizes were won by Fort Steele Indians. The squaw foot race was well contested and record time made, 9 3-4 seconds!

The greatest drawing card of the whole celebration and the most interesting from a spectator point of view was the Indian War Dance and Pow Wow, participated in by fifty Indians and squaws. The procession marched from the Great Northern Station, down College Avenue to Main Street, while the famous Italian Band from Fernie filled the air with strains of most seductive, entrancing music. The Indians taking part were magnificently dressed and resplendent with the glittering jewels from Tobacco Plains. Never since the famous Bradley Martin Hall in New York have such creations in dress paint (heavy on the paint) and feathers been seen; fifty performers dazzling with gorgeousnes, stupefying and miraculous in its revelation of beauty. For fully one hour these Indian braves danced while six of their champion left handed drum soloists beat the tom tom, relieved at short intervals by twenty of real live, flower-bearing fairies in their pow wow. To describe the costumes worn by these Indians at their celebration beggars the English language and the human imagination falls faint and feeble before the Herculean task.

Chief Paul won the prize for the best dressed Indian warrior, six prizes were given the squaws. Miss Stella Big Moon, whose marvelous drapery floated like a dream about her queenly figure, won first prize, and Miss Mollie Weasel Tail, of Tobacco Plains, whose strings of glittering beads decking her alabaster brow completely hiding the rats in her hair, taking second prize, the rest of the prizes were handed to the big chief.

The Indians were very successful in the racing events and won a considerable amount of money, and so satisfied were they with Elko's treatment that they held high carnival after dark and a large number of citizens and visitors enjoying the sights, still having on their paint and feathers, jewels and sleigh bells, sunbursts and pearls without price, gleamed before the teepee fires like a transcendent electrical display in the hypnotising picture.

F. A. Perrigo, M.D., and wife of Danville, Illinois, were Elko visitors this week on their way to Bonners Ferry. The doctor bought 800 acres of land north west of Roosville and will return in the fall and subdivide into small tracts. The doctor is enthusiastic over his purchase and being a live wire and a busines man will be a decided acquisition to Roosville and Tobacco Plains.

Laughter like mercy is twice blessed—it blesses him that gives and him that takes, and it is a great privilege to be able to let the sunshine of happiness into the dark places.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

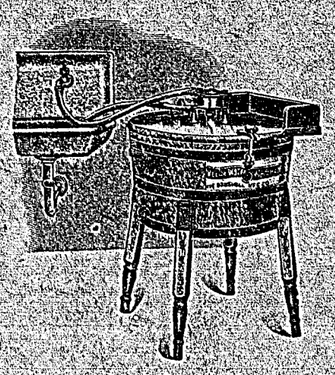
FOR RENT—Store in the Hckstein Block. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

FOR SALE—Cottage on lot about 120 feet square, the property of Mr. A. H. Cree, who is leaving Fernie the first week in June. Will sell the property as a whole, or will subdivide. Can be purchased at a bargain, and on very easy terms. Apply to A. H. Cree.

FOR SALE—Why pay rent when $16.00 down and $16.00 a month will uy a Five Room Cottagb; wood shed and a good well on main street in West Fernie. Apply E. A. Lezort, Cranbrook, B. C.

FOR SALE—Eight-roomed House, fenced; in West Fernie on three-quarters of an acre cleared and cultivated. Will sell for $1,400, or to quick buyer easy terms. Apply, District Ledger

The Lady Sits and Sews



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Hardware FERNIE Furniture

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The Home of Daylight Pictures

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The Cadger Eamily
Comedy

Taming of Mary
Comedy

The Golf Cady's Dog
Comic

Budapest, Hungary
Scenic

Resignation
Drama

Pathe Gazette—Gaumont Graphic
The world's events in picture story

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAY

In the Days of the Six Nations

A story of the hardships of the first settlers of North America

The Birth of a Big Gun

A great industrial picture showing the manufacture of one of the Big Guns used in our navy from the pig iron to the testing grounds

Our orchestra plays all the latest hits

Free to Lady Patrons--Beautiful Silver Spoon
For two coupons, issued Tues., Thurs., & Sat. Matinee

USUAL SATURDAY MATINEE

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

ORPHEUM The Family Theatre

MOVING PICTURES - HIGH CLASS MUSIC

Program Changes 4 Times Weekly
MOND.'S and WED.'S - FRI.'S and SAT.'S

PRICES EVENINGS:
Children-10c. Adults-15c. Gallery-10c

Matinees every Sat. Afternoon 2 to 5 p.m.
5c. and 10c.

THE HOUSE OF SUNLIGHT PICTURES

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

Miss Sheppard and Miss Maud Little of the Hospital nursing staff, were taking in the sights of Coal Creek last week-end.

The Football club had Fernie as opponents last Saturday and simply romped around them, as indicated by the score, 4 to 1. One little incident of great importance occurred, which drew the attention of the committee to the necessity of getting some new nets, as Fernie were allowed a goal which entered in the side of the net. Now then, Professor, get busy and order some new nets, as goals like these may lose you your position in the league table.

Bob Adamson arrived back in camp from Bonnie Scotland accompanied by his three brothers on Sunday morning.

Another wanderer returned to camp on Tuesday in the person of George Finlayson (Scotty) from Vancouver. He says no more Vancouver for him. There's no place like home, George.

Coal Creek is getting famous as a pleasure resort, as evidenced by the number of sight-seers up here during the week-end.

The camera fiends are getting rather busy these nice days. One would be artist went snap-shotting up past the dam, and seeing what he thought to be bear tracks (or gopher tracks?) thought discretion the better part of valor (and so it is) and beat it for civilization. Better take a gun next time, Charly.

The mines were idle here on Saturday and Monday.

Mrs. J. T. Puckey and family were visiting up here on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs R. Billsborough invited a few friends and relatives to celebrate Mrs Billsborough's birthday last Saturday. The festivities closed in the wee sma' hours of Sunday morning everybody agreeing to having had a good time.

News has been received in camp that Thomas Gray, the young man who some few weeks ago became notorious as a love epistle writer, and who was taken to New Westminster in consequence, has ben shipped back to his home in New Cumlock, Scotland.

David Trevlawny, better known as "Mary Ann," left camp on Saturday for his old home in Wales.

Percy Hesketh came out of hospital on Saturday.

Tom Banks, a colored driver, was caught between the shafts and a car and hurt his leg in No. 1 North Mine.

Mat Logan, a miner in No. 3, had the misfortune to be caught under a fall of rock on Wednesday, hurting his head and back. After being fixed up by Dr. Workman he was able to proceed home, where he is progressing favorably.

Albert Whitehouse, conductor on No 2 air dinkey, was caught between two mine cars and had his ankle crushed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crabbe, had a whist drive on Thursday, June 6th, in the Club Hall. The occasion being George's birthday. We wish him many happy returns—and then some! Oh, you George!

Miss Workman, of Kingston, Ontario, sister of Dr. Workman, is spending her vacation here.

The driving belt of the fan operating No. 2 and 1 East mines broke on Thursday morning causing the two mines mentioned to lay off.

There has been a change of manager up here in Trites Wood's Store. Mr. George Smith, of Blairmore, taking the place of Mr. Oliver, who is spending a few days in Michel prior to his departure for the coast.

Mrs. Sadie Brown and family, accompanied by Mrs. Fish, are expected from the coast. Now then, Teddy, you and your partner will have to keep your eyes open.

FRANK NOTES

Look out for Frank Local Sports to be held on the first of July. Who said the town was dead? Upwards of seven hundred dollars in prizes, so come in your thousands. Look out for posters.

Mr. Manuel, of the Frank Hotel, has decided to stay with the town. He was for putting up a hotel at Burmis, but he has considered that it would be better to stay with his first love. Good luck!

At their regular meeting last Sunday it was decided to hold a gala day in Frank, which is sure to be a success, crowning it with a big dance at night, which will also include a waltzing competition.

Mr. Sparrow Kelly arrived here from the old country last Saturday and left to join his old pal at Corbin. Oh, you pecker!

Mr. Dick Brown, formerly of Frank, arrived back here from Pocahontas to convoy his wife and family on the road back again. He says that everything is going fine, but it is not all honey.

Early on Monday fire broke out in the bush behind the new Sanatorium Hotel here. After a while it was put out, it was thought, but judge the surprise when the shaft whistle started tooting about three o'clock in the afternoon and in about twenty minutes the whole side of the mountain was ablaze. In a few minutes the Frank fire brigade was on the scene, rushed along by Mr. Bushly's team from Bellevue. After about two hours hard work it was eventually put out in the most dangeorus places, the rest of it dying out in due course.

Blairmore journeyed to Pincher Creek on Monday to engage the local team in a game of football. After a hard and fast game the result was Pincher 2; Blairmore, 1.

Mr. Domesti has got his store in position and all fixed up. He will be handing out the goods on or before pay day.

The co-operative movement seems to be going strong in this camp, judging by the committee's report, and they expect to be in operation before many weeks.

At a meeting of the ratepapers of Frank held on May 29th, it was moved by Mr. Alex. Goyette and seconded by Mr. Frank Wejer that this village accept from the Canadian Coal Consolidated Limited new townsite as offered by them to present owners of lots in old townsite, this in consideration that present lots revert back to the said Canadian Coal Consolidated Limited in exchange for new ones, and also that anyone who has not paid for his present lot in full will continue to pay as per his agreement; and further that no action will be taken with regard to locating on new townsite until we are assured that we are going to get financial assistance from the governments. Mr. Harvey Murphy moved, and Mr. J. E. Windsor seconded, that the village of Frank tender the management, directors and officers of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Limited their sincere thanks for their magnificent offer, and for their promptness in coming to the assistance of the citizens of Frank. Carried. Addresses were then delivered by the following gentlemen, Messrs. Windor, Lang, Wejer, Coyette, Tompkins, O'Hara, Ponsart, Murphy, Mouat, Woods and Herron. Meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

BELLEVUE

Mr. Albert Hallworth left the camp last week for Medicine Hat.

Mr. Walter Miller and family have removed into their new house by the Socialist Hall (Yorkshire Villa).

Mr. Andrews, scale inspector for the C. P. R., has been in town for a few days this week.

Mr. J R Macdonald and family bid farewell to Bellevue last Monday and took train to Lethbridge.

The Rev. W. H. Irwin went to the Methodist conference held in Edmonton, and the pulpit at the chruch on Sunday was occupied by the Rev. Witcherly, of Lille, who took for his sermon "Wanted, a Man."

Mr. Andrew Lorimer was the preacher at Frank Methodist Church last Sunday.

Mr. Herbert Noble received a slight injury to his back last Wednesday while following his employment in the No. 1 Mine, Bellevue.

Mr. Edward Bridge has removed from Coal Creek back to the Prospect Mine, where he will be pit boss. Mr Bridge was pit boss at the Prospect Mine before the strike, but left during the strike, and his place was filled by Mr. Albert Hallworth.

Bellevue was well represented at Blairmore to see the play "The Girl and the Tramp."

Mr and Mrs. J. J. Walters returned to camp on Monday after their visit to Calgary.

While Mr. James Cousins was coming out of the mine on Monday night and carrying a hanger to be sharpened, it caught the roof of the shed just by the lamp house, and he turned round to look where it was fast and overbalanced and put his foot into a tub of boiling water and scalded it badly.

Bellevue played Coleman football last Saturday before a large and exciting crowd. Bellevue won the toss and kicked with the wind. The first half was a fast game and Bellevue managed to put two goals into the net. After half time Coleman tried hard to get a few goals through but failed. The result was Bellevue 3; Coleman 0. Ike Hutton showed some of his old form and played well. The referee was J. Wilson (Fernie), who controlled the game in a sportsmanlike manner. After the match a smoker and social was given in the Socialist Hall, and two 10 gallon kegs of beer were rolled in by Mr. Grafton, proprietor of the Southern Hotel. Mr. George Bateman was the chairman. For the social songs were sung by Mr. David Hutton, J. Granger, Matt Easton, and a few of the Coleman boys, one of whom was the pianist. A good time was spent and the boys did justice to the life-giving tonic. During the evening a few speeches were given on the Crows Nest Pass football teams by J Johnson, R. Levitt and J. Oliphant, who said they appreciated the way Wilson had controlled the game, and his imparfial and judicious ruling might be copied to advantage by some of the referees in the Pass.

J. Peterson has gone to Blairmore to be mechanic at the mine there.

A large crowd of the Bellevue boys went to Hillcrest on Wednesday to see the football match and boost for their neighboring camp.

Look out Coal Creek, the boys are coming to play you on Saturday and get two more points. Play up, Bellevue; you sure are THE boys!

Jim Macdonald has gone to be fire boss at the Prospect, and Joe Cook has gone to the Old Mine.

An accident happened to a man by the name of Mission in the pillars in the Bellevue Mine. Mission had only been started work two or three days, after an accident he received a while back, in the same place.

Mr. Catrano and family have been visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Elsie Ford, of Coleman, has been spending a few days with Mrs. George Bateman.

Mr and Mrs Atkinson and Mr. Robert Cummins were visiting friends in Blairmore on Sunday last.

MICHEL NOTES

By "Rambler."

The mines here are working full time and the miners are getting all the work they want even if they don't handle much money. Still, in such congenial surroundings a fellow doesn't mind that.

Trites Woods are doing a roaring trade in the shoe line these days. Every juvenile in town is anxious to get a place in the juniors' eleven, and it is common to see a bunch of them juggling with anything from a salmon tin to a stray pup (when the owner's not in sight). Anything suits when the leather is on the 'bum.'

New Michel will be quite a classy suburb when the new piece of road has been completed, and the old one overhauled. Foreman Connors, who is in charge of the work, intends spending several more weeks on the levelling and straightening of Main Street, and when completed it will doubtless be a great improvement on the old state of things. It is said that tenders are invited for the removal of the bodies from the old cemetery to the new one.

The Italian Band favored the New Michelites with some lively music on Sunday evening last.

White Spruce (generally known as Finch) provided the Michel baseball team with the first match of the season and the game ended in a victory for Michel. It it is rumored that W. Porter is "sitting" for his "umpires' papers" in the near future, then we'll have to rustle somebody to do the "roasting."

The Michel League eleven will be point hunting at Fernie on Saturday, the 8th. It will be remembered that when they met earlier in the season at Michel the "cinder track" brigade won by 3 goals to nothing. Fernie undoubtedly will be anxious to avenge this defeat and a strenuous game is anticipated. Although the Michel eleven are somewhat unaccustomed to each other's play, being practically all strangers to one another, still they expect to give Fernie a run for their money and the strongest available team will represent them at Fernie. The following are the selected.

Moore; Matson and Evans; Hampson, Jenkins and Ferguson; Almond, Beddington, Challinor, Brown and McGovern. Reserves: Hampson and Errington.

The final for the Liphardt Cup will be played at Hosmer on Saturday next when Coal Creek Juniors meet Michel Juniors. It would perhaps be a step in the right direction if the Michel juveniles could prevail on the Hosmer senior eleven to give them an exposition of the "take the man and leave the ball" game. It is said by those who should know, in fact, they still use plaster and embro, that a little wrinkle or two from Hosmer might help them considerably.

(We can scarcely approve of the suggestion of giving the juniors "wrinkles" as described above, and from our inside knowledge of the working of the League we should advise a little less "kicking" at players, teams and umpires, and a little more kicking applied to the leather. This is football, and football we always understood was a sport—and the players and whole bunch connected with it. Sportsmen. Do you get it? Nuf sed!)

Last wek we had Professor Carruthers, of hypnotic fame, putting some of the rising generation through their paces. This week it was "The Tramp and the Girl," but the one who seems to be overpresent in Michel is the quick change artist, who apparently makes the leading store his headquarters. Every one is asking "Whar a marra," with the store clerks? One scarcely sees the same clerk behind the counter two days in succession; fast as one drops the "duster" another picks it up. But we forget—Doubtless they're spring cleaning.

Inspector Tom Williams was in camp on Monday.

There are persistent rumors that No. 7 and 8 are shortly to re-open. It is hoped that these will prove to be correct, for, although only a few men may be employed at the start, the old town will gradually assume its old activity and times may be as lively as they once were.

The Michel F. C. having an open date last Saturday, arranged a match between Old and New Town for the benefit of the widow of the late O. Joinson. Unfortunately the weather was of the boisterous kind, and although a fair crowd assembled to watch the game, still, we should have liked to have seen a better attendance. However, in order to raise the amount formerly aimed at a dance and concert is being arranged to take place in Crahan's Hall on June 17th, and it is earnestly hoped that all in a position to help in any way will come forward and do their little best to make so worthy an object a success.

Jess Briscoe, in attempting to trip one of the big steel cars ujst inside the "dreaded area" somehow or other got his knee where it ought not to have been, with the result that Jess can be sen doing the "Hobo's hobble" in great style. Glad to know you're improving, Jess, lad. Don't practice in such limited space in future.

We can hear of coal diggers, foreigners, inventing timber lifters, and various other appliances, but what we stand in need of most in this burg is an automatic dust layer. It's no use inventing anything, boys, if it touches finances in any shape or form. The coal company is "badly bent" just now—so saith Elias.

HOSMER NOTES.

"Looker-on."

Mr. Thomas Stockett left Hosmer last week for Boston, Mass., on a months' vacation.

The 41 Market Co. have taken over the business of the Hosmer Meat Market Co., Mr. Steve Lawson is the manager.

Mr. Ed. Kerr, of Nelson, was through Hosmer last week and reports things back west improving

The Juniors gathered around the Hosmer Industrial Association Store last Saturday to know the result of the guessing competition. The exact number of beans in the glass was 222. Getta Rankin was the winner of the first prize, coming very near with 216, and Larry Wellington second prize a guess of 233.

Mr. G. H. Stevenson, of Cranbrook, was visiting Hosmer on Tuesday.

William White was a visitor to Lethbridge last week. We wish him every success in his examination.

Monday, June 3rd being the King's Birthday, the tradesmen of Hosmer suddenly bethought themselves to have a holiday, and formed a committee who were soon busy collecting prizes and arranging a series of sports The boys had quite an unexpected treat in store when they came home from the mine. The festivities lasted until midnight. Messrs. H. Maundrell, F. Labelle, J. Patterson and E F Rahal who had charge of the arrangements provided an excellent programme of sports and engaged the Opera House for the boxing competition in the evening. The Tradesmen of Hosmer are to be congratulated on the excellent programme.

An interesting horse race is to be the outcome of the Monday sports. There is $50 down for a starter in a match between Frank Ingram's horse and John Wyllie's. The race will take place in a week's time.

The baseballers evidently think they can make a show and would like a home match with Fernie.

COMMUNICATED

Hillcrest, Alta., June 25th, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—In reading your issue of May 25th, 1912, I noticed a letter written by Brother D. Paton, of Fernie, in support of Rees of Fernie for the office of Vice-President. It struck me very forcibly that according to Bro. Paton's views that our organization should be a charitable institution in finding officers for some of our men that will be discriminated against. I might state, in reply to Brother Paton, when he states that Rees finds it impossible to secure work either in this company's mines or in any of the mining camps of the District, that he could never have applied at Hillcrest or would have received work, as I can safely say without fear of contradiction that the Hillcrest Company have not discriminated against any member of our organization since the strike, as we have today amongst us in Hillcrest men that have come from all camps of District 18, and who were discriminated against in other camps, including some prominent local leaders in the respective locals during the recent strike.

Brother Paton also points out it would be indeed a fitting reply to the operators of this Pass who have instituted the black list against him, and an action that would be creditable to this organization in this District were they to elect Rees by acclamation, or at least by a substantial majority over any other candidate who is not placed in similar circumstances. Brother Paton forgets that there are hundreds of our men who have been placed in that position since the inception of this District, and J. O. Jones, our Secretary, is amongst the number. When he was politely told by the famous C. P. Hill that he would never draw another pillar in Hillcrest, or if he did he would have to draw it with a rope from the outside, our secretary never complained nor expected to get a position on account of this action, but fought his own fight for months, until he compelled C. P. Hill to acknowledge defeat and give him his work back, and then after that the men insisted on him to accept the position of checkweighman, for which we paid him $5 a day and $35 a month as Secretary, and Hillcrest Local has never regretted this action. Fernie Local would give a "fitting reply to the operators" by fighting Rees' case and get him reinstated and then turn around and employ him as one of their many checkweighmen.

Brother Paton points out the experience of Bro. Rees. With all due respect to Rees, I don't think Brother Rees would think for a moment that a year or two in Coal Creek alone would give him experience enough to have practical knowledge of the different methods of mining which is carried on in this District, as it is impossible for a man to have experience—especially in these pitching seams—unless he has worked in them, and Brother Paton is well aware of that as well as any other mining man.

Our local feels in the face of Bro. Paton's letter duty bound, so as not to leave any wrong impression in the mind of the members of this District, as to the qualification of our Secretary to fill the office of Vice-President, more especially the members who are not acquainted with J. O. Jones, so that they may judge for themselves.

Bro. Jones waged war against the famous C. P. Hill for years on the pillar question, which caused so much notoriety in this district, and was successful in thwarting his efforts to establish a pillar differential until it was taken out of the local's hands, which resulted in a reduction of 20 per cent, and the District and International simply told us that there was nothing to do in the matter only accept the reduction, which resulted in practically disorganizing one of the best locals in this District. Brother Jones reorganized the local and built it up stronger than ever, and took the pillar question up again in his own hands and succeeded in getting us over 25 per cent of an advance. At that time I can assure you that it was not 16 hours a day Bro. Jones worked those days.

As a Local officer he is unexcelled, as Hillcrest Local is today a proof of it, and we did not have a closed shop same as Fernie either. Hillcrest will always be more than sorry to lose him, and many efforts have been made to get him to accept other jobs, both by operators and others, but he has always preferred to stay as a man to fight for the uplifting of his fellowmen rather than money or honors.

Brother Jones accepted the position of Sub-District Board Member and has done all he could in that capacity for the best interest of the men he represented, while on the board. Although he was getting at home here $5.00 a day, he would rather go and do something for the organization for $4.00 if he could be of help to anybody. We can quote several cases where the other camps benefitted by his service. Sec. Jones organized Blairmore Local, when it was practically unapproachable; conducted the inquest on behalf of the men the time one of them was killed through bad air, which caused great comment at the time. Secretary Jones organized the Frank Shaft, which enabled the men in Frank to win the strike. The management had everything planned to wipe out the organization at Frank. They had over 60 men working in the shaft and not one of them belonged to the union. They gave them an agreement which was 75 per cent higher than the union agreement in the old mine, which was to expire in October, 1910, the union agreement expiring April 1st, 1910. Brother Jones went and got all of them and organized them, and they joined the union men on strike. Long we will remember that meeting, when 43 of them were initiated. Strong union men cried like children at that meeting, and the District Officers got an agreement from the company in the old mine and a renewal of the shaft agreement extended to April 1st, 1911.

These are only a few things in which Brother Jones has shown his ability, but I could quote a lot more—the Decoux Case, assisted Stubbs on the Gordon investigation. The fact that our secretary has ben nominated by two-thirds of the Locals in this district as their candidate for the office of Vice-President and at Coleman got the nomination in preference to Hyslop, who is a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the nomination of Blairmore Local, although president of Coleman Local, speaks for itself.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours very truly,

JNO. TAYLOR,
Rec. Secretary.

WHAT NATIONALITY ARE THE AIR BABIES

PARIS, June 5.—The second International congress for the purpose of framing aviation laws has adopted the following resolution:

"In the event of a birth or a death occurring on an aircraft the pilot must enter the event in a log book and notify the authorities at the first place where he descends."

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CHINESE HEAD TAX INCREASES $1,000,000

OTTAWA, May 25.—The receipts from the Chinese head tax this year will be a million dollars greater than last year. The singular feature about this increase in revenue is that there has ben no increase in the number of Chinese landing in Canadian ports.

It will be remembered that the conditions under which Chinese were admitted at British Columbia ports were the subject of an investigation last year.

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Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Mines

In concluding his report on the explosion at the Jamage pit of the Bignall Hill Colliery, Mr. A. S. Redmayne (H. M. Chief Inspector of Mines) contributes the following:

"Note on the Cause of Spontaneous Combustion in Coal Mines, and Methods of Dealing with it."

Districts in which Gob-Fires Occur.

The occurrence of gob fires or the spontaneous ignition of coal or other highly carbonaceous matter in the gobs (goaves, or wastes) of coal mines, has been an accompaniment of coal mining in certain districts for very many years. Usually, these fires are restricted to the wastes or abandoned areas or the pillar workings of the mines, but in some coal mining districts, although on rare occasions, they occur in the solid coal on the road side. Hamstead colliery, in South Staffordshire is a notable instance of this. In South Staffordshire and Warwickshire, though they have always proved a troublesome feature in mining operations, gob fires have not proved such hazardous occurrences as in North Staffordshire, where, owing to the existence in the mine of fire damp, the danger attending them is greatly enhanced.

Gob-fires occur occasionally in other coal fields. In Yorkshire, though they occur in several seams, they are comparatively rare in the really gassy seams—except in the Barnsley Bed in the Doncaster district, in which district a very considerable development of the Yorkshire coalfields is now taking place. Gob fires are also liable to occur in the following other districts, though not to the same extent as in those already enumerated—viz., Fifeshire, Midlothian, Lanarkshire, Sutherland, Shropshire, Derbyshire and North Wales.

The Cause of Spontaneous Combustion

Coal occludes gases and at the same time absorbs oxygen from the air, the rate of absorption being different in respect of different classes of coal. Thus, for instance, a Northumbrian steam coal does not absorb oxygen to anything like the same extent as some Staffordshire and Warwickshire coals, the difference in this respect being accounted for by physical as well as chemical peculiarities, and spontaneous combustion is all but unknown in the mines of Northumberland, whereas in the mines of Staffordshire and Warwickshire such fires are of very common occurrence.

It used to be supposed that spontaneous combustion was the resultant of the heat due to the oxidation of the pyrites in the coal, the sulphide being coverted into the sulphate, but this has been shown to be false. That the pyrites, especially if very finely disseminated throughout the coal, is a contributory cause, is, no doubt, true, the manner of the occurrence of the pyrites being more important than its amount. The chief cause is, however, the absorption of oxygen by the coal, the carbon and hydrogen of the latter being attacked by oxygen.

The following quotation from the report of the New South Wales Royal Commission (page 3) on the cause of the dangers to which vessels carrying coal are said to be peculiarly liable, and the best means that can be adopted for removing or lessening the same, issued in 1897, may be reproduced as confirming my statement as to the cause of spontaneous combustion:—"The following theory of the spontaneous heating of coal appears to us to be well established. Coal naturally absorbs oxygen from the air, and undergoes a process of slow combustion. As this process goes on heat is developed, and the temperature of the coal tends to rise. The activity with which oxygen is absorbed increases as the temperature rises. It appears, therefore, that the conditions necessary for the spontaneous heating of the coal are:—(1) A sufficient supply of oxygen; (2) prevention of the escape of the heat generated. These two conditions are more or less incompatible. Whether the coal heats or not depends upon whether the heat can or cannot escape as fast as it is generated. Since heat passes away more rapidly (other things being equal) the hotter the coal, whilst the supply of air for promoting combustion is conditioned by other circumstances, it often happens that the temperature of a heap of coal will rise to a certain point which it will not pass. If a heap of coal is prevented from coming in contact with air, no action will occur, and no heat will be developed. On the other hand, if the air supply be so free as to carry away the heat generated at a sufficient rate again, no heating will take place."

At a given temperature the rate of absorption will depend on the ratio of the surface of the coal to its volume. Thus, other things being equal, the more divided the coal the more rapidly will it absorb oxygen. On the other hand the coal cannot absorb oxygen unless the oxygen is there to be absorbed, and when the coal is in very small dust the rate at which the air can penetrate the heap is only small. It, *therefore*, appears that when the coal is in large pieces it will only absorb oxygen slowly, because of the comparatively restricted area of surface which it exposes, while if the coal is in very fine powder the air will not be able to penetrate the mass with *much freedom. There must* therefore, be a certain size of coal at which the rate of absorption will be a maximum. Such an effect was observed by Fayol (Etudes sur l'Alteration et la Combustion spontanée de la Houille exposé a l'Air, Appendix DD, page 73), who shows that small coal in heaps mixed with coal dust offers the most favorable conditions for heating; a conclusion which is in accordance with what has been observed in practice, for, when coal becomes crushed or is naturally in a finely divided state, it is much more liable to spontaneous heating. If, added to this peculiar physical structure, there is the presence of pyrites in a very fine state of division, there can be no doubt that the latter exercises a very important bearing in respect of setting up the initial heating and rendering the absorption of the oxygen more rapid in consequence of its disintegrating action. Moisture in the air would seem to play little or no part in the heating of the coal.

The Combating of Gob Fires.

1. When heating has once broken out in the workings of a mine the method of combating the same is generally as follows: (a) If it occurs in the solid coal or on a road side by following along the fractures and loading out all the heating cola. These places are sometimes kept open and ventilated, and thereby kept cool, and sometimes packed very tightly with sand or ashes and damned off. It is considered necessary in some cases to put in good arches in the roadway, sometimes for a considerable length, the same being kept air-tight by plastering or claying the brickwork. (b) If heating occurs in the gob or goaf and the same is accessible, loading and sending out the heated material, and filling the excavation tightly with incombustible material after cooling of the surroundings. (c) If the fire has actually broken out and the ignited material cannot be removed, or a fire may be suspected and cannot be reached, damming off the area so as to prevent, as far as possible, all access of air.

2. With regard to the prevention of heating in the solid coal:—The manner of laying out the mine often constitutes the determining factor. When fire occurs in the solid it generally originates in fissures. These fissures are formed by pressure; consequently, any attempts to prevent crush naturally tend to prevent fire.

3. Speaking generally, when fires occur in the solid they occur either:—(a) At or near the edge of the shaft pillar in long wall workings in thin seams. (b) At stoppings built between main intakes and returns. (c) In pillars or narrow ribs of coal. (d) In coal between roads that are close together. In all these cases a certain amount of crushing has taken place, and sufficient air is permitted to enter into the coal to allow oxidation and heating to take place, while these is insufficient "through" ventilation to carry off the heat.

With regard to (a): It follows that if the goaf is packed solid (e.g. is packed by hydraulic stowage), air will not travel along the goaf edge, of the pillars, neither would there be any fractures of importance in the coal near the shaft edge. (b) Permanent stoppings of this kind are often made too thin. With a coal rot or a roof of soft material fractures are sure to ensure as the result of pressure, and, under these conditions if the coal is liable to spontaneous combustion, spontaneous combustion is the more certain to break out. If these stoppings are made much thicker and the brickwork has a cushion of softer material above it, such an arrangement would tend to solve the difficulty. (c) The great advantage of hydraulic stowage is evident in this connection, as it would obviate the necessity of ribs and pillars of coal left for the support of the roof in "square work." The only ribs that would have to be left would be those separating district from district. (d) There is no necessity to drive roads in such close proximity as to cause undue fracturing of the coal, but so much trouble has resulted in some cases from bad management in this respect that it claims attention.

Finally, wherever the hydraulic system of stowing the goaf cannot be adopted, the following precautions should be taken with a view to prevent gob fires:

1. The extraction as far as possible of the whole of the coal, even though it be of an inferior quality.

2. The withdrawal of timber, as far as practicable from the goaf, for timber is more easily ignited than the coal. As Mr. Pickering put it, "it (timber) does not cause the heating, but supplies the tinder." If timber is left in the goaf it prevents the regular subsidence of the roof, and tends to leave open spaces, thus facilitating oxidation of material which would otherwise have been covered.

3. The goaves should be packed as tightly as possible.

4. Gate-road packs should be made as wide as possible, and well and solidly built.

Public school teachers throughout the country receive less on an average than $500 a year for their services, or about $3 a day for the actual number of days taught, or at the rate of $1.60 a day for the actual working days of the year, according to the annual report of the commissioner of education.

WAGES AND PROSTITUTION

The legislature of Massachusetts some time ago created a wage commission for the purpose of reporting a minimum wage in certain industries in that state. This commission, after laborious investigation, has submitted a report which contains food for serious thought. Among other things it is here reported that 60 per cent of the women employes in retail stores in that state receive less than eight dollars per week. Of the women who work in cotton mills 67 per cent receive less than eight dollars per week. It is also found that 41 per cent of the candy workers, 10 per cent of the saleswomen, 16 per cent of the laundry workers and 25 per cent of the cotton workers receive less than five dollars per week.

We are not going to comment on these figures. They speak most pathetically for themselves. In these days of high cost of living thousands of women and girls who are driven by poverty into the industrial scramble are compelled to face the problem, the tragic problem, of preserving their womanhood at a wage of less than five dollars per week. To what extent failure marks their efforts is evident all about us if we have eyes to see the results, the appalling results of capitalist production.

SAYS BISHOPS LEAVE LITTLE FOR CLERGY

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4—In speaking to the general topic "Church Unity," Rev. J. N. Barry, of Baker, Ore., threw a bombshell recently into the annual convention of the United Clericus of the Episcopal Church, which is holding a three days' session here.

In substance, Mr. Barry said that too many high-paid bishops consumed the fat of the land in the Pacific northwest and British Columbia, leaving the lean and little of that for the clergy.

TAX BACHELORS TO SUBSIDISE MOTHERS

PARIS, June 4.—M. Messimy, who was minister of war in the last cabinet, has laid before the chamber of deputies a proposal to make state grants to mothers of more than four children. This proposal is probably induced by the vital statistics of France for last year, which showed only 742,114 births, against 776,983 deaths. The plan is likely to cause discussion for M. Messimy suggests that the money required should be raised by a tax on bachelors and childless married man or men who have only one child.

He suggests that every French mother should receive when her fifth child is born, either $20 cash or half that amount and have the other half invested for him. Payments for each succeeding child would be made according to a sliding scale.

M. Messimy calculates that a woman who had eight children before she was 31 years old would receive a pension of $21 or thereabouts from the age of 60 to death.

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Daniel Buckley, a sterage passenger on the Titanic, told Senator Alden Smith at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, how the steerage passengers were locked down and how they had to break through a gate to get their women anywhere near where the lifeboats were filling.

At Danbury, Conn., one of the employees of a union hat shop, cancelled his membership in the union and, according to agreement, was discharged. He brought suit for damages and lost. The decision makes clear the right of employers to make agreements with labor organizations for the closed shop.

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Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
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431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Dorbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1381	Canmore	N. D. Thatcher, Canmore, Alta.
2638	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	S. Parker, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Tabor, Alta.
2852	Passburg	J. Kluscaritz, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Tabor	A. Patterson, Tabor, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

French

SOCIALISME ET RELIGION

D'apres Leon XIII les "consequences desastreuses" du Socialisme sont: (a) La perturbation dans tous les rangs de la societe. (b) Une odieuse et insupportable servitude. (c) Les jalousies et haines de toutes sortes. (d) La suspension de toute vie sociale. (e) La pauvrete et la misere universelles.

On ne saurait fournir une plus belle preuve de l'ignorance de Leon XIII en fait de Socialisme que la publication de ce qu'il en donne comme consequences desastreuses.

Le regime capitaliste a toutes les consequences desastreuses indiquees par Leon XIII et c'est pour remedier a ces consequences que nous offrons le Socialisme.

La perturbation existe aujourd'hui dans tous les rangs de la societe et cela pour la simple raison qu'on enleve sans cesse a la grande majorite sa propriete privee—le resultat de ses sueurs pour la donner a une petite minorite.

Le but des socialistes n'est pas d'enlever a leurs proprietaires actuels le petit coin de terre qu'ils cultivent, ni leur chaumiere, ni leur boutique, ni leurs meubles, etc.

Leur but est de remettre, etc les mains des producteurs, entre les mains de l'humanite entiere, les ressources naturelles ainsi que tout ce qui ne peut rester propriete privee sans menacer la liberte et le bien etre d'un member quelconque de la famille humaine. Et nous allon smontrer que cela s'est fait dans le passe et se fait de nos jours chaque fois que le peuple trouve a chose desirable.

Ce pays appartenait autrefois au roi d'Angleterre qui exploitait les colons a son profit. Un beau jour, les colons Americains, fatigues de payer tribut a des etres aussi inutiles que nusibles qui s'engraissaient a leurs depens, se declarerent tout simplement libres et independants et chasserent a coups de fusils les clients du roi qui voulaient les maintenir esclaves.

Voila une soixantaine d'annees il etait legal dans ce pays de posseder des esclaves. Diverses decisions de la Cour Supreme mirent les droits de propriete au dessus des droits humains. Mais un beau jour le president des Etats-Unis, l'immortel Lincoln, lanca une proclamation liberant les esclaves. Les marchands de chair humaine se revolterent contre une declaration qui mettait la vie humaine au-dessus du dollar. Il fallut une longue guerre pour leur faire comprendre raison, mais l'esclavage fut aboli.

Nous arrivons aujourd'hui a une autre periode dans la marche progressive de l'humanite quand de nouvelles barrieres devront etre detruites dans l'interet de la race humaine.

La propriete privee des ressources naturelles, des moyens de transports, des moyens de production, etc., met continuellement en danger la vie meme de centaines de mille personnes. Et encore une fois nous allons mettre les droits humains au-dessus des droits de propriete en declarant propriete collective tout ce que est collectivement usages. Et si les millionnares d'aujourd'hui veulent suivre l'exemple du roi Georges et des esclavagistes tant pis pour les millionnaires. Mais nous osons esperer qu'ils seront plus raisonnables et prefereront obeir aux lois de l'Evolution plutot que de subir les consequences d'une revolution. S'ils cont raisonnables ils auront l'assurance d'une vie tout aussi heureuse et beaucoup plus utile en regime socialiste qu'actuellement.

La deuxieme objection n'aura pas grand effet sur les milliers d'ouvriers qui vivent aujourd'hui sous un regime de travaux forces quand ce n'est pas un regime de chomages forces.

Aujourd'hui ceux qui travaillent et produisent pourvoient aux besoins de tous et ce sera de meme en Socialisme avec cette difference que tous ceux qui seront capables de travailler devront avoir une occupation utile quoconque et pad suite il ne faudra pas grand travail de la part de chacun pour fournir le luxe a tous, tandis qu'aujourd'hui la majorite de la population vit sur le dos de la minorite qui travaille et produit. Et cette minorite de producteurs vit dans la misere alors que la majorite de non-producteurs vit dans le luxe.

La troisieme objection comme les autres resulte du regime actuel. La haine et la jalousie sont actuellement en permanence dans la societe capitaliste.

La quatrieme objection est plutot amusante. D'abord les socialistes n'ont nullement l'intention de mettre en commun tous les biens et par suit l'objection tombe d'elle-meme. Ensuite cette objection de la part d'un pape n'est guere logique, vu que les premiers chretiens etaient des communistes, et, ainsi que nous l'avons deja ecrit dans ce journal, plusieurs des Peres de l'Eglise tonnaient contre la propriete privee et prechaient la mise en commun de tous les biens. (Priere au redacteur de "l'Echo" de lire le Nouveau Testament.)

La cinquieme objection plus que toutes les autres montre combien peu Leon XIII comprenait la question economique et le Socialisme. Il avait probablement en vue la manne de l'Ancien Testament et se representait l'Etat remplissant la fonction du Pere Eternel.

Le fait est, et il le dit avec grande raison, l'abondance des biens est le produit du travail intellectuel et manuel. Alors comment se faitil que cette abondance se trouve aujourd'hui entre les mains de ceux qui ne travaillent ni manuellement ni intellectuellement.

Il est tout simplement ridicule de croire qu'un ouvrier voudra produire moins quand son travail lui donnera tout le necessaire et encore un peu de luxe, que maintenant quand son travail lui fournit a peine le necessaire.

On aura certainement plus de gout quand on travaillera pour soimeme qu'on n'en a quand on travaile pour enrichir un autre.

Quel gout peut-on avoir aujourd'hui a embellir une propriete qu'on loue, sachant surtout que si on l'embellit et lui donne plus de valeur on en sera recompense par une augmentation de loyer.

Mais quand chacun pourra posseder une maison et un jardin, il y aura concurrence pour savoir qui aura les plus belles fleurs, le plus beau jardin, etc. On aura du gout et du temps et on ne verra plus les ignobles taudis si nombreux aujourd'hui.

Avec le redacteur de "l'Echo nous admettrons que le Socialisme est un reel danger. Un danger pour tous les oiseaux nocturnes qui detestent la lumiere, un danger pour les taudis malsains, un danger pour les maisons de prostitutions, un danger pour ceux qui s'enrichissent en vendant du poison, un danger pour les voleurs, et les faineants. Et voila pourquoi "l'Echo" combat le Socialisme et voila pourquoi l'Union des Travailleurs combat en sa faveur.

Nous sommes en faveur de tout ce qui tend a erndre l'Humanite meilleure et plus heureuse. Et voila pourquoi nous aimons la lumiere et ne craignons aucunement ceux qui nous combattent.

Italian

NELLE TRINCEE DELLA LOTTA DI CLASSE

La religione del capitalismo.

1. Beati i disoccupati perche essi saran cibati di zuppa e coperti di vestiti usati dai ricchi caritatevoli. Beati son coloro che domandano niente perche essi non resteranno mai delusi o dispiaciuti.

2. Prima che gli altri la facciano a te falla tu a loro.

Fa tutto il tuo meglio per avere vantaggio su tutti, fallo presto, con sollecitudine.

3. Se il tuo vicino da a te uno schiaffo sulla guanica tu rispondigli con un'assestato cazzotto sotto la mascella, sceglì non cade usa tutto cio che puoi trovare a portata di mano se con questo non riesci ad atterrarlo infila la strada e aiutati bene con le gambe poiche la sta la tua salvezza.

4. Visitando i poveri e i derelitti abbi cura sempre di essere vestito dei tuoi abiti migliori e serviti di una carrozza guidata da un servo. Ricordati che cio e duopo per imprimere nella mente del popolino quell'influenza che i ben vestiti devono aver sempre sugli oppressi, gli affamati, gli ammalati e i destituti.

5. Quando i poveri si dimostrano discontenti e malinconici cerca di far loro capire che essi appartengono ad una classe di cui le Scritture parlano e sostengono essere necessaria.

6. Fa che essi vivano di speranza il piu che sia possibile, una promessa costa molto meno del pane e della carne e si digerisce molto facilmente, come la zuppa della carita.

7. Quando dai loro vestiti o pane sia tua cura di imprimere nelle loro menti il fatto che il nostro savio Padre manda loro quelle cose a mezzo tuo e che noi tutti siamo membri della universale fratellanza umana e differiamo solamente in grado fra noi; cio dara loro una migliore concezione della paterna bonta di Dio.

SOWING HIS WILD OATS
REAPING A HARVEST OF SORROW

How many young men can look back on their early life and regret their misdeeds. "Sowing their wild oats" in various ways. Excesses, violation of nature's laws, "wine, women and song"—all have their victims. You have reformed but what about the seed you have sown—what about the harvest? Don't trust to luck. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misspent life—DRS. K. & K. ARE YOUR REFUGE. Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

We Treat and Cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD and URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases and all Diseases Peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. Books Free on Diseases of Men. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for HOME TREATMENT.

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

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

WHAT IS A SCAB?

The Iron City Trades Journal paints the following word picture of a scab:

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire He had some awful "substance" left with which He made a scab. A scab is a two-legged animal with a cork-screw soul, a water-logged brain and a combination backbone made of jelly and glue. Where other people have their hearts he carries a tumor of rotten principles. When the scab comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep tears in Heaven and the devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out. No man has a right to scab as long as there is a pool of water deep enough to drown his body in, or a rope long enough to hang his carcass with.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Southern HOTEL
BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass
William Evans, Proprietor

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Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
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Mail Orders receive prompt attention

The Quain Electric Co., Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
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Motors
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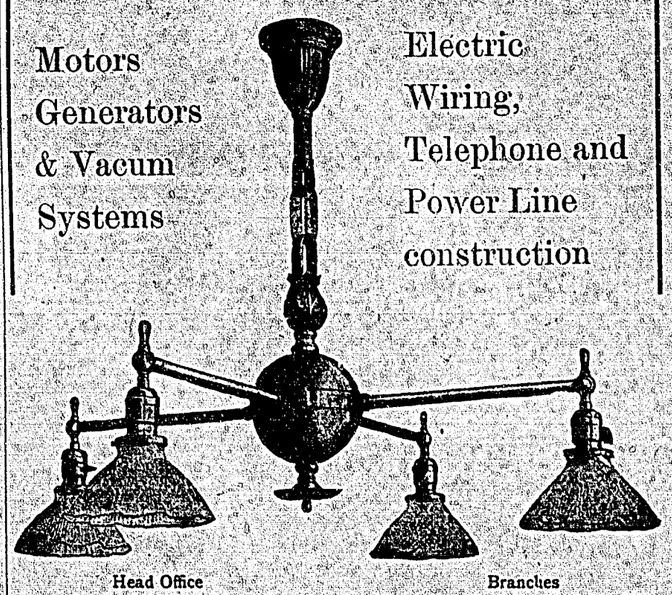

Electric
Wiring,
Telephone and
Power Line
construction

Head Office
Cranbrook, B.C.

Branches
Fernie & Medicine Hat

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

Fernie Academy of Shorthand and Typewriting

Two Classes Weekly. Tuesdays and Fridays from 7.30 to 9.30 in the evening

Private lessons and select classes by arrangement

Tel. 179 Evenings - - - 48A Days

Bicycles & Motor Cycles

If you are thinking of getting a Bicycle or Motor Cycle

See John Minton, Fernie Bicyle Store

He has high-grade Cycles to suit any intending purchaser.

The C. C. M. Motor Cycle, nothing better; go as slow as you like and as fast as you dare. Sole agent for following wheels:

CLEVELAND BRANTFORD
PERFECT MASSY SILVER RIBBON,
B. S. A. DOMINION CYCLES.

and any other make of machine supplied to order. Beware of Cheap Cycles—they are Dear.

Cycles on Hire. Accessories. Repairs neatly executed.

The HOME BANK of CANADA
Original Charter 1854

Keeping Track of Household Expenses

There are many forms of Housekeepers' Expense Books devised to keep account of the expenses of the household, but the simplest and most certain method is to deposit the month's allowance in the Bank and pay bills by cheque. At the end of the month all the cheques will be returned, with the passbook accurately made up. The entries in the passbook will give the itemized expenses for the month, and beside this, the returned cheques are your receipts for the accounts paid.

512

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

Dr. Kelley Cures Diseases of Men
By Modern Methods

"606" for Blood Poison

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

Museum of Anatomy

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

Free Consultation and Advice

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

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

Dr. Kelley's Museum, 210 Howard, Spokane

Ready-to-Wear Department

Cream Serge Skirts

Ladies' Cream Serge Skirts, made in a good quality cloth smartly tailored, made in the new six gore style with outside seams and trimmed large pearl buttons. A very smart Skirt for present wear. Prices from **$6.50 to $7.50.**

Ladies' Black and White Tennis Skirts

Ladies' Black and White Tennis Skirts—made in cream striped serge and trimmed black buttons. This skirt is in the six gore style and has a very stylish appearance. The price is only **$7.50.**

Panama Cloth Skirts

Ladies' Panama Cloth Skirts—These come in a great variety of styles and prices. Our special number, trimmed black sateen strap and fringe, in colors of navy, cardinal, black and brown, in all sizes, Special **$4.50.**

Tweed Skirts

Tweed Skirts.—Our stock of Tweed Skirts is very complete. Our special number is made in a pretty grey diagonal tweed in the eight gore style and has outside pocket. A very smart morning or outing skirt. Special, $6.75.

Ladies' Sunshades

This week we are offering a very special line of Sunshades, at a very remarkable price. They come in quite a variety of colorings and also include a few white embroidered covers and some cream silk with hemstitched borders and pretty tan with varied borders. These Parasols go on our Bargain Table Saturday. Be sure and take the opportunity to secure a parasol at such a reasonable figure.

Values up to $3.75. Special **$1.75 each.**

SOX! SOX!

A special opportunity to buy the choice of our entire stock of Men's Silk Lisle Half Hose at the very low price of Three pairs for $1.00. All styles and and patterns, plain and fancy will be included at this greatest of all Sox Clearing Sales.

Remember the Price
Three Pair for **$1.00**

Just see our Window

Dry Goods Section

Ladies' White Cotton Vests, made in a nice soft yarn. These come in the short sleeve and no sleeve styles; in all sizes. Special **15c. each.**

Children's Knitted Cotton Vests; all sizes; Special, **15c. each.**

Children's Knitted Cotton Drawers (to match vests) from **20c. pair.**

Dainty Spot Muslin and Figured Dress Muslins in a large variety of patterns. On sale Saturday, **15c. yard.**

Cotton Voiles—These dainty summer goods are now showing in a large variety of patterns. Voiles in black stripes and black and white stripes are very popular this season. We have a nice range of stripes and fancy patterns. Also in plain colors. Prices from **35c. yard.**

Dress Dimity—A remarkably attractive line of goods in crossbar and stripe effects, with floral effects of pink, blue, grey and mauve; also in white and cream. These goods are very popular and the price is very low. Our price **30c. yard.**

Dainty Spot Muslins and Figured Dress Muslins in a large variety, Saturday 15c yd.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Saturday Specials

Banking Powder, Tuxedo Brand, 16 oz.	.15
Extra large Oranges, per doz.	50
Assorted sizes in Oranges, per doz	20 to .40
Post Toasties, 3 pkgs for	.25
Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs. for	.25
Lowney's Chocolates, per lb.	.35
Lowney's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.40
Lowney's Chocolate, ½ cake	.20
Patterson's Camp Coffee, per bottle	.20
Reindeer Coffee and Milk	.35
Reindeer Cocoa and Milk	.35
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	.85
Canada First Tomato Catsup, pts.	.20
Fresh Rhubarb, 6 lb. for	.25
Greengage Plums, 2 tins	.35
Armour's Grape Juice, pints, each	.35
Armour's Grape Juice, quarts, each	.65
C. and B. Jam, 1 lb. pots, 2 for	.45
Climax Jam, 5 lb. tins	.50
Tuxedo Jelly Powders, 4 for	.25
Sherriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. glass, 2 for	.45
Sherriff's Marmalade, 7 lb. tin	.95
Aylmer Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.25
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	.25
Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for	.25
Infants' Delight Toilet Soap, 2 for	.25
Fancy Box Toilet Soap, regular .35 and .50	.25
Table Salt, 4 bags for	.25
Enos' Fruit Salts, per bottle	.75
Gold Standard Tea, 3 lb. tins, each	$1.00
Crosse and Blackwell's Vinegar, pts., 2 for	.25
New California Cabbage, 4 lb for	.25
New California Beets, per lb.	.05
New California Carrots, per lb.	.05
Fresh Government Creamery Butter, per lb.	.40

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Here and There

Harry Willingham and Jas. McNicholas have left for a trip to the home country.

E. A. Adams has arrived from Toronto to take up his duties in the C. P. R. Telegraph Office here.

Business must be good with Billy Ingram. He has enlarged his lunch counter and is ready to do a roaring trade.

H. A. Cavell, of the local C. P. R Telegraph staff, leaves to-night (Friday) for Calgary, where he has been transferred to

Mr. A. H. Cree and family left on Sunday for Victoria, where he is taking up residence. Mr. Cree is an old Fernieite, having arrived here over fourteen years ago. He was for some time a member of the City Council and president of the Board of Trade.

Miss Sutherland, deaconess, will open two mothers' meetings weekly, one in West Fernie and another in the Annex. The first will be held at the home of Mrs. Tudhope, on Friday, June 27th, at 2.30. All mothers are invited to come and spend a profitable and enjoyable hour.

Geo. H. Johnstone, formerly of Coal Creek, writing to one of his Fernie friends, states that he is delighted not only with the climatic conditions of New South Wales, but also the working conditions, hours being less and the remuneration higher. Both he and John Jordan, who was formerly employed as blacksmith at the Creek, send kindly greetings to their many friends in the Pass.

THE LATE MISS MARGUERITE GATES

The news of the death of Miss Margarite Gates was received with much regret in this city. Miss Gates died of heart trouble complicated with pleurisy, in Vancouver on Sunday morning, June 2. The deceased was born in Harriston, Ont., but was a resident of Fernie for some nine years.

She was well known here and highly respected. Her brother, Mr. J. L. Gates, left on Sunday morning's Flyer for Vancouver, but arrived too late to see his sister alive. Her body is being taken to her birth place, Mr. Wm. Gates, a brother, accompanying it there.

Practical prohibition of child labor of any kind in the District of Columbit is contemplated in a bill introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Cox of Ohio.

THE ISIS

This popular playhouse is still holding its own and the audiences, considering the time of the year, has been fairly good during the week. For to-night and to-morrow the programme is: "Budapest" (scenic), "Cadger Family" (comic), "Resignation "Taming of Mary" and the "Golf Caddy's Dog" (comedies), Pathe's Gazette and Gaumont Graphic, and "Brutus," an adaptation from Wm. Shakespeare's great play. On Sunday "In the Days of the Six Nations," a story of the early settlers, and "The Birth of a Big Gun" will be shown.

"CASEY JONES" AT THE GRAND

On Wednesday next Fernie is promised a treat in the rip-roaring musical comedy "Casey Jones." The songs are said to be catchy, the humor witty and the girls pretty, all of which combined make the comedy one of the best on the road.

Other coming events (musical comedies at the Grand are, "The Flirting Princess" (July 3), "The Jolly Widow" and "The Prince of To-night."

THE ORPHEUM

Some excellent features have been arranged for the Orpheum to extend over a period of some ten weeks, commencing with to-night, a two-reel 101 Bison will be shown entitled, "Blazing the Trail." On Sunday "Sixtus the V." a two-reel Ambrosa; Monday and Tuesday, "The Four Dare Devils," a three-reel subject, and the last four days of next week "Fernie May Day Celebrations." Soon after this will be shown the local fire brigade in action.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE GRAND

The management has made arrangements with Pantage, of Seattle, to include the Grand in their circuit, and we may, therefore, look forward to some excellent "turns." Changes will be made four times a week.

RIFLE SHOOTING

The following are the scores of the Civilian Rifle Association at the rifle range on Sunday, June 2.

Yds.	200	500	600	Ttl.
McIntyre	33	30	24	87
Minton, J.	23	9	23	55
Price, W.	29	22	25	76
Newrick	20	16	6	42
Lawe, F. C.	25	28	24	77
Gould, H.	29	32	29	90
Minton, H.	28	31	29	88
Minton, C.	27	18	30	75

According to Professor J. Ashley, food prices in London, England, have risen 19 per cent in the last fourteen years, while wages have increased by but 11 per cent.

A perusal of our correspondence discloses a very useful fact to fishermen generally and at the same time might be taken as a gentle reminder by the members of the Rod and Gun Association to roll up with their dollar subscription and secure a new membership card and the benefits accruing thereto.

It is probably better to be a Siwash than to be siwashed.—The Ledge.

The greatest merchants of the world have always been the greatest advertisers.

The Annual Convention of the Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Association will be held at Nelson, July 26 and 27, 1912.

Efforts on the part of the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, England, to consolidate all the unions of railway employees have not been successful so far, and the time for voting has been extended to May 31. The act under which trade unions are registered requires that a majority of 75 per cent be obtained before such an amalgamation can be made.

It is computed that if every person worked usefully four hours daily, they could produce sufficient to give everyone the necessities and comforts of life and banish want and misery from the world. However, you workers appear to be satisfied to work long hours so your masters may enjoy a life of ease, at least you vote for those conditions.—Torch of Renson.

THE ROD AND GUN FOR JUNE

An illustrated story descriptive of a journey up into the Arctic slope is contributed by Dr. Luther Harvey as the opening number of the June issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited. "Vacation Camps" follows and will furnish a pleasant solution of the problem what to do with the boy during the good old summer time, in an article on the Grand Cascapedia, the great salmon river of Eastern Canada, Mrs. M. O. MacNeil McWhirter recalls famous sportsmen who have visited in the waters, including Sir Charles Ellis, Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Lansdowne and Stanley. A third article on the Culture of Black and Silver Foxes also appears in this issue and other stories and articles are in keeping with the character of the magazine and the time of the year.

WANTED.—For circular sawmill of forty thousand capacity, sawyer, filer, setter and edgerman; also man to take charge of two planers. Apply giving references and wages expected, to L. C., Ledger Office.

Hillcrest Townsite

Special Sale of Lots. $100 a Lot

TERMS—$20.00 cash, and balance $10.00 monthly.

RESTRICTIONS—Only one dwelling to be built on each lot.

The steadily increasing output of the Mines make more dwellings a necessity.

Only a limited number of lots being offered.

For full particulars and plans of lots offered apply to

HILLCREST COLLIERIES, Limited
Hillcrest, Alta.

In Great Britain no employer is allowed to engage any child under 14 years of age in shoe factories, and all children under 15 obtaining employment are obliged to pass a medical examination. The employer is compelled by law to notify the medical examiner appointed by the government immediately upon employing the child and the cost of the examination is paid by the employer. About the same percentage of child labor is found in British as in American shoe factories and they fill like positions.

How aptly this applies to labor. Dr Elliott Rowe says: "You know when any new thing is proposed there are people in every community who first take the 'Ha, ha,' attitude towards it. Then when they find they cannot laugh it down, they grow savage and take a 'bow wow' attitude, and as it continues to gather strength, in spite of them, and it is shown that they cannot overthrow it, they take the 'Hear, hear' attitude, giving their applause when it is no longer needed."

They are drilling for natural gas at Taber.