LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
AUG 13 1912
VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength.

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SUFFRAGETTS GET HEAVY SENTENCE

Five Years for Assault

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—Mary Leigh, the suffragette who was tried today on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, with a hatchet she had thrown at Premier Asquith's carriage, July 19, was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Gladys Evans, whose sentence was yesterday reversed after she had been found guilty of setting fire to the Theatre Royal here, July 18, in which Mr. Asquith was scheduled to speak the following day on Home Rule, also was sentenced to a term of five years.

Lizzie Baker, charged with being an accomplice to Gladys Evans, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

FRANK STILL IN DISAGREEMENT WITH COMPANY

(From our own Correspondent)

Last week when we wrote our notes we thought of new townsites and the splendid prospects of a new Frank, but, alas! another cloud has arisen and we are all under it now. Last Thursday the Councillors opened the six tenders, and as far as they could go, they accepted the tender of Mr. Palmer, of Butte, Montana, to move the whole town for $67,000. Of course any acceptance by the Council is subject to the approval or otherwise of the government as they are putting up the cash, but since then the Coal Company have renewed their demand to keep four of the best lots, for what purpose we know not, and another disagreement is owing to the fact that while every individual has to clear his own the lot, the company want theirs cleared by the ratepayers, which might be described with apologies to Cowper—

"Where is the blessedness I knew
when first I thought of moving?"

The way things look now Frank won't move at all, and though we think the people of at least the business section should get out of where they are, yet we would rather see them under the mountain any day than living in a swamp where they are liable to contract all forms of disease, and such is likely to happen if they moved into the residential section of the new townsite.

YOUNG BOY DROWNS AT FRANK

FRANK, Alta., Aug. 7.—A very sad drowning accident occurred here this afternoon when Richard Wilcox, cutter at the 41 Meat Market shop, was drowned. A number of boys went to the old swimming pond, a place in the trees west of Frank, and by some way Dick got under water. None of the boys present were good swimmers, and though the attempt was made to rescue him, they were not strong enough. The boys ran all over town for help. Walter McGarry reached there first and made a heroic attempt to save the life. He dived twice and succeeded the second time in getting the body, which, after a hard struggle he brought to shore. The doctor was called, and he did all he could to restore animation, but he found that the unfortunate lad had gone too far. The sorrowing father and mother have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole town.

WOMAN CONSTABLE ARRESTED MAN

One of Vancouver's New Female Police Grabbed Able-Bodied Fellow.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 5.—Miss Miller, one of Vancouver's two women constables yesterday arrested William S. Borden, an able-bodied fellow who is alleged to have been bothering girls at English Bay. Borden is alleged to have been forcing his attentions on Miss Miller who was in "plain clothes." She held him while another officer was summoned and together they put Borden in the police patrol.

NINE BOY SCOUTS MEET WITH DEATH AS CUTTER CAPSIZES

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Nine boy scouts were drowned today by the capsizing of a cutter off Sheppy Island. A large party of boy scouts were proceeding at the time to their summer camp on the island.

Four young men of the Mission camp at Saltedon, near Brighton, were drowned today while bathing.

OLD TIMER DIES SUDDENLY AT COLEMAN

The death occured here very suddenly on Saturday night of Andrew Allison. Deceased was hale and hearty and had just returned from visiting friends in Pincher Creek and was found dead in his room a few hours later. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at the Hillside Cemetery. Services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bmpas.

CARNEGIE ADVOCATING MILLIONAIRE TAXATION

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie, in unveiling a statute of Robert Burns at Montrose yesterday, said:

"In one department the motherland is ahead of the dominions and the United States. She has established the law, first proclaimed by Adam Smith, that every subject should contribute to the support to the government in proportion to the income he enjoys under the protection of the state.

"This just taxation the millionaires of the dominions and the United States have so far escaped, but their day is coming. The hoards of millionaires should be so treated, and not as punishment, but for their good, because it is just and justice alone insures general contentment."

TAINTED MONEY BAD FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie's Offer of $60,000 Evokes Aldermanic Criticism of Way it Was Made

EDMONTON, Aug. 5.—The north side partner in the firm of Greater Edmonton may follow the example of her spirited little south side associate and build a library with the citizens' money, instead of that of Andrew Carnegie.

A letter has been sent to the council from the library board stating that $60,000 is as much as the steel king will grant to the city for this purpose; this, the board believes, is inadequate. It was the opinion of many of the aldermen that it was unfair if the public had to help out Carnegie's donation by raising money themselves, that the library so built should bear the Pittsburg magnate's name.

The mayor said: "A $60,000 library is no good to Edmonton. Anyway, Carnegie would rule the roost for that amount, if we accept the donation."

"Let him keep his money," cried Alderman May. "Considering the way he made his wealth this city is the better for having nothing to do with it," a sentiment that evoked some applause from the public who were present at the meeting in considerable numbers.

The proposal to erect a public library of their own upon the civic centre that the city may one day see an accomplished fact, was referred to the commissioners and the committees of parks and public works, to look into more fully.

MINERS AND EMPLOYERS DISAGREE OVER WAGES

OTTAWA, Aug. 8.—Difficulties have arisen between the management of several mines at South Porcupine and their men and the labor department has been asked and has consented to establish a board of investigation. The mines concerned are the Porcupine, Jupitor, Plenaurum and McEnany companies. The men claim that the wages have been reduced. The companies contend that their proposed schedule of wages is identical with that of the Dome and Hollinger mines, the large producers of the district and that hitherto they have been working under pressure and paying for development work.

WAS LOSING HIS EYE SIGHT IN JAIL

VANCOUVER, B.C., Aug. 5.—Thos. Whitehead, secretary of the I. W. W., during their recent strike, tying up the Canadian Northern construction, has been released from Kamloops Jail, after serving less than three months of a six-month term. He was sent down in connection with the unsanitary condition of the workers' headquarters at Kamloops. It was found in jail that he was going blind.

Whitehead is a young fellow of more than average intelligence, and Attorney-General Bowser has arranged to have him sent home to his people in the United States to see if something can be done to save his eyesight.

SIR GEO. ASKWITH TO VISIT CANADA WILL STUDY LAW

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The government has appointed Sir George Aswith, of board of trade, to proceed to Canada to make an investigation into the working of the Industrial Disputes Act, with a view to its possible application to Britain.

PROSECUTION SURPRISED BY DARROW

TRIAL NEARING END

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 5.—Clarence S. Darrow's defense of the accusation of jury bribery virtually ended today. Nearly the entire day was consumed by cross-examination concerning the conversations between Darrow and John R. Harrington, arranged by the latter at the instance of Federal Prosecutor Oscar Lawler, accrding to Harrington, and recorded by means of a secret mechanical device.

Darrow had one surprise for the prosecution. Asked whether in the conversation with Harrington on Feb 19 he had promised to give him $5,000, the defendant made a flat denial. Then he explained that Harrington had asked him for money at each conversation, and at the last one he had asked for $5,000. The next day, Darrow said, he telephoned to Harrington when four others were listening on connected telephones and told him: "John, you are a witness before the grand jury and I am under indictment, so I can't have any financial transactions with you." Darrow has been on the stand six days.

The prosecution is expected to begin its rebuttal tomorrow, and according to District Attorney Fredericks, it will be concluded in less than three days. This would mean the beginning of final arguments by next Friday.

EFFECT OF LONDON DOCK STRIKE WILL TAKE YEARS TO ERADICATE

Hundreds of Tons of Merchandise Rotting on Wharves, Themselves in Deplorable Condition

LONDON, Aug. 5—According to Ben Tillett, the strike leader, many of the employers are endeavoring to impose a 10 per cent increase in hours and a 25 per cent decrease in wages upon some of the dock workers who have returned to work on the advice of the leaders.

Mr. Tillett's assertion was made at a meeting of the strike committee today, and he further stated that the majority of the men had resumed work at the old scale of wages, and under the same conditions as before the commencement of the trouble with the employers.

The effect of the strike can easily be seen after taking a walk around the quays and docks of the port of London. Many tons of merchandise have been allowed to rot on the wharves, and these latter are themselves in a deplorable condition. Large quantities of wool have been ruined owing to its constant exposure to bad weather, and it is evident that the men have not been the only losers.

WORSE OFF THAN BEFORE THE STRIKE

Many Dock Laborers Are Unable to Get Work—The King Aids

London, Aug. 5.—During the course of the dock strike the King studiously avoided any connection with the trouble and did not fulfill his promised visit to the East End to turn the first spadeful of earth in the new dock improvements on account of threatened antagonistic demonstrations of the strikers who said they would decorate the line of the parade with crepe. Now that the strike is over, however, the King today sent a cheque for $2500 for the relief of the sufferers in dock land and the Queen added a cheque for $500.

The troubles and sufferings of the strikers and their families are far from ended, as many are still out of work and have no immediate prospect of employment. When the strike was called off the men thought it meant immediate return to work for all strikers, but found on applying at the docks that more than half the places were filled by scabs.

When the strikers were being starved out, notices were publicly posted by the employers saying that the resumption of work under the conditions prevailing before the strike meant all former conditions except the preference of union labor.

King George, who is undertaking to see for himself the conditions of the life of "his" people and who recently visited a coal mine in Yorkshire, now plans a visit to the cotton manufacturing centres in Lancashire. The official statement of the proposed trip next year says it will include an inspection of cotton mills, coal mines and engineering works.

J. W. WILKINSON, PRESIDENT B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

Will Address Meetings in and Around Fernie

J. W. Wilkinson, President or the British Columbia Federation of Labor and Western Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, arrived here yesterday in connection with organizing work for the Congress, and will address an open meeting of all workers and others interested in the labor movement in the Grand Theatre, Fernie, on Sunday evening next, August 11th, at 7.30 p.m. He will also address a meeting of miners in the Club Hall, Coal Creek, on Friday night, Aug. 9th, at 7.30 p.m., and at Hosmer on Sunday afternoon, August 11th, at 3 o'clock.

J. W Wilkinson comes with the reputation of being a fluent speaker with a wide knowlge of the activities and objects of the labor movement, and we would urge all workers and everyone who is interested in the labor question not to miss this opportunity. Everybody is welcome.

CONFESSION OF FAITH OF "TEDDY" NOW PUBLISHED

Minimum Wage Scale for Women.—Colonel Has Gone Further Than Ever Before in Advocating "Radical Measures."

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—The "confession of faith" of Colonel Roosevelt is now down in black and white, the finishing touches having been made last week. When he has completed the recital of his doctrine in Chicago on the night of August 5th, he probably will be accused of anarchistic and socialistic views, and maybe both, he said recently, but he insisted that the measures he advocatted must come.

"They are corrective to Socialism and an antidote to anarchy," he declared.

Two of the more striking measures favored by the colonel are the fixing by law of minimum wage scales for women workers and workers employed in what he calls the "continuous industries of eight hour shifts and one day's rest in every seven."

He said that he had not wished, at the present time, to take up new things, but that he had come to the conclusion that he must develop some of his doctrines in his Chicago speech and has gone further than ever before in advocating what might be regarded by his opponents as radical measures.

He said he was curious to see how his speech would be received by the opposition which he stirred up among business men by his speech in Columbus last February in which he first advocated the recall of judicial decisions. He hoped things which he now has to say would not frighten them, for, if they were wise, they would see that he was acting in their interests.

Business should be encouraged in every ligitimate way, he said, but at the same time business prosperity should be made the "maiden of the people" and the tendency should be toward a diversification of the ownership of property.

Col. Roosevelt mentioned these two measures merely as illustrations of the kind of legislation which he believes should be adopted to meet existing conditions.

ROOSEVELT GETS PROGRESSIVE NOMINATION

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—With spectacular displays of oratory Col. Theodore Roosevelt was today nominated for the presidency of the United States by the new progressive party in convention assembold today.

BURNS—RICKARDS FIGHT STOPPED IN THE 14th ROUND

The ex-Champin had it all His Own Way and Police Stop Fight to Save Further Punishment

SASKATOON, Aug. 8.—The much-talked of twenty-round bout between Burns and Rickards came off to-day in the presence of a large attendance. From the start it was seen that Rickards was outclassed and did not have a look-in. Burns, however, appears to have lost much of his ringcraft and missed his man on several easy occasions. In the fourteenth round the chief of police stopped the fight.

WERE 297 DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE

AMOY, China, Aug. 5.—No fewer than 224 deaths from bubonic plague and 73 deaths from cholera were reported to the authorities in the city of Amoy during the three months ending July 31st.

ONE HUNDRED MINERS LOST LIVES IN EXPLOSION IN GERMAN COAL MINE

SIX HUNDRED MEN ENTOMBED--MANY RESCUED--DEATH-LIST MAY INCREASE

BOCHUM, Germany, Aug. 8.—A mining disaster which imperilled the lives of 650 pitmen, occurred in the Lorraine Pit in the vicinity of the village at Gerthe today.

Many of the men were rescued but at a late hour this evening it was feared that more than 100 had been killed.

Twenty-three bodies had been recovered and the rescue party were unable to enter the gallery in which the fire damp explosion occurred, where it was believed from five hundred to one thousand men still were entombed and had almost certainly perished.

A large number of those rescued were suffering from severe injuries and it was expected many of them could not recover. The rescue detachments which did such good work at the time of the French mine disaster at Courrieres, near Lens, on March 10, 1906, when 1200 miners were killed, arrived here early this afternoon, but were unable to penetrate the galleries owing to the flames and poisonous gases. The families of the doomed miners were gathered around the pit head all day, but were unable to learn any details, as the officials of the mine refused information. At six o'clock fifteen more bodies had been recovered, making the total known dead at *one hour, forty.*

The day shift had just descended into the workings and was moving along the various levels when a serious fire damp explosion occurred. The detonation was heard on the surface and officials on duty immediately forced rescue parties of the men belonging to the night shift, who started to block the pit. A number of seriously injured miners were soon brought to the surface. The fate of the others is not known.

Latest Report

BOCHUM, Germany, Aug. 9.—According to the official announcement last night 130 miners are dead following the accident.

UNION MINERS AID CHINESE STRIKERS

International Organization Back of Yellow Men Who Demand More Wages in British Columbia

NANAIMO, British Columbia, Aug. 3.—The Extension mines on Vancouver Island are situated about five miles from Nanaimo and are worked by coal miners who travel from Ladysmith to the mines and back each day.

Until a short time ago the boilers which supply steam for the pithead machinery were stoked by Chinamen, who were paid $1.75 per day. These Chinese struck for a raise in wages of 12 cents per day.

The company refused to pay the raise, and got white (?) men to take the places of the Chinese at $3 per day, hoping thereby that the Chinese would abandon their efforts to gain a raise and go back at the old rate of wages.

The company, to make sure that the white men would help them to defeat the Chinese, have promised them that the work will in the future be done entirely by white men, and the pity of it is that the white men have not enough sense to know that when the company has used them to defeat the Chinese the Chinese will be taken back and the whites discharged.

The United Mine Workers of America have taken the matter up, and intend to stand by the Chinese in their efforts to raise wages. By way of showing they are in earnest the mine workers have already expelled those of their members who have taken the places of the Chinese, and are prepared to come out in a body if the Chinese are not reinstated at the increased wages they are asking for.

The mine workers have had a similar experience to this at Cumberland White men were put in the place of Chinese when the latter went on strike at Cumberland, and when the company had used the whites to help them defeat the Chinese, the white men were discharged and the Chinese reinstated.

MAY STRIKE ON ISLAND MINES

Danger of Trouble in the Mackenzie and Mann Properties

LADYSMITH, B. C., Aug. 5.—Unless demands of Vancouver Island asking for an increase of wages are agreed to by the coal operators of Extension, South Wellington, Nanaimo and Cumberalnd, it is likely that there will be a general strike in the collieries owned by Sir Wm. McKenzie and associates. Number Four Mine Extension has been closed, and it is believed here that it is an effort to checkmate the strike, which will probably take place early in September.

Company men or day workers are those principally affected, and it is their desire to have the wages paid per diem in Vancouver Island Collieries raised to the scale paid miners in the State of Washington and throughout the western states of the Union. In some cases the increase would be one dollar per day.

MAN FROM BAYNES LAKE TAKES EPILEPTIC FIT AND EXPIRES

On Thursday morning last a commotion was caused at the Waldorf when C. H. Duggan, of Baynes Lake, fell into an epileptic fit. He was at once put to bed, and expired about noon. The deceased had been working for some time past at the Adolph Lumber Co., and for Mr. Chayne, at Baynes Lake, and came into town on the 4th to work for Mr. Hart. He is said to be a native of Dublin, Ireland, but had spent many years in the State of Maine, U. S. A. An inquest was held this morning (Friday) but was postponed for further particulars.

C. P. R. LEADS THE WORLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past seven years have grown 100 per cent, surpassing in that period the earnings of any other railroad in the world.

CITY FATHERS MEET

The regular fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening last, Ald. Wallace in the absence of Acting-Mayor Broley, occupying the chair. The usual routine business was transacted and the Athletic Association were granted a lease of 13 acres of the new park for a period of fifteen months at a yearly rental of $1.

FIFTY KILLED BY BOMB EXPLOSION

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Bombs exploded in the market place of Kotschana, 50 miles southwest of Uskup, European Turkey, yesterday, killing or wounding 50 persons, according to a despatch received here from Saloniki.

HUNDRED KILLED IN BRAZILIAN WRECK

RIO JANERIO, Aug 5—One hundred persons were killed or injured in a collision yesterday between suburban trains on the Central Brazilian railway.

HARLAND AND WOLFF MAY CLOSE WORKS

Owing to Disputes Between Orangemen and Catholics Over Home Rule

BELFAST, Ireland, Aug. 5.—Owing to continuous disputes between Orange men and Catholics over the Home Rule agitation, which have resulted in many Catholics being prevented from working, the shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff has already closed down some of its departments. It is announced by the firm that it will be unable to continue other departments, which will ultimately result in the whole of he works stopping until the disturbances are discontinued.

In a statement to its employees the firm says: "Matters have arrived at such a crisis in the Belfast shipyards that many of the men have been intimidated, some of them skilled men whom it is impossible to replace, and the firm is reluctantly obliged to close down a considerable porion of its plant."

Some Catholic workmen were today assailed with bolts and nuts as they went to work by a crowd of youths. A number of them were injured.

The Ettor-Giovannitti trial, arising out of the recent Lawrence, Mass., strike, has been postponed till September. The defendants have been locked up since January and their friends are much distressed over the delay in bringing the trial on, for they expect an acquittal. For a "free" country the justice dished up in the United States is not unlike the same article under other flags of commerce.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION VICE-PRESIDENT JONES

HILLCREST, Aug. 5.—The citizens of Hillcrest held a farewell concert under the auspices of the Local Union in the hall on the occasion of *presenting* J. C. Jones with a token of *respect and esteem and as a fare*well as his leaving the town, as secretary of the local to take up his new duties as Vice-President of District 18, U.M.W. of A.. Mr. Jones was the recipient of a handsome present consisting of a travelling bag with full toilet set, a fine shaving outfit, a fine emerald gold ring, and a pair of solid 18 kt. cuff links set with rubies. While serving for several years as secretary, Mr. Jones made strong friends of all with whom he came in contact, and was honored and respected by all, and Hillcrest regrets to loose such a citizen. Although he may be away we always lay claim to him, and while we sadly miss him we are proud to turn such a man as Jones from amongst us for the benefit of the District as a whole.

PORT ARTHUR STRIKERS HAVE RETURNED TO WORK

PORT ARTHU, Ont., Aug. 5.—Employees of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company return to work today after a week's strike, featured by a riot on the first day in which six were injured for which the militia were brought out. The new arrangement is a compromise by which the men get a raise which will average about 2½ cents an hour.

CHICAGO WORKERS GO OUT TODAY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5. — The total vote of the employees of the surface and elevated lines in Chicago on the question of calling a strike was 8303 in favor of the strike and 171 against it. Over a thousand employees did not vote.

This vote was announced Saturday night at a mass meeting of the men. The announcement was cheered by the workers who have appeared anxious to walk out since the refusal of the railway management to grant demands for increases in wages.

STRIKE BREAKERS ARE GUARDED BY WELL-ARMED MEN

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 5. — With well-armed guards at the approach of each dock 300 men imported from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, are loading and unloading packages from freighters.

They eat and sleep on the docks and are taken to and from the docks where they are needed on scrows.

The Superior freighthandlers who struck for 35 cents an hour for handling package freight, and 40 cents an hour for unloading cement, are all out.

STATE TROOPS RESTORE ORDER

Conditions in West Virginia Mine Workers' War Greatly Improved Women and Children are Safe'

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 31.—With their wives and daughters promised relief by the state militia from insults and mistreatment by private guards sent here by mine officials to guard the mines, the situation in the Paint Creek section today is reported quiet.

Investigation shows that the guards instituted the 'bull pen" and other repressive actions against the strikers, and this, coupled with indignities to their women, is said to have forced them to retaliatory measures.

"We are glad," said one of the Paint Creek strike leaders today, "that the soldiers are here. We only wanted fair treatment for ourselves and wives and daughters. But for the arrival of the troops hell would have been to pay."

PAINT CREEK MINERS IN PROTEST MARCH

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 5.—Two thousand miners, headed by a brass band, marched through the streets here today to the office of Governor Glasscock to protest against the guard system in West Virginia. Governor Glasscock is out of the city, but the miners presented their petition to his secretary.

None of the men were armed. Many of them came from Paint Creek and Peytons, where disturbances have taken place. The situation in the war zone is quiet.

Articles of Interest to Coal Miners

Mine Foreman's Liability in West Virginia

The added responsibilities laid upon mine foremen by legislative enactment and by the new interpretations of existing laws by the courts are well exemplified by two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. Summaries of these cases are given herewith:

Helliel vs. Piney Coal & Coke Co., November 28, 1911.

George Helliel was a coal miner employed by the company named, and while passing through the main entry of the mine was caught by some coal cars which had broken loose from the motor to which they were attached, and injured by reason of the fact that the space between the cars and the rib or wall of the mine was too narrow. This condition resulted from a failure to observe the provisions of chapter 78, Acts of 1907, which requires either an ample width of passageways or that refuge holes be constructed at suitable intervals. Helliel had secured judgment for damages in the circuit court of Raleigh county, whereupon the company appealed, the appeal resulting in the judgment of the court below being reversed, the court holding that the duty imposed by the statute devolved upon the foreman, and not upon the company. The construction of the statute is further set forth in the following extract from the opinion of the court as delievered by Judge Brannon:

The real question of this case is whether the failure to make refuge holes is a failure of duty on the part of the mine foreman, for which the coal operator is not liable. Section 10 provides that "all slopes, engine-planes or motor roads used by persons in any mine shall be made of sufficient width to permit persons to pass moving cars with safety, or refuge holes of ample dimensions, and not more than 60 feet apart, shall be made on one side of said slope, engine-plane or motor road." That section does not expressly say whose duty it shall be to see that such refuge holes are made, and it is claimed that such duty rests on the mine owner. We must read this section, using the language quoted, along with a provision found in section 15, reading as follows: "On all haulways space not less than 10 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide, between the wagon and the rib, shall be kept open at distances not exceeding 100 feet apart, in which shelter from passing wagons may be had." Section 15 is that which requires the coal operator to appoint mine foreman, and prescribe his duties, and those duties prescribed in that section rest upon the mine foreman, and a failure to perform them does not render the operator liable, as held in Bralley vs. Coal and Coke Company, 66 W. Va. 278, 66 S. E. 684, and cases there cited. Under principles of those cases it is clear that the duty of seeing that spaces 10 feet long and 2 feet and 6 inches wide are kept between the rib or wall of the haulway and coal cars is a duty of the mine foreman. The duties in that section 15 are those imposed on the mine foreman. I repeat that the duty of making those spaces mentioned in the quotation above given from section 15 is one imposed on the mine foreman.

Are the space so required by section 15 the same thing as the refuge holes mentioned in section 10? We conclude that they are. Is it intended that there shall be both such spaces and such refuge holes? We think no. They are both designed for safety of the miner. Both sections in this respect aim at the same thing, and are designed to accomplish the same purpose. Section 15 is one containing many provisions designed to promote safety to the miner. Its special purpose is that one. Its opening clause says that the requirement of the mine foreman is "in order to beter secure the proper ventilation of every coal mine and promote the health and safety of persons employed therein." In that section we find many duties committed to the mine foreman to secure safety to the miner, among them this duty of having space between the cars and walls of the haulway to save persons employed in the mine from injury from the cars, and it is reasonable to include these refuge holes among the many things required by section 15 to secure such safety. It is reasonable to classify such refuge holes among the things provided in section 15 for such safety. That section has for its special purpose the requirement of things conducive to safety of miners. Suppose we say that the refuge holes and the spaces are different things. Then, I would ask, where is the sense of imposing on the mine owner to see that such refuge holes are kept, and on the mine foreman to see that such spaces are left? Both the refuge holes and the spaces are intended to accomplish the same end, safety of miners. We held in the Bralley case that the obligation to see to break-throughs is placed by section 15 upon the mine foreman, and principles there stated would assimilate duty as to refuge holes to break-throughs. I note that section 15 requires the mine foreman to remove loose coal, slate, and rock overhead in working places and along the haulways, and it is reasonable to say that the duty of having refuge holes along these same haulways from which the mine foreman must remove slate rests on him also. The presence of such holes and the removal of slate are both for the purpose of rendering the same haulway safe. The letter of the statute does not impose the duty of having the refuge holes on the coal operator; but section 15 does commit the duty of having spaces to prevent injury from cars to the mine foreman. We think that the refuge holes mentioned in section 10 and the spaces mentioned in section 15 are the same thing. We think that the duty to see that there are such refuge holes rests on the mine foreman, and under principles in the Bralley case, and prior cases there cited, no action lies against the coal operator for the want of such refuge holes.

We reverse the judgment, set aside the verdict, grant a new trial, and remand the case to the circuit court.

Davis vs. Mabscot Coal and Coke Company, November 14, 1911:

One Bowman, employed by the company named above, was killed while at work laying a track by the falling upon him of slate from the roof of an air way, and Davis sued the company as administrator to recover damages alleging that the injury was caused by the negligence of the employing company. Judgment was in favor of the company in the circuit court of Raleigh County, whereupon Davis appealing, the appeal resulting in the judgment being affirmed. The grounds for this position are set forth in the following portion of the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Judge Brannon:

The mine operator employed as a competent mine boss as required by our statute, and as the duty of watching overhead slate rests on this boss as required by our statute, and as the duty of watching overhead slate rests on this boss the mine owner is not responsible for the negligence of this boss. A number of decisions have established this rule. (Williams vs. Thacker Coal Company, 44 W. Va. 599, 30 S. E. 107; McMillan vs. Coal Company, 61 W. Va. 531, 57 S. E. 129; Bralley vs. Tidewater Company, 66 W. Va. 278, 66 S. E. 684; Squilache vs. Coal and Coke Company, 64 W. Va. 337, 62 S. E. 446.) It is frankly admitted by counsel that unless this case can be differentiated from those cases the plaintiff can not recover, and to do so the plaintiff alleges that the proof shows that the defendant's superintendent had notice of the unsafety of the roof of the air course a month before the accident, and did not remedy it. We do not say whether if a mine owner has notice of a defect he must take steps to render it safe, or may remain inactive, leaving the matter to the mine boss.

We do not think the facts take this case out of the principles established in the cases cited, and we affirm the judgment.

WHAT U. S. MINES HAVE YIELDED

American mines in 1911 yielded $2,700 worth of diamonds, $9,500 worth of emeralds, $215,313 worth of sapphires and $44,751 worth of turquoise, according to figures just compiled by the United States Geological Survey. The total output of precious stones in the United States last year was valued at $343,092; the production in 1910 was valued at $295,380.

An important feature of the gem-mining industry in the United States during 1911 was the result of prospecting at the Turner emerald mine near Shelby, S. C. The quality of some of the gems and the value of the gem material found in this deposit with a small amount of development work are promising, for the output included gems valued at $100 to $200 per carat and equal in quality to the average run of the emeralds from South America. During the last three years this one locality in North Carolina has yielded gems worth $10,500.

Much interest has lately been aroused in the moss agates found in Montana, some of which are remarkable for their resemblances to landscapes. By taking advantage of the arrangement of the dark seams and dendritic patches, patterns are obtained that resembles moss, sea growth, ferns, rushes, trees and landscapes with water and islands. The cut gems consist of stones suitable for use in brooches, stick pins, watch fobs, belt buckles and other ornament. The gems cut from the Montana moss agate or mocha stone command good prices, bringing anywhere from $1 to $200 or $300 apiece. Some of the smaller stones suitable for stick pins, if the mossy or fern-like patterns are particularly delicate and beautiful, bring $25 each.

Most of the American diamonds come from Arkansas and California, although accounts have appeared in newspapers of the discovery of these gems in Illinois and Texas. The most important find of the year in Arkansas was an eight and an eighth carat white diamond—the largest so far found in the state. Another white diamond, of 3 44-64 carats, was also found.

Merchant: "Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago?"

Applicant: "Yes, sir."

Merchant: "I thought so; and didn't I tell you then I wanted an older boy?"

Applicant: "Yes, sir, that's why I'm here now."—Boston Transcript.

The Miners' International Congress

The Congress discussed the five-day week and shortened hours per day. Old age pensions are to be granted miners at fifty. Inspectors are to be elected by miners and paid by State. Nationalization of mines is advocated and also a restriction in the output of coal and a minimum wage for all kinds of workers.

The International Congress of Miners met at Amsterdam, Holland, on July 8, with E. Edwards, an English member of parliament, as president.

The following are the subjects discussed with the countries from which the suggestions emanated:

Workmen Inspectors

1. This congress is of the opinion that the greatest possible safety to miners can only be procured by mine inspectors elected by the workmen and paid by the same. These workmen's officials must have the right to inspect the mines as often as they desire or the workmen demand it.—Holland.

Nationalization of Mines

2. That the congress discuss the taking back of the mines by the state, and their working by the latter for the benefit of the community.—Belgium.

2a. That this congress is of opinion that all land, mines and railways should be nationalized in the interests of the industries of the different countries.—Great Britain.

2b. Mining concessions must not be granted to private persons. The interests of the community demand that the mines should be worked for the benefit of the whole nation, and that the interests of the workers, the indispensable producers, should be seriously safe-guarded.—France.

Five Days Work Per Week

3. That this congress is in favor of a uniform working policy of not more than five days per week at all collieries in the districts represented at this congress. That this question be relegated to the International Committee to formulate a scheme and fix upon a date when in their judgment the five days per week should commence. That the committee prepare a report, printed copies to be sent to all districts. That the congress to be held in 1913 decide finally upon the date when a working week of five days shall commence.—Great Britain.

Regulation of Wages

4. We are of the opinion that the law should intervene to sanction the principle of a minimum wage, the rate of which to be fixed between the workers' unions and the employers.—France.

4a. We are of the opinion that a law should be passed fixing the principle of a minimum wage, and that the rate of wages should be fixed by negotiations between the unions and the employers.—Holland.

Hours of Labor

5. That the congress discuss the eight-hour day and the regulation of the hours of work as existing in the various countries affiliated.—Belgium.

5a. We are of the opinion that the time has come to hasten the introduction of the eight-hour day from bank to bank for all mine workers employed underground or at the surface, with a maximum working week of 48 hours for every workman.—France.

International Strike

6. That the congress examine the practical means and measures to be taken with respect to the possible organization of an international strike.—Belgium.

7. We are of the opinion that in the case of a general strike taking place in any country, the Miners' Federation of the neighboring countries should limit their production by a resolute stoppage of work.—France.

Housing and Eviction

That this congress desires to express its indignation at the condition under which the miners in many colliery districts are at present living because of the miserable housing accommodation which is provided for them, and we call upon the various governments to promote housing legislation which will make the present state of affairs impossible; and, further, we ask for legislation to prevent the eviction of the workers' families from homes during an industrial dispute.—Great Britain.

Pensions

9. The International Miners' Congress avers that the invalidity and premature old age of the mining population are a consequence of their occupation, and is of the opinion that the miners have therefore a right to invalidity and old-age pensions. The congress instructs the national organizations to apply to their respective governments with a view of obtaining a legal settlement of this question.—Holland.

9a. We are of the opinion that a minimum pension of 2 francs 75c. 84) (.40) per day should be paid to the mine workers after 25 years of service and at 50 years of age; that in case of invalidism, and also in case of a man leaving work in the mining industry, this should be proportional to the number of years worked; that in case of death, half of it should revert to the widow or to the orphans.—France.

Insurance

10. The congress is in favor of a system of general insurance at the cost of the coal owners, which will secure the miners benefits in the following cases; (a) Sickness, (b) accident, (c) premature old age; the minimum benefit attaining at least 75 per cent. of the daily wage.—Belgium.

Congress Every Two Years

11. We move that the International Miners' Congress take place every two years. If important events occur by which the whole mining population of a country represented in the International Committee is affected, the International Committee may call an extraordinary congress.—Holland, Austria, Germany, France.

Resolutions passed by International Committee to be discussed at the congress:

1. That the regulation of the output of coal be discussed at the next congress and that Tuesday afternoon of the congress be alotted to this question.

2. That the question of a national clearance card to be used by the various nationalities within the International Federation be agreed upon at the congress to be held in Amsterdam. That the International Committee meet during the week of congress and draft and agree upon the form and text of the clearance card to put before the congress for its adoption.

DEVICE FOR MAKING FLAME CAP VISIBLE

Among the simplest of the many suggested tests for firedamp in mines is one that has recently been described in the Scottish Society of Arts. It is an attachment that may be applied to any oil or spirit safety lamp, and consists of a loop of copper wire supported on a brass rod passing through the oil vessel.

To make a test with this device the loop is moved into the flame by a twist of the rod. The flame instantly becomes nonluminous and if firedamp is present in the air the gas cap is clearly seen. The test can be made in a moment, at any time, without turning down or putting out the light. It is claimed that the percentage of gas which this method will detect is quite small, and the results of trials in both the laboratory and the mine go to show that this is one of the most sensitive, accurate, and expeditious means of revealing the presence of inflammable gas in the mine air. As is well known, it is the luminosity of the flame that renders the gas cap invisible in making the flame test, and makes it necessary to draw down the flame in the ordinary method of testing.—Coal Age.

COAL MINING WITH A STEAM SHOVEL IN KANSAS

Visitors to the coal mining district of Pittsburg, Kansas, says a paper published in that town may see coal mined without miners. Large steam shovels strip the earth and men take out the coal in the same manner as stone is quarried.

Each machine can dig a pit 90 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet deep. New machines soon to be put to work have booms 90 feet long, and will dig a pit 40 feet deep. The "dippers" on these machines will hold five yards instead of 2½, as do those on the shovels now in use. The new shovels will also dig a pit 100 feet wide, or 20 feet wider than those now at work.

In the Pittsburg, Kansas, field there are thousands of acres of strip-coal land, but until the steam shovel plan was tried it was too expensive to strip off the dirt and get down to the coal. The installation of a steam shovel a year or so ago pointed the way to a cheap method of getting the product, and the first machine was soon followed by others. An ordinary shovel costs $30,000.

The removal of coal by the steam shovel process lowers the surface of the earth to the extent of the depth of the vein of coal extracted, and leaves the earth loose to settle. When the coal is removed from one pit the shovel starts in alongside and throws the earth back as it digs a new one.

Miners and Minimum Wage Act

"There has been a great deal of grumbling by the miners with reference to the Minimum Wage Act," says Harry Twist, miners' agent and Labor candidate for Wigan, "but I remind miners that the Act has only to continue for three years and if miners do not make use of their power to make Parliament make the Act what they want it to be, it will be their own fault. A considerable number of day wage men are going out of the union. I ask them all to leave the union and let the impression that nothing has been done. Their wages have been increased from 80 cents a day to $1.26, which is the irreducible minimum; their hours have ben shortened, compensation given them in case of accident, and there have been other improvements legislative and otherwise, that are the direct outcome of the Miners' Federation and other organizations."

Some wise gink might make a fortune by staking a sub-division to Jerusalem, and placing it on the market in B.C. Many have never heard of that town, but they would buy lots just the same, especially if a picture of Christ was thrown in to bind the bargain.—The Ledge.

Result of Election of Officers in the Western Federation

Wm. Davidson on Executive

President: Charles H. Moyer, 8,318; Thomas Campbell, 3,744.

Vice-President: Charles E. Mahoney, 7,279; Harry Lappin, 3,351; E. B. Simanton, 985.

Secretary-Treasurer: Earnest Mills, 7,674; Thomas J. Reilly, 3,765.

Executive Board members—John C. Lowney, 7,512; Yanco Terzich, 6,020; William Davidson, 7,046; Frank Brown, 2,668; Guy E. Miller, 5,777; Joe Guelfi 2,660; Leslie W. Turner, 2,729; Albert Nap Gauthier, 2,027; John Puera, 1,952; Howard Tresidder, 1,061; Fahl Burnham, 675; J. E. Dahl, 782; John C. Williams, 2,717.

MINERS TO HAVE FEDERAL BOARD OF INVESTIGATION

Vancouver, July 29.—At the time Wm. Davidson was in Vancouver a couple of weeks ago it was thought that the necessity of a federal board of investigation, to inquire into the difference between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. and the Britannia Miners' Union, would be obviated, but developments during the past week make this course impossible.

The board has been applied for by the miners and George Heatherton has been named to represent them. The company has not yet selected its nominee; the chairman has therefore yet to be named.

Miners' Wages in South Wales

Lord St. Aldwyn, whose award of a minimum wage for underground laborers in South Wales provoked a strong protest from the men, has now after several weeks' delay, completed his awards for other grades of labor in South Wales coalfields. The actual award of the "independent" chairman is about 4½ and 12 3-4 cents per day less than the sum recommended by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. In the case of boys' wages the award practically concedes the national demand of 48 cents per day, but with regard to adults in addition to the laborers, whose wages will be on the average about $1.15 a day, there are several grades of underground workers who will be paid a minimum of less than $1.25 per day. Here are some of the figures:

Colliers who are regular piece-workers, $1.14 a day, which with the present percentages of 51¼, represents a fraction under $1.75.

Hitchers, 92 and 84 cents per day.

Ostlers and laborers, 76 cents.

Masons and pitmen, $1 per day, plus the present percentages.

The awards have not been well received by the men.

BIG SUPPLY OF COAL

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—In anticipation it is said of labor trouble at the mines in Western Washington from which it obtains its fuel supply, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is storing 45,000 tons of coal at its Puget Sound terminals. A pile of 15,000 tons of coal has been accumulated at Seattle and 30,000 tons more are being stored at Auburn, twenty miles south of here, where the transcontinental line connects with the coast line. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway, the Great Northern and the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company burn oil on most of their lines in Washington and would not be affected by a strike in the mines.

Because two of the private guards of the mining companies have been killed in West Virginia a mine officer said: "Hell has broken loose." To receive the guards, no doubt.

When a labor union expels an erring member from membership employers' apologists call it "depriving a man of his livelihood." When the lawyers' union takes a members card away from him it is purely in the interests of the profession.

Man's inhumanity to woman and children makes countless manufacturers prosperous.—Cynocus.

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½ Doz. only Toronto Silver Plate Tea Knives, $2.25.
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Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
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1847 Rogers' Bros. Dessert Spoons $2.50 per half doz.
Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
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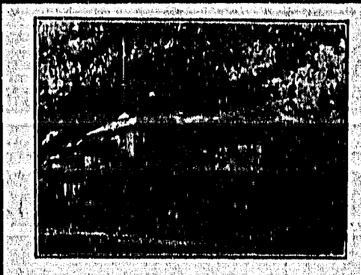

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UNIONISM

Its Benefits and Growth

UNIONISM AS A REMEDY

By S. P. Gow, Bricklayers' Union

Modern history is the history of capitalism—the brightest period in old earth's time. Unionism belongs strictly to this epoch; and, of course, there is a reason. It is to remedy certain evils. And it is a wise idea to take a look once in a while to see how it is accomplishing its object.

Capitalism means that part of the world's history when, as a result of knowledge, production has a capacity beyond the requirements of the inhabitants. The capacity to produce is limited only by the ability to dispose those things useful or desirable to mankind, constitute wealth. Although the present epoch is the result of knowledge, it is very plain to anyone who will look at it that that knowledge is slight compared with what it ought to be; for, since products constitute wealth, the limiting of production is the reverse. Yet poverty, absolute destitution, is a very common feaure of capitalism.

Now, human desire for the good things of life knows no limit. Productive capacity and consumption are both, therefore, limited only by the ability to connect. The wealth of the world is limited only by the ability of men to obtain what they produce.

The remedy is simple, merely the negation of the cause of the trouble. The reason men do not obtain what they produce is that they are slaves, and do not produce for themselves, but for others. They are content to take a small portion of what they produce in return for their trouble. This is ignorance, pure and simple—call it what you like.

Unionism is no attempt at the elimination of the cause of the trouble. They want a little larger share of what they produce, but they are perfectly content to leave the causes of the difficulty absolutely alone. It is the same old struggle that has been going on since the world started. Let the masters sit there like overgrown bloodsuckers and let us try to get a share of what we create. As long as the sharing continues there will be strife about the division.

There are splendid examples of this state of affairs in nature. Take any plant or animal the greater the amount of parasitism, the less the ability to produce—the less its prosperity. In these cases where the farmer observes the process he does not try to adjust the dispute between the parasite and the plant or animal. The complete destruction of the parasite is his aim, whatever the results of his efforts.

Nicolaitanism is a disease of humanity. Locusts and grasshoppers come from the uncultivated parts of the earth. Mosquitoes from the same source. Plagues come from the uncivilized parts of the inhabited earth. Parasites are only carried by the more ignorant and degraded of men. Human parasitism or nicolaitanism originated at a time when darkness covered the face of the earth and gross darkness the people, and can only survive while the cause remains.

The remedy for this the unions know nothing of. But must this always be the cause? Knowledge is increasing comparatively fast. Is there any inherent quality in unionism that says that intelligence shall never penetrate it? There is not, unless it be an idea that unionism is all right as it is. If this notion could be undermined the greatest movement for the benefit of humanity could be started right away.

The unions are a very large, if non-effective movement, and once headed in the right direction would constitute the most effective institution on earth for the liberation of humanity from the control of masters.

When men were created first they were not to have masters. They were created in the image of God Almighty and were to be masters. Having masters constitutes being slaves. Any violation of that law will bring certain punishment, and work is punishment. When it was first given to men it was as a curse and when last ordered—so many days, months or years at hard labor it was also intended as punishment. But we are fools enough to look upon it as a blessing. Not so the masters. They have some intelligence They have always despised the workers, and any one with a grain of mastery or intelligence about this system must do the same.

Upon a scheme of servitude the whole idea of the union is built. The doctrine of the Nicolaitanes is part of the foundation and structure of unionism. It will take some work to eradicate this, but is the first step toward putting unionism on the right track. In order that human parasitism may cease, the working class as a whole, not part of them, must proceed to that end.

Unionism is collective action. It is a working class movement, but it is not aware of the fact. It is not aware of most of the facts with regard to itself. It has never made study of unionism or of anything else a part of its programme. Without education there is no progress.

This is why unionism, as an attempt at collective action on the part of the workers, has become merely a sect among the various working class organizations. Without progress it could not fulfill its mission in a world of progress. Nor could it retain within itself progressive elements of its class.

Worse than that its methods are, at least questionable. The reduction of the hours of labor is the one outstanding exception of this rule. Its main object is the increase of the price of its members' commodity—their labor-power. The price of commodities is regulated mainly by the law of supply and demand. The unions' method of accomplishing this is by restricting the supply of their particular line by keeping as many out of the craft as possible. This is a nice, cruel and unchristian process, in a world overflowing to stagnation with labor power for which they are trying to find a market. This is sectionalism for fair, and it doesn't confine itself to those outside the union. There is more jealousy about jobs amongst union men than amongst or against outsiders. It is unodubtedly a fine state of affairs when I would rather see a man whom I call brother stay in some out-of-the-way place where he may not be able to make a living than to see him come where he may compete against me for a job. This is the movement some think is the only proper one for working men.

The scheme is only possibly effective to a very slight extent. In a world full of labor power reduction of the supply is not possible to any great extent. To increase the demand for their commodity with its far greater potentialities, never has occurred to them.

There is no limit to which the demand for a commodity can be restricted if the right methods be used. Besides the increase of price, due to increased demand, the loss due to unemployment is nullified, and the returns greatly increased, and true fellowship and benefit would result. When men have all the work they can do there is no competition for jobs. Chattel slavery has demonstrated that. And the getting of some other fellow's job is individualism, not collectivism.

Class or social difficulties can never be remedied that way. The getting of every man his own job is the only remedy. And that can only come about by dispensing with masters, which are the only cause of limited production or unemployment.

Unionism has never made a move to get rid of a single master. The obtaining of masters is the principle effort of union as well as non-union men. The welfare of men, as well as of plant or animal, consists in getting rid of parasites. In order that unions may be ap art of the working class movebe a part of the working class movement they must back out of their side.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE

There are about half a dozen writers who have enjoyed the reputation of being men who knew, and could portray the British workman. George Gissing, Walter Besant, Geo. R. Sims, Arthur Morrison, Pett Ridge, Jack London and two or three others have given sketches of the London worker as faithful as photographs. Walter Besant's story of "The Bookbinders' Shop" and A. Morrison's "Blot on St. Basil" are two of the finest things in our language, and prove that tragedies of intense dramatic interest may be discovered by those who carefully observe what is called by some "the humdrum work-a-day world."

Clever as the writers we have enumerated are, their work is very unequal and there is some excuse for the English Review condemns many stories of industrial life which are given to the reading public.

"To say that the general description of the British workman one reads in the press is distorted or exaggerated is, in my opinion, a generous way of way in which H. W. Hobart in the exonerating the average writer from the charge of gross inaccuracy," writes H. W. Hobart, and he continues:

"I know of no author or journalist who has yet accurately portrayed the inner domestic life or the everyday experiences of the British working man. Whether the ability to describe the working man truly pertains to literary acumen or to the science of psychology, physiology, or philosophy I know not; but I do know that as a theme for an essay it is of entrancing interest, deep study and circuitous and almost labyrinthian involution."

This is true, and the reason why so many writers have failed in the work of description is not because of the difficulties of the task but because the writer, as a rule, has had little or no experience of the workman's environment, and therefore, although he might acquire knowledge, he would be painfully lacking in sympathy.

Some little time ago a London newspaper asked readers all over the world to describe a day in their lives, and some of these brief descriptions of industrial conditions were complete revelations even to those who thought themselves well acquainted with the working class.

This kind of amateur writing should be encouraged. The industrial world may be unawares holding a genius who can give us a book dealing with modern conditions of industrial life, a book which shall follow on "The autobiography of a working men" or "The web of an old weaver," books too little known.

Those who have written about the lives of the workers have, for the most part, been inadequately equipped for their task. Says H. W. Hobart:

"The surroundings of the average middle-class writer are not at all conductive to a full comprehension of the secret troubles of industrial competition. A naturalist will devote half a lifetime to studying the habits and food and life of a microscopic insect. A geologist will delve and scrape and chip and weigh tons of strata to resolve a problem of crustaca. A historian will revel in mountains of books and dry-as-dust records to discover the genealogical origin of an ancient royal family. But when an account of the most wonderful of all human benigs is called for—a half-hour's visit to a so-called typical family and an investigation of the brilliancy of the kitchen fire-irons is considered sufficient to dub the author 'one who knows.'"

This protest against the slap-dash style of "writing up" information gained in a very perfunctory manner is well timed for it has been very evident during recent labor disputes that the position, the troubles, the aspirations of the worker have been often misrepresented and misunderstood.

To the actual worker the tragedy of industrial warfare is a constant source of worry and anxiety, and the unconsidered trifles which most writers have dismissed as of no importance are the very things which have seriously impressed and oppressed the worker.

The workman must tell his own story; very few who attempt to tell it for him can do him justice—Vancouver World.

MINE WORKERS ARE NOW FLOCKING INTO THE UNION

The employes in and about the anthracite coal mines are now flocking into the union. Monday last was "Button Day," and the way the men and the boys employed about the collieries rushed into the union was surprising even to the officers. Every local in the anthracite region met on Saturday evening and the meeting of Local 1640 at Mine Workers' Hall was so crowded that the officers were unable to handle all the applicants. Special meetings wehe held Sunday for the purpose of enrolling new members. The supply of buttons soon became exhausted.

The same conditions occurred throughout the entire region, but an extra supply has been ordered and will be given out as soon as they arrive.

One local here has taken in over 500 members in the past few days. All the locals in the region show big gains. One local in Shenandoah is said to have gained 500 members more than in 1900, when the union was first organized in this section. In the 9th district there were 33,000 buttons distributed.

The initiation fee at present is $2.50, but on the 1st of August it will be advanced.

Every man working in or about the mines will now have to affiliate himself with the union. Wednesday will be the last day for any man or boy to work without a button, as the union men will refuse to work with those who have not joined the union.

Early in the morning each day of the past week representatives of the union took up posts on the paths and roads leading to the different collieries and as each workman approached on his way to report for work he was asked to display his union button. Those who did not have buttons owing to the supply running short, were asked to show their receipt cards from the local secretary. In the event that a man could not show either, he was invited to join the ranks of the union.

It was pointed out to the employes who had not previously affiliated with the organization that in the event of having any grievances as to wages or working conditions, they should not expect to receive any consideration at the hands of the grievance committees unless they were in good standing in the union.

Button Day will be a regular quarterly feature for the next four years and if the same demonstration is made as at present, the central organization alone will have a strike fund of nearly $500,000 in this district alone by the time the agreement expires.

It is expected that by the time President White visits this district fully 85 per cent of the men and boys working at the mines will have joined the ranks of the Miners' Union.—Minersville (Pa.) Free Press.

The bureau of labor, under the Department of Commerce and Labor, in filing its report with the Senate on the textile workers' strike at Lawrence, Mass., made no recommendations, but handled the matter in a vigorous manner. The Senate has ordered that the report be printed. The report declares the father of a family must add either his wife or child to the mill's roll of wage earners in order to live and that the average pay received by 21,000 employes during one week late in 1911 was $8.76, probably reduced during other weeks by lack of work. The workingmen's apartments were crowded and sometimes unsanitary; that in certain cases fifteen to seventeen persons lived in a five-room apartment, that entirely inadequate building regulations involve great risk of life and property.

In New Zealand there are 65,000 workers who are members of trade unions, and, with one exception, they are opposed to the proposed conscription scheme of the New Zealand Defence Act.

In Britain at present about 10,000,000 of the population exist always on the borders of starvation. About 20,000,000 are poor.

STRIKE LEADER ON UNREST OF LABOR

Vernon Hartshorn Analyses the Problems Which Confront Working Classes

An interesting article on the labor unrest in England is contributed to the Daily Mail by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, a member of the executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the leaders of the South Wales miners in the great coal strike, Mr. Hartshorn in part says:

The great distinctive feature of the present demands which are being put forward on behalf of all sections of labor on behalf of the brain worker, as well as the actual worker, is that they are directed not so much toward individual employers as towards the community as a whole. This is the outstanding characteristic that distinguishes the present awakening and upheavel of labor from all such movements as have gone before. There has grown up a great social consciousness that the evils of low wages and of the unequal distribution of wealth are not sectional and cannot be dealt with by patching up here and there agreements between comparatively small sections of employers, but as workers in a commonwealth which must be made collectively responsible for the wage conditions under which its people have to live. The enormous display of wealth in society has impressed upon the workers that it is not the men who do the best work, the most needful work, or the hardest work who get security and comfort. The restlessness of the workers is not peevishness or childish envy. They are not like little children continually begging for new toys. They are not clamoring for motor cars like asking for "freak" dinners. Neither do they want to spend their time on the golf links. But they do want the opportunity to work and a guarantee that those who do the work should have guaranteed to them a decent livelihood.

It is not an extravagant demand. It is not fantastic. It is just the common-sense, plain, blunt demand that might be expected from British working men. It is not put forward in the jargon of political economy. It is not merely the parrot-cry of the wicked agitators, nor is it merely the ideal of the theoretical Socialists. It is a demand put forward almost unanimously by all the workers of the nation, irrespective of political party or economic creed. It is a demand by those who, either by hand or brain, makes the wealth of the nation, that the first charge upon that wealth shall be the maintenance of themselves, their wives and children in reasonable comfort.

Its Own Emancipator

Democracy must be its own emancipator. But institutions like the church, parliament and the press, and even the rich, have to make up their minds as to what shall be their attitude towards the new demand. They must decide for themselves whether the demand of the workers for a fairer share of the good things of life is just or unjust. The working classes have already made up their minds. They are convinced their demand is just, and with a highly intelligent, vigorous working class, stung by a sense of injustice, the future of this country will be full of danger. The stupid attitude of hostility or superior patronage which has been adopted towards the working classes in the past by powerful elements in society has helped to generate the present revolution, complained of injustice, starvation and misery, the church counselled prayerful resignation, preached that poverty was a Divine decree, and urged the rich to throw a few more charitable crusts. That only made matters worse. The worker does not want charity to redress the balance. He knows that charity robs him of his manhood. It creates class snobbery and arroganco and robs him of his self-respect. He feels he is entitled to a man's share of the wealth he has produced, and he wants it assured to him not as a charity, but as a citizen right.

The workers turned to parliament and have been met by the trickery of the lawyers. They have been "dibbled" with the sophistries of conciliation and of the alleged common interests of those who have not a living share of the national wealth and those who have far to much. When they asked for a living wage they were given abstruce legal documents which arbitrators interpret to suit employers who pay the least. The inevitable result is that they have turned from conciliation in disgust and have flown to the weapons of compulsion. There is only one way to industrial peace. There is only one way to stave off a class war which may shake civilization to its foundations. It is by full and frank acknowledgement by society that the claim of the worker to a sufficiency of food and clothing and a fuller life is just, and that it must be made the first charge upon the wealth produced. It must be a fixed and certain minimum standard of comfort.

This is not a question of Socialism or Syndicalism, and to denounce those creeds is useless. The worker is not out for a theory. He is out for something more tangible—bread. It is the present order of society which is upon its trail. Can it do justice to the worker? If it can, and if it does then it will have justified its existence. But if tt cannot then its ultimate doom is sealed.

The national strike is not anti-patriotic. It is an effort—a blind, crude effort, perhaps, but one to which the workers have been absolutely driven—to regenerate England and to build it up into a commonwealth in which the worker will rank at his true value. For who are England? Who are the nation? They are not those who draw rent and interest, dividends and speculative profits. England is not represented by the pleasure-seekers of society, but by the artisan and the miner, the railway man, the agricultural worker, the docker, the factory hand, the shop assistant, the doctor, inventor, scientist, the men of the army and navy, and all who render service to the national well-being.

EMPLOYERS CANNOT COERCE WORKMEN — IN KANSAS

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Supreme Court of Kansas has handed down a decision on the constitutionality of the law known as the "Coercion Act of Kansas," which was enacted in 1909. The act prohibits any employer, agent, etc., from demanding or influencing "any person or persons to enter into any agreement either written or verbal, not to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization or association as a condition of securing employment or continuing in the employment of such employer, etc. . . . Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof (the employer or agent) shall be fined in the sum not less than $50 or imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers tested this law when several of their members were discharged by the Achenhausen Saddlery Co., because of their union membership. The District Court held the act unconstitutional. The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court. That court reversed the District Court and remanded the case for a new trial. A second case under the same statute was before the court by the Kansas State Federation of Labor against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for discharging three members of the Switchmen's Union because they refused to sign up the following agreement:

"Mr. T. P. Coppage, Supt., Frisco Railroad Line, Ft. Scott, Kans. We, the undersigned, have agreed to abide by your request, that is, to withdraw from the Switchmen's Union while in the service of the Frisco Company."

The superintendent was fined $500. The company appealed to the Supreme Court. The two cases were disposed of by the court at the same time. This decision has been handed down at a very opportune time. It is expected it will put a stop to a vicious practice that has been growing up in Kansas for some years. The court said: "An individual employee cannot coerce his employer from remaining a member of his association, but the individual employer can so coerce his employees unless restrained by law. The individual employee is in such a case pitted not only against his employer in contracting the conditions of employment, but also against the aggregation of associated employers. Such a condition tends to reduce employees to mere serfdom. . . . Our statute denounces as crime the requiring or coercing of an employee to make a written or verbal contract as to condition of employment, that he will not join a labor organization. The employer has no right to interfere with the liberty of the employee. . . . Labor unions are lawful and not inimical to the rights of employers. . . . Liberty of lawful action being an inviolable right, the legislature was within the exercise of its proper power in denouncing, as criminal, any attempt to coerce an employee under the resistless pressure of necessity to bargain away his liberty. . . . An employer has no constitutional or inherent right to coerce or compel his employee to make any contract or agreement written or verbal, which he does not wish to make, whatever may be the condition or purpose." The United Brotherhood of Leather Workers and the Kansas State Federation of Labor have rendered the people of Kansas a great service in securing the enactment of this law and testing its provisions in the Supreme Court.

BRICKLAYERS $3.70 PER WEEK

On an average the bricklayer in the scholastic town of Rugby, Northamptonshire, earns only $3.70 per week, and he has struck for an advance from 10 cents to 12 cents per hour. The bricklayers are not to fight unsupported, as the Trades Council decided to call out the allied trades—carpenters and plumbers—if the bricklayers' demand for a two cents an hour increase is not granted.

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Trade and Labor congress will be held in Guelph, province of Ontario, Canada, beginning Monday, September 9 next. The Trades and Labor congress of Canada has grown to proportions where it has become the great militant force in Canada for the protection of the intereats of organized and unorganized workmen. The indications are that the coming convention will be more largely attended than any previous one. President Clem. Stubbs will be the delegate representing District 18, U. M. W. of A.

The District Ledger

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THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

TO the English speaking world, and those hailing from Great Britain more especially, the industrial strifes and Lloyd George's social "upheavals" must be followed with keen interest. For the nonce, public attention in general is rivetted upon that tight little island, wondering "What next?" Hardly has one labor struggle ended, or a government measure been started on its way something else crops up which stirs up more trouble or controversy. The next item on the political menu is, from present indications, one, in comparison with which, previous legislation dwindles into significance. The struggle that is now brewing is on the question of land reform.

From time immemorial the bane of old feudal England, as it is with other European countries, has been that the land, instead of belonging to the people whose inheritance it justly is, has been in the hands of the nobles. In fact, in the United Kingdom there are no blacker pages in history than that which records the deeds of the land grabbers. Greed and selfishness have never displayed themselves more hideously, nor have they in the result, caused more misery and despair than in the stealing of the land from the "common people." From time to time our lords and masters have strengthened their hands by legislative enactment, but a day of reckoning was bound to come, and now it is at hand.

Men and women still live in English Villages whose fathers and mothers witnessed the infamous Enclosure Acts. In a recent issue of The Nation—of which he is the editor—H. W. Massingham paints the following vivid picture of the passing of these acts: "Land-owning members of parliament crowded into the open committees, where the Enclosure Acts were rushed through, to back each other's schemes or to pit one private interest against another. The Church joined the game, and scrambled for its ample share of the plunder. . . . . The spoilers invoked religion, science, the idleness or drunkenness or pride of the people, to excuse their deed. They threw little holdings into great; pulled down cottages; raised rents; ploughed up the pasture, and drove the small holder to cross the seas or to feed the town industries. A more than Puritan gloom settled on the countryside. All hope of a career of rising in the social ladder was cut off. Those who remained, remained as slaves, on a scale of dismal and futureless equality, contrasting widely with the variety of occupation and interest that marked the earlier types of English village."

For two or three years past the land of the United Kingdom has been in process of being valued by the government. This is being done to enable the state to take one-quarter of future unearned increments, as provided by the Lloyd George budget of 1909. It is now proposed to go a step further and that is to tax all land, and by this means it is hoped to drive the large land owners and the idle rich to either work or let those who are in need of it do so. This will not bring about the millenium, and in fact, will still be beynd the reach of the poor man, but it will no doubt help much to divide it up amongst the people. It will still remain for a government truly representing the masses to make a more equitable distribution. Who can deny the dictum that the land belongs to the people and that those who desire to till it should be at perfect liberty to do so? Under the present system the trouble is that private property in land has become a vastly complicated affair and the restoration of the land to the people a difficult problem for a government elected by the interests.

That a strenuous battle on this question will be fought in England there can be no gainsaying. The Lords and their henchmen are already crying "stop thief." The capitalist press have already started a campaign. In the course of an editorial the London Standard says: "A land tax of the kind suggested, levied on capital value, and not on revenue, is nothing less than legalized confiscation. . . . Under the new conditions the position of the land owner becomes at once impossible, and Mr. Lloyd George cleverly intends to make it so. The scheme is robbery, naked and unashamed." That the Chancellor recognizes what he is up against is also evident. Speaking at Woodward Green the other day he said: "Do you know what is in front of you? A bigger task than democracy has ever yet undertaken in this land. You have got to free the land, to free the land that is to this very hour shackled with the chains of feudalism. We have got to free the land from that which is a shame and a disgrace to this, the richest land under the."

"SAW A LIGHT"

WE must congratulate our esteemed co-tem. on his article "Saw a Light" but are in doubt as to the color of the light, whether it be green or red. The great mass of people are emerging from their whilom verdancy and now see something of a more brilliant hue. It is indeed easier during the summer solstice to print the sentiments of others without investigating for themselves than to make a study of a subject that today engages the attention of the entire civilized world.

It would be pleasing information to Karl Marx to know that he was a rich man, as he was compelled to flee from Germany and take refuge in London, where, after a life of penury and want he left the earth much in the same condition as twelve million inhabitants of the United Kingdom are in at the present time, i.e., starvation. Some of the other individuals mentioned were rich men, as well as intellectual and "out of their own mouths are the critics confounded," for many, both in and around Fernie, inclusive, repeatedly state that the worst of the socialist philosophy is that the lower order of the working class are simply soreheads and that but few men of mental attainment are found in their ranks. And, now, the jibe is that the teachers of this philosophy do not know anything about working class conditions. Such a remark would certainly be amusing to a man like Bebel who spent the greater part of his life as a wagon maker, and is still busy putting spokes in the wheel of the German autocracy, Singer, from a working tailor, built up a mammoth business. Hyndman has spent the greater part of a large fortune in his chosen profession as literary dispenser. Wayland, the editor of "The Appeal to Reason," it is true, owns a few houses and lots, but he can scarcely be classed as "rich" as the word is understood today. It is really astonishing the apathy shown by those who combat the socialist philosophy. It is easier to use scissors and paste than make a personal investigation. We would suggest that that part of Peter Collins' interview "if the people at large ever really come to know what this Socialism means, nine-tenths of them would reject it with indignation," should be followed out not only by the editor of the Free Press, but likewise by a large number of those who read and accepted it without further ado. For, we feel confident that "they that came to scoff, would stay to pray," because it is only by such an investigation that socialists are made, and none know it better than the same Peter W. Collins, who in this article does everything to becloud and besmirch both, by half-truths and absolute misstatements.

That he is resigning a good position is probably due to the fact that he does see "a light," in being able to put himself into a more remunerative one where he can follow in the footsteps of the few we have seen in the anti-socialist pact; true disciples of Solomon's Lilies, "for they toil not neither do they spin."

For the edification of our readers we would state that this man Collins saw the hand in the distance, which would spank him out of office. There being two factions, in the I.B.E.W. and the anti-Collins faction growing stronger, Collins with a wise eye to the future forestalled the day of doom. Being a prominent member of the Militia of Christ, a Catholic organization, it was not difficult for him to choose a new calling, and it is under the auspices of this organization that we presume he is about to start his campaign of misrepresentation, and "great will be the rejoicing thereat."

To get right down to the bases, regardless of what Mr. Collins says, is it not patent to anybody with one eye blind and a cataract over the other that men who work, either with muscle or brain have to sell their energy in order that they may obtain the wherewithal to live. The trade unions realizing that capital is becoming more and more organized, so in like manner must the ordinary craft organization expand and be merged into the industrial body. Hence, we have the U.M.W. of A. embracing every individual regardless of color, race, nationality, or particular department of labor, joining hands so as to make a more powerful opposition in their fight with their masters of bread.

DIVIDENDS VERSUS HUMAN LIFE

THE number of railway accidents with the resultant loss of human life is becoming more and more aggravated. Hardly a day passes without some serious collision reported in the daily press, whilst there are, no doubt, numerous accidents of lesser importance involving the death of one, tow or three people, which are of insufficient importance to give publicity to. The annual toll taken by the railroads, more especially in the United States, has long illustrated the inadequacy of existing laws to prevent the slaughter, and no doubt this will continue so long as the present profit system is maintained. Railway officials admit that the collisions which are almost of daily occurrence are in large measure due to the speed craze which the railway management in order to swell profits and raise dividends are driven to do. Governments pay large sums annually for carrying the mails and require that the mails be despatched with the utmost speed. Competition in this line of business is keen, and hence have converted mail trains into veritable agencies of death and disaster. In the United States, of course, this is more applicable, and especially more so at the season when the government is about to award the annual mail carrying contracts. It is, therefore, easy to see that a fruitful cause of the frightful death record of railways in the States is found in greed for higher dividends. Mail contracts are usually profitable to transportation companies. Competing lines are thus, it appears, engaging in a struggle for profits and dividends, which hold at light value human life and safety.

LETHBRIDGE LABOR MEN FORM UNION LABEL LEAGUE

A mass meeting of the workingmen of the city was held in the Majestic Theatre on Monday evening, Aug. 5th, for the purpose of organizing a Lethbridge branch of the Union Label League which is becoming such an important factor in the labor movement on the American continent. It had been expected that Mayor Hatch would have presided at the meeting, but last-minute engagements prevented him from doing so. L. Le Clair, president of the National Sanitary and Label League, acting as chairman in the mayor's absence.

During the past two months Mr Le Clair has been active in promoting the work of a Union Label League in the city, and has succeeded in getting the co-operation of the business men of the city and district in the undertaking. To this end he has issued a booklet setting forth the names of the firms where union made goods may be purchased, and the union label directory advises purchasing all goods from these firms where possible, and deprecates the purchase of goods from firms without the city, thereby helping to build up the city and home industries.

With the chairman on the platform were Mr. Donohue, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor, and D. McNabb, president of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council. In opening the meeting the chairman went very fully into the business to be undertaken by the Label League to be formed here. Such leagues work to reform and educate the prisoner, reimburse the state, teach the prisoner a trade, prevent starvation in prisoner's family, prevent the prisoner returning to society without the necessary means of a livelihood.

At the same time they aim to abolish child labor, slums and sweatshops, unsanitary shop questions and contract system of prison work.

These things are accomplished by endeavoring always to buy the products of union labor. Union labor demands the abolishing of child and prison labor, and the label league seeks to study ways and means to improve and encourage good home influences for our boys and girls; keeping before us the fact that all effective work in moral training must begin with the boy and girl in character moulding; prevent insanity of prisoner; prevent evils in labor market; abolish contract system of prison work; abolish private interests from receiving the benefit of prisoners' work, as per contract prison system.

Speaking of prison labor the speaker stated that they had no quarrel with the government on the prison labor question unless that labor were brought into competition on the open market with free labor. The solution for prison labor may be one of three. Prisoners should work, but their work should be confined to either farming, road making or to the manufacture of such articles as may be used exclusively in the erection of public buildings.

President Donohue of the Montana State Federation of Labor speaking on the child labor question said that the people of the west might not think much about that question as they are far removed from the centres where child labor is one of the evils of the social world today. But he had been brought up in the east and was almost a product of child labor himself, and he could not deprecate it too strongly, for it strikes at the heart of the nation and at the contentment of the working classes. He was glad, he said, to be able to say that when the constitution of the State of Montana was drafted the statesmen had been wise enough to insert a clause stating that no child shall be employed in any factory or mine under the age of sixteen. But because the people of the west are far removed from the evil they should not forget that it exists, and by patronizing the firms represented in the label directory who handle union made goods they help to overcome the evil where it is being strenuously combatted.

Donald McNab also spoke briefly pointing out the legislation for the betterment of the working classes which has been brought about by the unions during the past few years, mentioning the eight hour law and the Compensation Act as concrete examples in the province of Alberta. He believed that the co-operation of the working men in the present movement in always demanding union labelled goods would be productive of much good in labor circles in Lethbridge and that at the same time the business men of the community would benefit in like proportion.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO AND LAME BACK

can be cured by the great fruit kidney and liver remedy,

FIG PILLS

Brantford, Ont., Aug. 13, 1911

Your medicine, Fig Pills, has worked wonders for me. The rheumatic pains have entirely left me and I owe everything to your remedy. You are at liberty to publish this.—R. H. Gallman.

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

C.N.P. Football Notes

Coleman and Hosmer concluded their schedule of games in the League series on Saturday, Aug. 3rd, and the Hosmer club succeeded in capturing another point, much to the surprise of the Coleman side, who really expected to win, and to whom the loss of a point meant so much. In fact their aspirations to the championship rested with this game, and the loss of a point has effectually crushed all hope of topping the League. Hosmer's play must be very gratifying to their supporters, and it may be that their designs on the Mutz Cup will be realized.

The championship of the League for the present season now falls to be decided by the last game of the series, Michel and Bellevue being the contestants, and one of thes clubs will furnish the winners. This game will probably take place at Michel on Aug. 24th.

The League table to date:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	for	agst.	Goals	P
Bellevue	9	5	2	2	16	12	12	
Michel	9	4	2	3	13	8	11	
Fernie	10	5	4	1	16	16	11	
Coleman	9	4	3	2	12	18	10	
Coal Creek	9	3	3	3	15	11	9	
Hosmer	10	0	7	3	7	23	3	

The undecided first round tie in the Fort Steele Cup between Coal Creek and Michel will be replayed at Michel today, August 10th, this should provide a good game, as both teams are very evenly balanced.

The Fernie Club are negotiating with Coal Creek to play a friendly game for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Owen Joinson. The date of this game will be announced shortly, and it is hoped that a liberal response will be made to the efforts of the club in this worthy object.

It is pleasing to note that the Michel F. C. have already raised the sum of $47.00 toward this fund. This is creditable to the club, and creditable to the game.

HOSMER vs. COLEMAN

Hosmer were down to play Coleman last week and Coleman turned out in full force. The following were the teams.

Hosmer—Tilly; E. Partridge and Wardroph; Rice, McQueen and Balderstone; W. Thornton, Downie, D. Thornton, Bain and W. Partridge.

Coleman—Paton; Emmerson, Fraser; Roughead, Jackson and M. Easton; Holmes, D. Sidworth, U. Easton, Struthers, R. Sidworth.

J. Caulfield, Coal Creek, referee.

Coleman won the toss and play was immediately taken towards the home goal and A. Easton had no trouble in finding the net 5 minutes from the start. Coleman continued to press and A. Easton again had a try for goal, but missed by inches. Hosmer were kept busy defending the goal and Tilly was frequently called upon to save. Play was ultimately taken towards the Coleman goal, but Roughead proved too much for the home forwards who were pressing, and a fine pass from Downie was not taken advantage of by W. Thornton. The Coleman boys came towards the home goal and it caused some excitement when Tilly saved, wading through lots of mud. McQueen and Wardrop were conspicuous. A brilliant run by Downie and Thornton raised the hopes of the home supporters, and an exciting scrimmage took place, but Easton cleared. The ball never stayed long at Paton's end, and consequently the home defense found they had a tough proposition to handle to keep the visitors out. Rice played an excellent game and did not give Struthers and Sidworth much show. The home team seemed to gain confidence as the game went on, and a brilliant run by Downie looked promising, and Emmerson was forced to kick out. W. Thornton had a fine run and Fraser played the same game as Emmerson. Half-time was called, Coleman leading 1—0.

When play was resumed Coleman continued to press and Holmes forced a corner, but it was fruitless. Play was immediately transferred to the other end and W. Downie forced a corner, but there was nothing doing. The home boys were playing a great game, and the game was of a pretty even nature at this stage. Roughead had a good try, but Tilly saved well. Fraser had a try, but was a little high. Downie was playing strong, and again had the measure of Fraser. He forced a corner, but Bain shot past. A brilliant run by D. Thornton and Downie looked promising, but offside against W. Thornton spoiled their chance. The game was pretty even and play continued in midfield, and the defense on both sides were doing good work. Hosmer broke away and made for the Coleman goal, but Paton was there. McQueen was frequently called upon to save the locals, and did it well. The Coleman boys seemed to have renewed vigor, and they made numerous raids on the home goal, and R. Sidworth had a good try, but he was a little high. They continued to press, but Wardrop cleared.

A slight accident to Bain caused a little delay. When play was resumed Sidworth made a fine run on the home goal, but he shot past. Downie was Hosmer's star forward and certainly kept Emmerson and Co. pretty busy. From a corner by Rice, D. Thornton bundled the ball and Paton through the goal, and this equalized matters a bit. Play was exciting, both teams trying hard to win. Coleman boys kept Wardrop and Partridge hustling. Holmes forced a corner, but referee Caulfield gave a goal kick, and thereupon Roughead started to scrap, and as a consequence was ordered off. An exciting game ended in a draw—one goal each.

$3.50 RECIPE FREE, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today You Can Have It Free and Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy. So I have determined to charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

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

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

LETHBRIDGE

Work at the mines is going full blast now, which will make a vast difference both to the men and also to the merchants of the city, as it is five months now since the men had any more than twelve working days in the month. This turn of prosperity seems to have created a boom in marriages, and there is no less than five members of Local 574 joined the benedicts this week.

Mike Scannon, one of the old-timers, passed away last Friday afternoon after a short illness. It is over twenty-two years since he struck Lethbridge, where he has resided since. He was a man of quiet disposition and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and ten of a family to mourn his loss, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy. The funeral took place on Sunday at three o'clock. The members of St. Michael and St. John Socieyt, of which he was a member, were in attendance, headed by the City Band. The funeral service was held in the R. C. Church.

At the recent examination held in ronto Conservatory of Music, Miss I. the Convent School here by the To- Moore was a successful candidate, passing first piano (honors).

Karl Theodoroyitch, International Organizer, left here last week for Diamond City and Chinook, where they are reported to be taking a great number of men.

INSECT STINGS AND SUMMER SORES.

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

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

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

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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Return Limit, August 21st, 1912

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P.O. Box 305. Tel. 161

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

News of The District Camps

CORBIN NOTES
By Raconteur

Mrs Jenkins, from Michel, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. McLean, last week.

Miss Lizzie McLean arrived from Hosmer to take up a situation here in the Corbin Boarding House.

We hear that Mrs. H. Allan has sold out to Mr. Jack Johnson, of Corbin. Good luck to you, Jack.

Mrs. Fred Allan was visiting Fernie last week.

The annual picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday School took place here last Wednesday to the Cold Springs. Mr. White has to be thanked for taking the parents and children down by special train. Thanks are also due to Mr. Haine and all the kind friends who supplied the children's wants. Everybody reported having a good time.

Mr. Corbin, also Mr. Roberts, from Spokane, were visiting here last week, looking after the interests of the Big Showing.

The I. O. O. F. boys spent an enjoyable evening last week, fish and chips, and ice cream being on the menu card, and everybody did justice to the same. Thanks to Mr. Jackson, also Mr. R. Stewart, who had the arrangements in hand.

Joe Cruicks and family took in the show at Fernie, also Tom Barclay. Sorry to say Tom is either lost, stolen or strayed, as so far he has failed to put in an appearance in Corbin. Poor Tom!

Mrs. Johnson's sister is a visitor to Corbin from Cranbrook.

Born to Mr and Mrs. Jack Cruicks, a baby boy. Mother and child doing well. See how he smiles!

Did anybody see Billie on the warpath on Sunday? He reports capturing a few scalps (kegs, I mean). But never again. Poor Billie looked seedy on Monday.

The mines are working pretty steady at present.

TABER NOTES

Conditions are looking a little brighter in Taber district this month. The big mine is livening up a little, and the management expects that by the middle of the month they will be running a couple of hundred tons per day. The men now employed could handle that amount pretty easy, so it is to be hoped that too many miners will not rush into the field and overcrowd the mines. Quite a number of old hands are drifting this way now.

Ralph Chambers has restarted in the mine after a couple of months on the C. P. R. surface gang.

Walter Harwod got a start on the first of the month. He had been working in the brickyard at Redcliffe.

Bill Black and Bill Forsyth have got a start at the Eureka Mine, brushing. They say it is a pretty fair proposition. They were both turned down at the Canada West.

Walter Coombs, surface boss at the bg mine, has returned from a two weeks' vacation bringing with him a wife. Mrs. Coombs was, formerly Miss Fox, and taught in the public school here.

A. B. Cook, captain of the famous "Taber Cooks," also took unto himself a wife on Saturday last.

Vice-President Jones is in Taber on business this week in connection with a dispute over wages at the Canada West.

Westlake's book store will soon be moved to its new building on Hough Street. Now is the time to buy good literature cheap, as they are having a sale.

The Taber Trading Co have finished their mid-summer sale.

Harding Bros. are excavating for a new building on the site of their old store, which was burned down some weeks ago.

The Taber Crescents have won the Southern Alberta championship and the Brewery Cup in a series of games with Warner. The first game, played at Taber, ended in favor of the home team by a score of seven to six. The game though fast was not a good exhibition, as both teams had several errors chalked up to them. The second game in Warner went in favor of that team, score, five—one. The third and deciding game was played today in Lethbridge. The local team had a special car attached to the noon train. They were accompanied by the town band, and a large number of citizens. At time of writing the news is that Taber won, by a score of nine to eight.

As baseball is about over for the season, football is starting in. Macleod was to play in Taber on Thursday, but called the game off today. Grassy Lake plays here next week.

Harvest time is coming on pretty fast. The farmers are getting their binders ready and threshing machine men are having their outfits overhauled. Several farmers have been in town enquiring for help. Crop prospects in general are looking good. A few have failures.

Jos Bell had the misfortune to lose a finger the other day. A car got off the track and his partner had a try under the bumper, lifting. Jos. went to put a block under when the pry slipped and the car caught his finger on the rail.

George Reddel has started work at the Royal Hotel as night man.

The Town Council of Taber have submitted a by-law to raise four thousand dollars for a municipal hospital. Also one for thirty-five hundred dollars for park improvement, and one for three thousand for plank sidewalks. They are also calling for tenders for cement sidewalks. In our opinion the money could be better spent on extension of the water system, except that for the hospital, which is badly needed. The other improvements should be left over until the town could better finance them. It is strange to say that there is no money for water extensions, but plenty for cement sidewalks. But then all those land sharks have water in their houses and the miners can drink theirs out of a barrel nuf sed!

Taber Local, Socialist Party of Canada, meets on Sunday, Aug. 11th, in the Miners' Hall at 3 p.m.

COLEMAN NOTES

The International Church are holding their annual picnic today (Wednesday) on the picnic grounds on Star Creek, and a large number took advantage of the fine weather to have a day's outing.

The death occurred here on Friday last of John B. Alexander, of Belgium, after a lingering illness. The funeral took place from his residence. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

Messrs Ralph and John Maddison were visitors in Coleman on Tuesday, returning to their home in Hillcrest, by the nine o'clock train.

Mr. T. W. Milley was a visitor to Fernie on Friday last, returning on Sunday night. He reports everything going fine around the mining town.

Mrs. George Morgan and Mrs. John Derbyshire have gone to their home in the old land on a visit. We wish them a very pleasant voyage.

Contractor Disiney is rushing the work on the new school addition so as to have it ready for the opening, September 1st.

Mrs. Charles Dunlop gave a whist party on Tuesday night in honor of Miss Ritchie, of Taber, and a very enjoyable evening was spent in music and games.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

"EL TONIA D'BLAIRMORE."

Pierre del viole ne la pas certainement fait longue aux Canada, il est arriver le lundi et repartis le samedi, "On ne devrais jamais s'eloigner qu' and on est sur le point de se marier."

Nous avons un nouveau camarade dans la personne de Vandrieske Florian de Gilly qui est arriver ici dernierement, nous lui souhaitons le Bionvenue.

Notre Camarade Jean Baptist, Alexandre de Coleman, est decide le samedi 4 aout a 6 heures ½ du soir. Son enterrement eu lieu le lundi a 4 heures et demi il ete age de 53 ans et laise une veuve a la charge de sons fils Emile.

La Camarade Baptiste avais commence a travailler a la mine a l'age de 10 ans en Belgique—ot ete venu au Canada il-y-a 3 ans. Ses funorailles ont etait ordinaire le cortege s'est former a la maison mortuaire et c'est mis en marche jusqua l'Eglise Protestante ou un service eu lieu et de la jusquau cimetiere—nous avons remarquer dans le cortege les camarades Armand Desenfans, Camille Canet, Hector Servais, Charles Thiry et d'autres de Blairmore, les membres du committee de l'Union Local U. M. W. A. de Coleman etait a leurs poste.

Aux cimetiere le compagnon Jules Lavenne de Blairmore prononcas quelques paroles d'adieu comme suit.

Mes Amis je sais combien il serais futile et vain d'essayer de painturer ou d'adoucir par des paroles, les souffrances que le depart de notre Camarade Jean Baptiste Alexandre cause a sa femme a ses enfants a ses amis et a toute la classe ouvriere.

Mais puisque le destin a voulus que nous soyons tous ici reunis comme une grande famille pour apporter nos respect a celui qui hiere encore etait des notre, permettez moi de profiter de l'occasion pour nous, nous devons les que devoirs que nous, nous devons les uns-aux-autres que c'et occasion nous fournise une lecon de nous aimer les uns-les-autres et le respect a la liberte de conscienc et de pensee de chacun, et sil-y-en est qui on deterter et hais le defun pendant sa vie. Laisser moi esperer, qu'a lavenir coula remplirons leurs dernier devoir que l'an doit a tout etre, et ce devoir est, "Le respect aur morts" et laisser moi conclure en disant, Camarade Jean-Baptiste Alexandre au nom de votra compagne, au nom de vos Enfants, aux nom de vos amis et de tout les Belges enfin aux nom de la classe ouvriere je te dit au-revoir et repose en Paix.

MICHEL NOTES

(Received too late for publication in last issue).

The football match played here last Saturday between Hosmer and Michel proved to be a poor exhibition of the game. Although both sides worked throughout in a jumbled up sort of fashion, it ended in a draw, Michel thereby forfeiting her chances of winning the league. (Some mistake here; Michel still in the running).

The annual fishing competition held by the Michel and District Anglers' Association is to take place at Patterson's Ranch, Elk River, on Sunday, August 18th, when it is hoped to see all members compete. The following are some of the rules which will govern. Four hours will be the time allowed for fishing; no member can fish within twenty feet of another one; the heaviest catch to take the prize; bull throut will be allowed. Members who intend competing are requested to give their names into the secretary.

The pony race between Minton's and George Fisher's ponies, which was to have been run at Coleman on the 31st of July, did not come off owing to Fisher's mare going lame.

Cris Maurer won the prize for bowling at ten pins with a score of 215, and Charles Fuchs won the prize at five pins with a score of 44.

Mrs. Frank Campbell and family leave to-morrow, Saturday, 3rd, for Westminster to join Mr. Campbell, at which place they will run a boarding house.

Mr. Thomas Crahan, who has always played the part of the Good Samaritan, is now giving many the pleasure of their first automobile ride. Do they enjoy it? Look at their faces and you are answered.

The erection of the Odd Fellow's Hall in New Michel is going on fast and will be soon completed. A grand ball is to be given in it when that day arrives, which is looked forward to by many.

Charles Weigart, better known as "Dutch Charlie," of the Elk River, arrived back here Friday last from Germany, where he has been paying a visit to his sister whom he has not seen for the last 28 years.

Mrs. Joyce and family arrived back here last week from England where they have been visiting friends and relations for some months.

Smoke is seen arising from the No. 8 boiler stacks once more. It is not, however, as some imagined for the purpose of opening No. 3 mine again, but to supply power for the box car loader.

Joe Morris, better known as "Gans," and Jack Richards, left on Tuesday night's passenger for Wales, on a visit to relatives. We imagine we hear Joe peddling it over there.

Messrs. McNeil and Martin intend opening an office in Michel in the near future.

Fishing in the Elk this year is the best seen for some years and many are the good catches.

General Manager Wilson, of the coal company, was in town Tuesday looking over the mines.

J. T. Armstrong, real estate agent, an old resident of New Michel, paid a visit here Tuesday and renewed old acquaintances.

Pete Baldassi, the once genial mixologist of the Great Northern Hotel, has secured work again with the coal company. We are glad to learn this, as we should be sorry to loose him altogether.

On Monday, whilst following his occupation as a miner, Thomas Baybutt met with an accident in No. 3 mine. Whilst pulling down coal a large piece caught him on the leg, breaking it above the ankle. The injured man was at once taken to the hospital and attended to by Dr. Weldon.

The election for a checkweighman to take the place of Frank Campbell, takes place on Saturday, the 10th inst. The nominees are Wm. Wilde, Alf. Williams, George Beddington and Harry Gregory.

Messrs. J. Lewis, J. S. T. Alexander and W. Wilmot passed through town Thursday from the Flathead Country. They report fishing up there "great."

Mr. Thomas Hampton, proprietor of the bowling alley, has one of those "take your picture while you wait" machines. It will only cost you 25 cents to have your picture taken. Get in and get your feet wet—the water's fine.

Harmon Elmer, miner, working in No. 8 South, met with a serious accident on Tuesday morning. He was in the act of letting down a car with the mechanical when some way or other the car got beyond control and the unfortunate man was caught between the empty car and mechanical post, with the result that his right leg is badly lacerated and his left leg broken.

Mr. Frank Campbell, who has been checkweighman here for considerable time, and family left for the coast last week. They intend running a boarding house at Westminster, B.C.

Ellis Ludbrook left on Thursday morning for the Yellowhead Pass to join his brother, who has been up there for some little time. We hope that he may find conditions better than they are here at present.

HOSMER NOTES

Alf Sharp has left for his ranch at Gull Lake, Sask.

Harry has jumped again. He has gone exploring. The next time he comes around he is going to relate his experiences in book form, entitled: "In a Box Car Bound West."

The Coleman boys took the game very much to heart when they played the locals. They were another bunch that thought Hosmer were easy. They have another think coming. Don't count your chickens till once they are hatched.

Born to Mr and Mrs. Salt, of Hosmer, twin sons. Mother and sons keeping well.

One of the boys got quite a surprise when he opened his locker at the mine and found that a family had taken up their abode inside. If he had found the party that let them in there would have been something doing.

We are all hewers of wood and carriers of water to a certain extent, but one ardent wooer around the camp is very partial whom he does the woodchopping for. May the good work never cease.

Raymond Bell and Co. began their dramatic entertainment in town on Monday night, when there was a very appreciative audience, and all were well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Some of the boys went fishing on Sunday, but they did not bring back any fishy stories, this time they produced the goods.

Mr. Chas. Anthony has left for Calgary, where he seeks to better himself.

Mr and Mrs. Edmonds are at present on a visit to Mr and Mrs. Musgrove.

Something exciting; come along and boost for the Scrubs. You don't need to bring your purse.

J. W. Wilkinson, President of the B. C. Federation of Labor, and Western Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congres of Canada, will speak in Hosmer on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 11.

COAL CREEK

A large contingent of Creekites took in the circus at Fernie on August 2nd, and all who visited it speak highly of the affair and wish it to come again.

The mines were idle up here on Tuesday owing to shortage of box cars.

Owing to the fan being stopped in No. 5 on Wednesday morning shift, the men had to return home. However, things were made right for the afternoon shift.

A big cave-in occurred in No. 9 on Friday, the 2nd inst., causing the mine to lay off on Saturday.

J. Williamson, an old-timer of this camp, landed back on Tuesday from the Old Country.

Mrs. Dinsdale and Mrs. Harry Murray were the guests of Mr and Mrs. J. Bushell on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jack Dixon arrived in camp from Wingates, co. Durham, England, on Tuesday night to take up her home amongst us. Jack has been quite busy lately fixing up the home. We bid you welcome.

Jack Cartmell, E. Bradhurst and Walter Birkett have gone on a tour of the camps in the Pass. Oh, will ye ne'er come back again?

A Correction.—The angles referred to in last week's notes measured nearly SIX feet from tip to tip, not two feet, as reported.

The stork paid a visit to camp again last week-end, leaving a fine daughter to Mr and Mrs. R. Johnstone, on Friday, Aug. 2nd.

He must have stayed overnight, for on Saturday, Aug. 3rd, a fine daughter was left to Mr and Mrs. E. Bentham. All doing well.

Whilst J. Gash, a tracklayer in No. 1 South, was following his occupation on Sunday last he had the misfortune to be struck on the face by a fish-plate, which necessitated attention from Dr Workman.

BURMIS NOTES

The Burmis mine operations are beginning to assume their old time aspect. The mines are now working three shifts, and many more men are being started to provide for the increased tonnage required, and with the building operations that are going on at present, the town certainly looks a hive of industry. This is the beginning of a new era, and when operations commence on the new screening plant at the mine, business will be increased and the quality of coal exported will be away ahead of the average of the Pass.

Mr. S. D. Peacock, of Lethbridge, representing the Millar Morse Hardware Company was in town this week looking up business.

Messrs. H. E. Riddle and E. T. Fitzsimons attended the dance given by the Commercial Travellers' Association in the Sanatorium Hotel, Frank, on the 2nd.

Several parties of ardent anglers left this week to fish the turbulant waters of the North Fork in quest of the speckled beauties. We hope to see the boys return with a large catch, as the North Fork gets the name of being the best fishing ground in the surrounding district.

Mr. L. C. Stevens was the Burmis representative at the Southern Alberta Pass League meeting held in the Blairmore Hotel, Blairmore. The protest made by Burmis against Lille on the game that was replayed at Frank on the 20th ult., came up before the meeting, but owing to some of the delegates from other teams failing to turn up the meeting was postponed.

Messrs. E. T. Fitzsimmons and L. Stevens were business visitors to Leth bridge this week.

Mrs. M. Daye was visiting with friends in Coleman this week.

Mr. H. Tonks was taken ill this week with a slight attack of pneumonia, and we hope that he will have a speedy recovery.

Jack Dooley, one of the old timers of the Pass, blew into town this week from the Yellowhead Pass and was shaking hands with old acquaintances.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Davie Davidson is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. Levi Parker.

Mr. W. J. Scott, of Bruce County, Ont., is visiting his son, Walter, for a few days.

Mr. Eugene Schunrr, of Barnett and Lang's staff, at Bellevue, has now said good-bye to his friends and gone to Calgary to take up a similar position.

Master Willie Cousens went through a slight operation at the Bellevue Hospital for tonsilitus and other throat troubles on Wednesday last. The operation was performed by Doctor Mackenzie, assisted by Doctor Bell, of Passburg.

Miss Annie Stubbs, of the Bellevue Post Office, has been away for the past week or so, spending her vacation. She returned home on Wednesday night and was back at the old stand as cheerful and courteous as ever Thursday morning.

Miss Margaret and Gladys Robertson, of Fernie, are visiting in Bellevue, the guests of Miss Ruble Erwin.

The Rev. Robert Irwin is visiting his relatives before taking up his appointment at North Forks.

The little 3-year-old son of Andrew Mackie died on Thursday, August 1, of summer complaint. Interment took place at Hillcrest Cemetery.

The stork visited the home of Mr and Mrs. James Cousens on Friday morning, August 2, and left a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

There was an Italian laborer slightly hurt on Thursday morning while unloading a car of lumber.

A Slavonian motorman was hurt on Thursday night, just after starting on the eleven o'clock shift, he had his arm broken, which left a nasty wound. It will be some time before he will be able to work again.

There are quite a number of men being hired here every day. The tipple is working double shift and the tipple boss from Lille is in charge of the extra shift.

Mr. Ralph Madison, of Portland, Oregon, is on a visit to his brother William. He intends staying a few days.

Mr. Robert Levitt went to North Forks on Saturday on a fishing trip.

Mr. Adam Lorimer, of Hillcrest, was the preacher at the Bellevue Methodist Church on Sunday last in the absence of the Rev. Irwin.

The two men who boxed in the Socialist Hall, July 27th, have signed up for another bout on Labor Day, they are Louis Britano, of San Francisco, and Freddie Beale, of Quebec.

The Bellevue Band is expecting some new instruments in the near future.

There was a slight stabbing accident on Monday. A boy, playing with a knife, stabbed a little girl in the breast. The doctor dressed the wound and reports that she will be all right again in a day or two.

The Bellevue Band went to the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium on Sunday last and gave a sacred concert to the large crowd who were there. The band boys all report a good time. They returned home by the local at night.

Fred Padgett arrived back in camp on Monday night.

PASSBURG NOTES

T. G. Harries, International Board Member, spent all last week here trying to settle a dispute in Maple Leaf Mine, but he struck a brick wall and it is up to C. Stubbs, District President, now.

There are some mine owners looking for good miners. Now, boys, take your chances.

The mines: Police Flats, Burmis, and Maple Leaf are working every day.

Passburg Local Union is well organized, as are also Maple Leaf and Burmis.

Passburg, it seems to me, won't

(Continued on page 6)

FRANK NOTES

Joe Niccolatta, of Blairmore, was calling on friends in town this week.

Tom Bedick got hurt in the mine this week by getting jammed between two trucks.

Alf Young left town on Sunday night for Passburg, where he has gone to work.

Rev. R. J. Irwin, of Fishburn, was in town on Saturday.

The local police gathered in a drunk on Thursday night.

It is talked of around town that the School Board have decided to have only two teachers on the school staff next year, instead of three.

A car of the very best potatoes arrived in town on Wednesday morning billed to A. I. Blais, so that every one will be able to be supplied now by him.

Mr. R. Serville, of Cranbrook, late of the 41 Meat Market shop here, was in town last week on his way east on a trip.

Mr and Mrs. Shouldice, of Carmangay, were registered at the Sanatorium last week-end.

Blairmore Board of Trade and Council have got excited over the fact that A. McCloud says that the proposed Keystone Cement plant if located so near the brewery as on the ground purchased, the dust will get into the beer, and Blairmore is so anxious to have (in fact, it must have) clean beer that it has almost run as large an industrial institution out of town as will employ a few hundred men.

Mr. F. L. Norman and Rev. E. Nagel, of Pincher Creek, motored through town on Saturday last.

The Baptist Church of Blairmore held its anniversary last Sunday, Rev. Thomson, of Fernie, was the special preacher for the occasion.

A large number of people from all parts of Southern Alberta gathered at the Sanatorium on Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week. They were mostly travellers to attend the convention. On Friday night and Saturday night a ball was given. On Saturday afternoon the tennis courts were to be opened, but the downfall of rain stopped that. On Sunday a banquet was held that was largely attended, the Macleod Orchestra and Bellevue Band gave the music, and a large number left on that night's train for the east.

Mr. J. Love, of Blairmore, has the position of car checker in the C. P. R. yards here in place of Mr. Kidd.

The many friends of Frank Wejr in town and elsewhere will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Wejr is seriously ill. She got a strain last Saturday and on Wednesday morning had to be taken to the hospital.

W. Carruthers, Dave Steene, George Nicol and S. Chesney, all of Pocohontas, arrived in town on Wednesday night's train. They are visiting old friends here on their way to North Fork, where they are going fishing. Their old friends here give them a hearty welcome back.

Mr. Fred Raynor and Miss M. Turner, Mr. Stigler and Mrs. Reed, of the Union Hotel, were out picking raspberries at the foot of the mountain on Tuesday and report a big catch.

Additional Camp News on Page 4

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

CAN'T GET SOLDIERS TO WELCOME DUKE

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—In the first program for the reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught a grand review of the troops was planned on the second day of the visit. This has now been abandoned because of the difficulty of getting men in the militia to leave their employment.

MILLION MARKS LEGACY TO POPE

ROME, Aug. 5.—The local newspapers say the pope will receive a legacy of a million marks $238,000) from the estate of the late Cardinal Anthony Hubert Fischer of Cologne.

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

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

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George Barton Phone 78

SOCIALISM Pithy Opinions

ARE YOU A CRIMINAL?

By John M. Work

In George Cram Cook's novel, "The Chasm," a certain revolutionist reproaches the heroine with maintaining and profiting by the established order.

She protests that she does nothing to maintain the established order—and the apt reply comes back:

"To do nothing is to maintain the established order."

Truer word was never spoken.

"To do nothing is to maintain the established order."

The active opponent of Socialism is not its only enemy.

He who believes in Socialism, but does no active work toward securing it, is also an enemy of Socialism.

By his indifference he helps to maintain the existing order.

Poverty, destitution, overwork, lack of work, starvation, child labor, prostitution, strikes, lockouts, injunctions, military oppression, insanity, suicide, crime, drunkenness, graft, preventable accidents to life and limb, adulteration, disease, premature death, mental and moral stagnation—all these flourish because of his indifference.

He is a criminal, guilty of all these villainous crimes.

Are you a hustling Socialist?

Or are you a criminal?

SOCIAL WAR

In no country social war between the upper and lower classes is being waged with more persistence and bitterness to-day than in England, so writes an English correspondent.

One single example will show how radically wrong are the present conditions in England where all the land is owned by a mere handful of people. The Manor of Huddersfield was sold by the Crown to a certain William Ramsden, ancestor of the present owner, in 1599, for $4875.

The town of Huddersfield to-day has a population of 110,005, and every inch of the soil upon which it stands is owned by J. F. Ramsden, who in the form of ground rent levies upon it a yearly tribute so regulated that every man, woman and child pays to him an average tax of $8.

The municipal budget last year was 174,425 pounds, so that the landowner's tax is actually $27,875 in excess of the sum demanded for municipal services.

It is this unequal burden that makes the murmuring of the masses.—Calgary Standard.

Under Socialism there will be no people living in fetid dens and fetid rags, and bringing up unhealthy, hunger-pinched children in the midst of impossible and absolutely repulsive surroundings. The security of society will not depend, as it does now, on the state of the weather. If a frost comes we shall not have a hundred thousand men out of work, tramping about the streets in a state of disgusted misery, or whining to their neighbors for alms, or crowding round the doors of loathsome shelters to try and secure a hunch of bread and a night's unclean lodging. Each member of the society will share in the general prosperity and happiness of the society, and if a frost comes no one will practically be anything the worse—Wilde (The Soul of Man.)

The statistical department of the French government gives for 1910 the number of bona fide trades union members as 903,360. The number of labor bourses (local federations of unions) was 144, composed of 2487 unions with a membership of 557,476. The General Federation of Labor of France embraced in the month of September, 1910, three national unions and fifty-seven federated unions, composed of 3012 local unions and a total membership of 355,000. Some of the unions pay strike, out-of-work, sick and old-age pension benefits.

An environment of money makes those whom it surrounds forget men. The Titanic was not raced through icebergs to her doom because her owners were indifferent to the loss of human life. The Titanic was raced to her doom because her owners forgot human life. They thought only of the money that would come from the advertisement of a quick trip across the Atlantic. If they had not been made mad by this thought they would at least have remembered their ship, with its cost of $8,000,000. But in their money-madness they forgot not only their passengers, but their own ship. Yet, if the manager of the company had been sailing the ship for the government, without thought of profit, he would have thought of the passengers, the crew, the ship and the icebergs. And if the trusts were owned by the government, the men in charge of them would think of the workers, when they fixed wages and of the consumers when they fixed the prices of finished products.—Social-Democrat.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

We are just in receipt of notice from the paper houses of a pronounced advance in the price of paper. The reason given is that the labor cost of production has been increased because of a rise in wages. It is now up to the printing establishments to advance the price of their product in corresponding ratio, and thus pass the increased labor cost on to the consumer of printed matter. If this consumer happens to be a business man or concern, they in turn must pass it along to their customers. The ultimate consumer of the necessaries of life, will, in the last analysis, be called upon to foot the bill. As the workers, the real wealth producers, constitute the vast majority of the consumers, the increased labor cost of production owing to the rise in wages referred to, will be made good chiefly from the pockets of the members of the working class. Once the vicious circle of advancing prices has been completed, the relative positions occupied by the working class and the master class resumes the status existing before the rise in wages occurred. It has merely been another case of "Pass it along to dear old Dad," and "Dear old Dad" is the working class, in this instance.

That this vicious circle of prices has been travelled repeatedly during the last decade in the case of everything entering into living expenses, is known to every one. One thing, however, is often overlooked, and that is that the advance in the prices of all other commodities is more marked than the advance in wages—the price of the commodity, labor-power. Even with the so-called high wages of today, the average workingman finds it more difficult to keep even with the game than he did some years ago, when the money wage was less than at present.

In comparing the living conditions of the workers during low wage and high wage periods, little difference is shown. Whether the wage, as expressed in money, be high or low, its purchasing power in either case amounts to about the same thing, that is merely enough to keep the worker and his family in workable condition. Even then the wages of the husband and father require to be supplemented by wage of wife or children, or both, in order to keep even with the world.

It is a peach of a condition, especially in view of the fact that this is an age of the most prolific wealth production the world has ever known.

Let us persist in trotting around this vicious circle of prices with renewed zeal. It is such a satisfying solution of nothing. And, then it does not overtax our brain power. In fact if we were not fit subjects for the home of feeble-minded, we would long since have discovered the folly of it. —Western Clarion.

Passburg Notes

(Continued from page 5)

have any single boys after a while. The majority of our boys were down to Lethbridge looking for partners. They sure must have found some, because when they got back they were all smiling. Ha! ha! ha! Good luck for some beauties.

Mr. Andrew Semanchik is one of the fortunate ones, who, I believe, will soon have a wedding in the Slovak Hall. The wedding will be held on Monday, August 10th, 1911. Boys and girls, get ready; get your partners.

Carpenters in Passburg are having a good holiday as they have been kept waiting for lumber for the past two months.

Dr. Bell is building a new office.

Mr and Mrs. Thomson, from Elko, are visiting Mr and Mrs. Duncan in Passburg.

J. W. Chambers, of Coleman, is visiting friends in Passburg.

Mr. R. C. Robertson, of Bermuda, is visiting Mr and Mrs. Hope and his family.

There have been some carpenters' tools missing out of the tool box. They belonged to Mr. Montreal.

Mr. T. G. Harries and Mr. Frank Ramage (District 11) went to Beaver Creek organizing.

Less Flies - More Comfort

If you'll use some of our poisonous or sticky fly-paper you will have less flies around the house and more comfort. Flies are not only a great annoyance but they spread disease of all kinds. Join the crusade against this annoying insect by keeping your house absolutely free from them.

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Our Letter Box

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER ON CONDITIONS IN DISTRICT

Passburg, Alta. August 1, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I desire to point out to the public of this great country what the miners in District No. 18 have to contend with as regards wages. It seems that we have a contract covering a period three and a half years, and in that contract it states specifically:

"When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wages of three dollars per shift the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair days' work."

Today we are up against a proposition that the above clause contains more technicalities than even the dreamers of law-making individuals ever conceived of, and it does not matter what camp you may visit where disputes are in existence, it applies to every camp throughout District 18.

On the 30th of July, 1912, I had an interview with the management of Maple Leaf collieries with reference to a dispute arising through a miner failing to make three dollars a day, the miner claiming three dollars a day as the place was a deficient one.

The manager requested me to bring the miner to his office to enable him to convince me that the miner was lazy, and that he would not work. The request was complied with, and in company with the local secretary we met the manager. I was asked whether I was a conscientious man. I gave him to understand that I myself, demanded nothing only what was just and right. The manager started to try and prove to us that this man is lazy, and he showed me his books. After examining his books I came to the conclusion that this miner in dispute had earned exactly the same amount as the others had and I gave the management to understand that his statement was not correct. He said: "Go, d—— you; go to H——!" And in return I asked this manager whether it was possible for us to discuss this dispute with civility and intelligently. However it did not take me very long before I was convinced that he was not in possession of any of these qualities, evidently. This will prove that the miner was working under abnormal conditions.

Maple Leaf Coal Company's statement of account for this miner in question for the month of June is: Worked five days, total earnings, $16.15, less $4.70, total $11.45—$3.55 shortage. For the month of July, worked 11 days (one day company work at $3.30), total earnings, $39.40, less $8.40 supplies; total, $31.00—shortage, $2.30.

When this controversy was going on, the manager, James Findlay, was cursing and blaspheming and stating that my purpose was only a "Hold-up."

Anyhow, after Mr. Findlay had decided not to settle this dispute, agreeing that it should be arbitrated upon, we agreed on the same, after giving us to understand that the men who are working in the place now were earning good wages. That this statement is not true it need only be said that the miners who were working last in that place came into the company's office while we were there and I asked them a number of questions regarding this place in dispute, whether they had complained to Findlay that this man was lazy, and they said it was a big lie and that the miner worked like a horse. But they said, "Look at this statement; Worked 10 days, total earnings $37.00; average of less than $1.08 per day." After Mr. Findlay telling me these very men were averaging $4.00 per day. Although this is only a concise report regarding Mr. Findlay's treatment of the officers of this district, I cannot see where the workers owe any measure of their ideals to these men. In every camp the mine workers are fighting tenaciously and in my opinion are the cnief stock of the race, and however much the horizon of those who are not workingmen may appear to reach, higher and further the fact also remains that it is the workers who must be the body of every social movement, because it is the blending of ideal and mass action alone that can make progress possible. The progress of the workers is class conciousness, and the progress of the world is social conscientiousness. These are, in my opinion, the redeeming points in the present state of things.

In appealing to the mineworkers of this district and every other district to endeavor to maintain a closer and a clearer understanding in our own ranks, I have experienced that the Local Officers in the various camps throughout the district are doing their utmost to uplift humanity to a higher plane in life. Do not be discouraged, boys. Organize and educate ourselves to fight because our condition is in a deplorable state just now.

Thanking you for past favors,

Yours truly,

TOM HARRIES.

Inter. Board Mem.

A FLEA FOR THE REDUCED INITIATION FEE

Bankhead, Alta. July 29, 1912.

To the Editor District Ledger

Dear Sir and Brother,—A subject of interest to all mineworkers has arisen through a circular issued from the District Office, stating that a dispensation has been granted to this district by President White of the International Union, whereby members are to be admitted for $2.50 for the months of August, September and October. Following this is an appeal to non-unionists of Blairmore Mine, by the President and secretary of that local, in your issue of July 27th.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is for all men who have the interests of the union and the welfare of their fellow workers at heart, to find out the reason for this apathy, and "seeming indifference" of the men in our ranks.

Of course many things can be brought forward but, to my mind, this one of initiation fees is the most serious. Our Constitutions decree that $10.00 shall be charged for initiation fee, and $5.00 for a man earning less than $2.50 per day, which means that $10 is the rule, on authority of our wage scales.

Now, in my humble opinion, sir, the fee is too high, and is the principal source of keeping so many men from joining and re-joining our ranks, and it could reasonably be reduced to half in each instance, $5.00 and $2.50.

Viewed from a point of economy, the only party to lose is the local union, and regarding the policy of the locals getting money through that source, I do not see where it has been any benefit. On the other hand, I can see where it has been detrimental, for when locals have had a good harvest of fees, some wild scheme has been promoted to use it, resulting in additional expense to the Local and sowing discontent amongst the members, and from that point we can well afford to reduce the fee, and where any needs of an urgent character are to be met, such as funerals, etc., no difficulty in overcoming them will be experienced. As for the closed shop it can never be attained for us by high initiation fees. Our trade of mining is made up of every trade mentionable, and I might say "unmentionable." The machine is gradually displacing those who are skilled, putting us all on the market as laborers, and with these conditions prevailing, and the unemployed problem becoming more acute, we need not hope to keep a closed shop on high initiation fees.

Taking the workers viewpoint, from the way some of them are driven from job to job it is hard enough to even pay dues, and when they get out of benefits, as some are apt to do, owing to the various jobs they have to take, they are reluctant in re-joining, through circumstances mainly, not through choice altogether. He recalls those $10.00 fees, and as he looks at his children's shoes, etc., and counts the cost to move them to his new place where they can live together, his present need overcomes those of the future, and he drifts along shamefaced and isolated, hardening to the circumstance as time goes on. A few there are who are indifferent to all entreaties, neither sensible logic nor sentimental appeals have any effect on them. They remain the same wobbly backed piece of jelly, and only one consolation remains, they evidently die, which seems to be the only dispensation which meets their need. History is very plain as to their origin, for the only two persons answering to their parentage being the impenitent thief and Judas Iscariot, so treat them accordingly, and let us hope in the next generation or so that their species and its traits will be completely absorbed by the nobler element. In the meantime we must strive for the better welfare of all, and where we find undue pressure, to endeavor, if possible, to loosen the strings.

I believe, sir, there has been undue pressure, and it has brought with it the need of this dispensation. And coming as it does, right after the spending of many thousands of dollars amongst the membership of this district, it sure leaves a bad taste. And, sir, the shame of it rests with those of us who are active workers if we do not feel round for a remedy. I trust we will learn a lesson in the coming three months that will benefit us in the future, as I would rather the dispensation continued indefinitely than to go back to $10.00, and I say this as a local secretary, not as a sorehead. Let us strive to put our wealth into the International Union, as that is the source of our strength in times like we have just passed through, and also learn to be temperate with what accumulates in our locals, not to use it in ways that breed dissention in our ranks, and hang debts like a millstone about the necks of its members.

Thanking you for space, I am,

Yours truly and fraternally,

FRANK WHEATLEY,

Sec. Local 29

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List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	G. M. Lafferty, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Slavonian

CAPITALISTI

R. Korngodd

Kapitalisti,—kto su oni?

To su ti l'uda, ktori vlastnja a operuju industriu, povie nam naš stary politicky priatel'.

Naš stary politicky priatel' sa ale myli.

Kapitalisti su ti čo vlastnja industriu ale čo sa tyka tej operacie, vedenia, to je celkom ina historia.

Je spravne, alebo je pravda, že mnhoi mali kapitalisti vedu industrie, ktore oni vlastnia; čo je, že su aktivne spojeni s riaditel'stvom tychto industrii.

Avšak tychto malych kapitalistov netreba tak brat' do povahy, lebo ich produkt obnaša len 17.8 per cent celeho narodneho produktu.

Vel'ki kapitalisti, ktorych koncentracia čini 82.2 per cent celeho narodneho poduktu neoperuju ich vlastne industrie.

Ako to može byt'?

Vel'ky kapitalist je zainteressovany v tucet alebo i viac industrii. On je jednym z majitel'ov ocel'oveho trustu, železničneho, parolodneho, uhel'neho, gummoveho atd'., v jednom a tom istom čase. Zajtra možno preda z jeho ocel'oveho trustu alebo i cely zaujem a stane sa partnerom J. D. Rockefeller, stanuc sa čelnom tohoto zdroja bohatstva, v Standard Oil Co.

On sa nenaučil nič z tohoto olejoveho priemyslu, a predsa sa stane v par hodinach čelenom ohromneho podielu.

Nie, kapitalisti nevedu industrie.

L'udia, ktori aktivne beru učast' v industriach tejto zeme, su najmuti l'udia.

Sami kapitalisti strovia svoj čas, neprirodzenym zivotom, športuju, cestuju, gambluju a krkolomne špekuluju s majetkom, na ktory sa druhi dru.

Industrie stavaju pri gamblovani, a l'udia, ženy a deti ktori pracuju v tychto dielnach, nemaly by tieze žiadnej ceny bez ich prace.

A my, ktore sme sadzani pri tomto gamblerstve, sa menujeme svrchovanym narodom,—svobodni l'udia—neodvisli!

PATRIOT

Je demoralisovanie, presvedčovat', že vojensky vycvik, učenie mladikov, aby verili, že len ten je dobry patriot ktory striel'a. Militarism ma dva "tricky": Jeden je požiadavka namornictva a vel'kych a nakladnych lodi, k udržaniu vraj pokoja, a druha je zase vraj zamer k rozvinutinu patriotismu.

Minuly rok bol podany navrh v senate Sp. Statov s tymto ohlavenim: "Navrh k posmel'ovaniu cvičenia sa puškou, tak aby bol povzbudeny v občanoch a mladeži v Spoj. Statoch patriotism." Ako obratne! Ak istive! Ak chytre! Satan, pridi a sober toho malo svetla. "Mladici maju byt' cviceni zbranou, aby boli dobri patrioti." "Patriotism spočiva v gullach a prachu!" "Byt' dobrym Amerikanom, musiš byt' pohotove zabit' človeka, žijuceho pod inym praporom!" "K milovaniu tvojej vlasti, ty musis dokazat' že budes bit' na druhe zeme." "Bitie sa, je jediny dokaz patriotismu!"

"Ked, človek vie zastrelit,' je dobrym občanom!" "S mnohymi strelcami je zem zachranena!"

Toto su ti falošni pokrytci, ktori huckaju a natiskaju prach a olovo, k zabezpečeniu mieru. Kažu a učia najvačšiemu poklesku.

Vojenskost' nezachrani zem. Patriotism nema čo v spojeni olova a prachu hl'adat.' Vojaci pokoja zabezpečuju pokoj zeme dozaista aspon tol'ko, ako vojaci' vojny. "Pokoj" ma viacej vit'azstvi, nežli vojny.

Italian

E' LIBERTA', QUESTA?

Il trust del vetro dello Stato Virginia, segue l'esempio dell'infame "Homestake Mining Company" del South Dakota, col costringere gli operai a firmare un contratto col quale si obbligano di non mettersi in nessuna organizzazione operaia.

Siamo nella classica terra della "Liberta." Cosi almeno ci ronzano, taluni. Ma dov'e, di grazia, questa "Liberta"?

IL SALARIO MINIMO

La legislatura del Massachussetts ha passato una legge che costringe i padroni a stabilire il salario minimo da pagarsi agli operai. Per far si che la legge venga messa in pratica, e stata formata una Commissione, col mandato di denunciare alla pubblica opinione le compagnie refrattarie.

Prima dello sciopero di Lawrence, Mass., gli operai e le operaie impiegati in quelle filande guadagnavano. . . . . $6.05 per settimana! E diro che i padroni raccommandavano loro di fare delle economie!

IL PARTITO RADICALE SOCIALISTA IN ITALIA

Il partito Socialista Italiano nel suo recente congresso di Reggio Emilia ha trovato finalmente il coraggio di tagliare dal proprio organismo alcuni rami ammalatisi di borghesite, rafforzando nello stesso tempo, come avviene dopo una potatura, la vigoria dell'albero.

Bissolati, Bonomi, Cabrini, Podrecca ecc. messisi gia fuori dalla direttiva socialista approvando la guerra tripolina o il ministero (fa lo stesso) che la conduce, vollero con ostentazione provocare gravemente il partito col portare i loro omaggi al re per "lo scampato pericolo."

A questo ultimo atto ignobile e cortigiano il partito colpito sul viso ha finalmente reagito coll'espulsione.

La compagnie del partito non ne sara molto disturbata, perche questi uomini non hanno alcun seguito nelle file del proletariato; sono generali senza soldati; sono deputati che nelle prossime elezioni per ritenere il loro collegio dovranno fare appello agli elementi della media borghesia, e non del proletariato e dovranno par lare il linguaggio della collaborazione di classe anzicche il linguaggio della lotta di classe. E forse dalla sponda borghese, do uomini intelligenti ed attivi quali sono, potranno lottare per portare alla classe lavoratrice certi immediati vantaggi. Formeranno, sul precedente della Francia, quello strano gruppo politico dei radicali socialisti i quali meglio s dovrebbero chiamare radicali ex socialisti.

Intanto questo episodio nella storia del partito dovrebbe insegnare qualche cosa ai socialisti italiani. I leaders tengono insufficienti contatti colla grande massa degli operai inscritti al partito, vivono come in una atmosfera separata e dicendo di parlare e di agire per conto del proletariato parlano ed agiscono per conto loro. E' la disciplina di partito che fa miserevolmente difetto in Italia come in nessun altro partito socialista del mondo.

E' la massa socialista che invece di controllare i suoi rappresentanti si disinteressa del loro atti, estatica soltanto innanzi alle loro brillanti qualita di oratori o di scienziati. Le cose sarebbero ben diverse se nel gruppo parlamentare vi fossero operai del branclo in percentuale maggiore e sopratutto se nel partito fosse usatadi piu quella pratica educatrice che si chiama referendum.

Nel partito socialista d'America e di Germania il referendum tra le sezioni e usato anche per le piu piccole questioni e cio, oltre a tenere in educativo esercizio le file degli inscritti, da' a queste il piu completo controllo sopra i leaders e sopra le direttive.

Per questa volta pero espellendo alcuni leaders il partito in Italia, monostante i suoi difetti d'organizzazione, ha saputo tenersi sulla grande strada del socialismo internazionale.

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

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

French

CES PAUVRES MILLIONNAIRES!

Un Mr. Muldoon, de New York vient de publier un livre dans lequel il parle de la degenerescence de la race americaine. Il attribue ce mal a la folie de l'argent qui s'est empare du Nouveau Monde et a la neurasthenie qui en est la consequence directe.

Beaucoup de millionnaires, dit le Dr. Muldoon sont alles le consulter. Le Dr. a constate que tous ces rois de la finance, du ble, des chemins de fer sont las de vivre, fatigues physiquement et moralement, et totalement epuises par la lutte pour l'augmentation incessante de leur richesse.

Il est donc inevitable que les enissus de ces surmenes subissent les effets du triste etat paternel.

Pourquoi ce pauvres millionnaires vont-ils demander a la science medicale de leur redonner vigueur et sante ce qu'elle est impuissante a accomplir quand ils possendent eux-memes le remede efficace.

Il est bien simple pourtant. Il consisterait a se debarrasser des millions inutiles qui leur permet de satisfaire toutes les folies de leur imagination, de satisfaire tous les caprices de leur esprits maladifs de detraques et de s'arreter dans leur chasse aux millions. Il leur suffirait de ne garder qu'une fortune decente leur permettant de vivre encore tres largement eux et les leurs et de consacrer leurs millions inutiles a la fondation d'hospices gratuits, de maisons de retraites pour les vieux ouvriers incapables de travailler, de maisons de refuges pour les meres et enfants abandonnes. Ils pourraient employer encore cet or cause de leur ruine physique a la construction de cites ouvrieres ou les familles proletaires pourraient trouver des logements sains et eclaires pour des prix modiques.

Si ces rois de l'or voulaient se resoudre a employer ainsi leurs immenses richesses, nul doute qu'au bout de peu de temps ils auraient recouvre la sante. Les satisfactions saines et morales qu'ils pourraient puiser dans le bien accompli serait le meilleur specifique capable de guerir leur epuisement, leur neurasthenie. En visitant les malades de leurs hopitaux en s'occupant du bien-etre des petits enfants, des creches, en s'interessant au sort des femmes malheureuses, enprenant contact avec les ouvriers devenus locataires de leurs immeubles, ils compareraient leur situation de rentiers heureux et sans souci du lendemain avec les situations precaires, miserables, de tant d'infortunes et je veux croire que la plupart d'entre eux savoureraient alors la jouissance de vivre heureux libres et sans souci du lendemain jouissance que la plethore immorale de leur ancienne fortune ne leur avait jamais procure!

Cette fievre permanente d'acquerir toujours toujours plus qui les mine les etoile disparaitrait pour toujours, ils redeviendraient des hommes normaux physiologiquement et evolueraient moralement. Ils redeviendraient des esprits sains dans des corps sains.

Le secret de leur guerison est la, et non dans les recherches de la science medicale.—L'Union Des Travailleurs.

ITALY AND TURKEY TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople says that the Turkish government has appointed a mission to discuss peace between Turkey and Italy and that it meets the Italian delegates at Lausanne, Switzerland. According to statement published this morning by the Daily Express the seizure of Tripoli by Italy was due to Italy getting wind of German negotiations at Constantinople to acquire rights in Tripoli by purchase which would be tantamount to giving Germany actual possession of the country.

STRIKE AS PROTEST AGAINST PROFANITY

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Four hundred girls, members of the Dressmakers' Union, employed at a Brooklyn factory, are on strike today against the use of profanity by the foreman and other male employees of the shop. The strikers hope to bring about a series of walk-outs in other factories to enforce the demand for a rule that foremen and others be instructed that no profanity or abusive language shall be used in the workrooms at any time.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN ENGLAND

The industrial situation in England is giving rise to some unusually plain speaking by priminent men. The fact that there was shown to be a large increase in profits in British commerce in 1911 among leading firms, notwithstanding the transportation strikes; that not in years has commerce enjoyed such a large volume of business; that recent railroad dividends were large and satisfactory; that the coal operators are reported to have cleared $1,000,000 profit from enhanced strike prices—all this, taken in connection with the great strikes of miners, seamen, railroad, transport and other workers, together with an increase of emigration from Great Britain from 233,709 in 1910 to 261,858 in 1911, has provoked outspoken comment especially from those not identified directly with politics.

The articles of H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy and others in the Daily Mail have been extensively quoted in the press of this country but the declaration of Jerome K. Jerome, the famous novelist and playwright, in a lecture at Cambridge, while the most striking of all, has not been reported. Mr. Jerome said:

"In future a business that can only exist by the starvation of its workers will have to be suppressed as a public nuisance. The unrest of Labor is the healthiest sign of the age. Blind in itself, and maddened by injustice, Labor can, like Samson of old, shatter the temple in its despair, bring the whole social stucture down in ruin and in dust. But, given hope, it will build up, not destroy.

"Myself, I have no fear of Labor. I see a body of men realizing the vastness of the power that has come into their hands and recognizing the duties and responsibilities that it involves—determined to claim for themselves no more than justice and expediency demand; grasping the interdependence in every civilized state of class upon class—wishful, as one of their leaders in language that other political parties might do well to learn he said, to regard themselves as citizens first and as members of this or that section afterwards.

"The social revolution has got to come. The duty of every mankind is to help prepare the way for it—that it may come upon us, not armed with anger and with hatred, but clothed in reason, bearing promise in its hand."—Metropolitan.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

Each application 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 and pay 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.

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.

The Quain Electric Co., Ltd.

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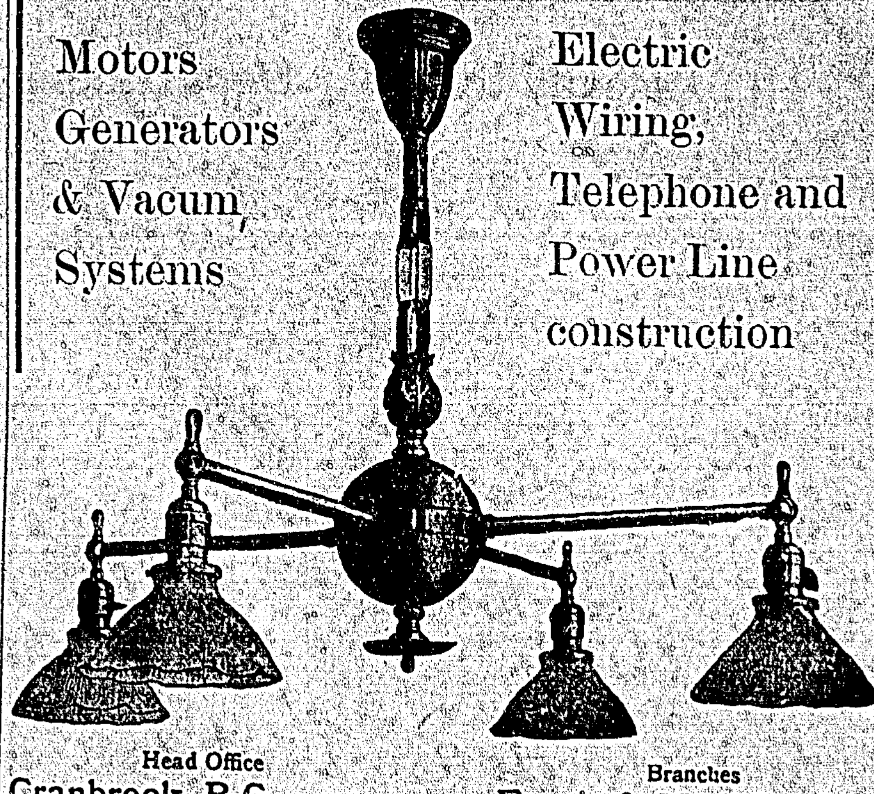

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Cranbrook, B.C.

Branches
Fernie & Medicine Hat

Imperial Bank of Canada

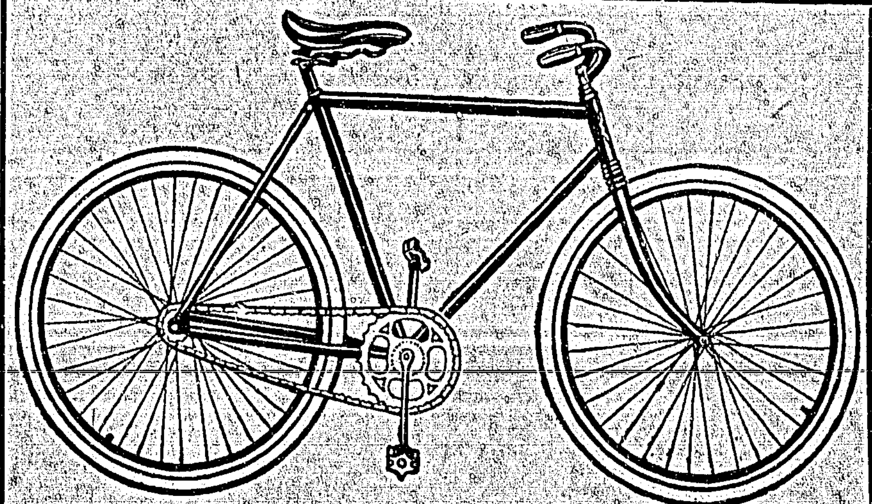
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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, Moyle, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
FERNIE BRANCH   GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager



HIGH GRADE BICYCLES
John Minton
FERNIE BICYCLE STORE
Repairs Neatly Executed

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

The HOME BANK of CANADA Original Charter 1854

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Drafts and Money Orders issued payable anywhere in Canada, Great Britain or United States.

Letters of Credit issued payable anywhere in European and foreign countries.

Collections made from any point in Canada where there is a branch of a Canadian Chartered Bank.

Savings accounts received at all Branches of the Home Bank and full compound interest paid. Withdrawals forwarded by mail on instructions from the Depositor, to any out-of-town address.

Notes discounted and advances made on acceptable security. Every assistance, consistent with sound banking pratice, extended to those engaged in farming, industrial, financial and business enterprises.

Head Office TORONTO   Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager.   Fernie Branch.

YOUR BLOOD IS TAINTED

ULCERS, BOILS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT

We desire to call the attention of all those afflicted with any Blood or Skin Disease to our New Method Treatment as a guaranteed cure for these complaints. There is no excuse for any person having a disfigured face from eruptions and blotches. No matter whether hereditary or acquired, our specific remedies and treatment neutralize all poisons in the blood and expel them from the system. Our vast experience in the treatment of thousands of the most serious and complicated cases enables us to perfect a cure without experimenting. We do business on the plan—Pay Only for the Benefit You Derive. If you have any blood disease, consult us Free of Charge and let us prove to you how quickly our remedies will remove all evidences of disease. Under the influence of the New Method Treatment the skin becomes clear, ulcers, pimples and blotches heal up, enlarged glands are reduced, fallen out hair grows in again, the eyes become bright, ambition and energy return, and the victim realizes a new life has opened up to him.

YOU CAN ARRANGE TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

CONSULTATION FREE

Send for Booklet on Diseases of Men "THE GOLDEN MONITOR" FREE

If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment

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

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

Write for our private address.

Bargain Sales For Saturday

Ready-to-Wear Department

Ladies' Gingham Dresses

Not a great many of these desirable Dresses left, but what we have are in our way. New goods are arriving and we must have space to clear these. We are prepared to cut the price in no half-hearted fashion. Pretty plaids and stripes, and some plain colors, trimmed contrasting materials, are included in this sale. They range in size from 16 years in Misses' to 38 in. Women's. Every garment reduced and marked in plain figures. The prices range from **$2.50.**

House Dresses

Made in good quality of print and trimmed contrasting effects; some nice stripes in pink and white, blue and white, and black and white. Regular values up to $3.90. Not one garment in this bunch that was not originally sold for twice the price we are asking. Sizes range from 32 to 40. **Special, $1.50.**

Children's Straw Hats

All our Children's Straw Hats and Bonnets are marked down for quick selling. Straw Sailors made in a fancy weave of brown, white and blue and white. Regular .25 and .30. **Special, 15c.**

Straw Sailor, made from a nice pliable straw in brown and white and blue and white, trimmed bands to match. Regular 50c. **Special 30c.**

Boys' Sailor in plain white straw, trimmed blue band. This is exceptionally good quality. Regular, $1.10. **70c.**

Misses' White Straw Sailor, trimmed Dresden ribbon with bow at side. Regular $1.75. **$1.10.**

Dry Goods Department

Bedsteads

We are offering exceptionally good values in Bedspreads. White Honeycomb Spreads made from a nice soft Egyptian Cotton; just the thing for single beds. Size 58 x 80. Regular $1.50, **95c.**

Damask Spreads

Large size white spread; hemmed ends. This is just the spread for anyone requiring an extra large size. Made in a nice pure cotton and on an even thread. Size 76 x 98. **Special $1.75 each.**

Colored Honeycomb Spreads

Made in a good large size and in a new soft yarn. Colors of red and white and blue and white.

Special $1.35

Ladies' Underwear

All our stock of Ladies' White Combinations offered at clearance prices. White ribbed combinations have knee trimmed lace. Are in short sleeves or no sleeve style in all sizes.

Special $ .60 per garment

Ladies' Combinations made in a pure silk lisle thread in a beautiful soft finish. In short or no sleeve style. **Special $ .75 per garment**

Special on Fishing Baskets and Waders

5 pairs Waders, regular $11.00 for **$8.50 pair**
6 pairs Fishing Baskets, regular $3.50 for **$2.50 ea.**
5 " " " " $2.25 " **1.75 "**
4 " " " " $2.00 " **1.50 "**
1 " " " " $1.50 " **1.15 "**

Men's Fine Shoes

Regular $5.00 to $6.50. **Special $3.00 and $3.50**

Grocery Department

Saturday Specials

2-in-1 Blacking, 3 for	.25
Government Creamery Butter, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Quaker Corn Flakes, 5 lb. with China	.25
Krinkle Korn Flakes, 4 for	.30
Lowney's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.40
Thompson's Coffee Essence, 2 lb. for	.25
McLaren's Imperial Cheese, small	.20
" " " medium	.35
Eggs, 3 doz.	$1.00
Green Gage Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Apples, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Buckwheat Honey, 12 oz. glass, 2 for	.25
Pineapple Chunks, 1 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Armour's Grape Juice, qts.	.60
" " " pts.	.30
Aylmer's Raspberry Jam, 5 lb. tins	.70
Upton's Assorted Jam, 5 lb. tins	.55
Lard, 3 lb. pails	.60
Aylmer's Pork and Beans, 1's, 4 for	.25
White Swan Soap, 12 bars for	.45
Baby's Own Toilet Soap, per box	.30
White Gloss Laundry Starch, 3 lb. pkg. for	.25
Tuxedo Jelly Powders, 4 for	.25
Braid's Best Tea, 1 lb. pkg. for	.40

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

F. J. Smith, well known along the Pass, is running a rooming and boarding house in Calgary.

Dr. Bonnell is in Edmonton as provincial representative at the Dominion Medical Convention.

The local police are detaining a man on instructions from Calgary who is wanted there on a charge of forgery and fraud.

Magistrate Whimster sentenced Frank Zeman to a fine of $10.00 and bound him over to keep the peace for a year, for an attempted assault of John Zeck, bartender at the Nrthern.

The death occurred on Sunday last at Bull River of Geo. Schmidt, an employee in one of the C. P. R. camps. The burial took place on Thursday, the Rev. J. F. Dimmick conducting the service. Little is known of the deceased hereabouts.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr and Mrs John McDonald, of Waldo, in the loss of their little son Alexander, aged one year and nine months. The funeral took place from the undertaking parlors of Thompson and Morrison on the 7th inst, the Rev. Father Michel conducting the service.

The next monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at Mrs. Moffatt's, Wednesday evening, August 14, at 3.30 o'clock.

CONSTABLE AMBERMAN AS LITTLE JEFF

By no stretch of imagination can any one consider Constable Amberman, of the local force a shorty? Yet this is exactly how he felt when he arrested a man by the name of Charles Newlin, the other day, for vagrancy. Newlin is 6 ft. 10 in. in height and tips the scale at 300 odd lbs. He was sentenced to a fine of $5 and costs.

"THE LEADER OF THE BAND."

The new leader for the local band (Signor De Castro) arrived during the week, and has taken charge of the musicians. The Professor is a man of vast experience in his profession, and graduated from some of the most renowned conservatories of music in Europe. He intends to inaugurate weekly concerts during the coming fall and winter, and in many other ways promises to keep the Fernie public, both interested and proud of the local talent. The professor will shortly open a music studio where he will give lessons in pianoforte and other instruments.

A small fire ocurred at the Annex Grocery Store on Sunday afternoon. The fire brigade were promptly on the scene and extinguished it before any damage was done.

A party consisting of Mrs Broley, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Lamb, and Mr and Mrs. Wilkes picniced out at Olsen during the week, and at the same time gathered in 300 lbs. of raspberries.

Two men by the name of Mahler and Russell Clarke were arrested at Gateway for peddling jewelery without a license, as well as being in Canada contrary to the Emigration Act. They were brought before Mr. Roo, J. P., of Elko, and sentenced to 15 days each. The two grips of jewelry they had were turned over to the customs authorities.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. GRANT

A farewell party was given the Rev. H. M. Grant, who has accepted a call from the St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver. The farewell was largely attended. Dr. Corsan was chairman and Dr. Bonnell made the presentation, a purse of $350. In acknowledging, the Rev. Grant made appropriate response. The speeches were followed by a musical programme which was well rendered.

Mr. Grant's departure will be regretted by numerous friends and every member of his congregation. Altogether he has been fourteen years in the Pass, the last six of which he has occupied the pulpit of the Knox Church in this city.

On Sunday, September 1st, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. J. R. McLean, of Waldo, B.C., and during the same month the Rev. Todd will officiate, by which time the permanent minister will be decided upon.

MULLEN—CARVER

Everything is in readiness for the bout which promises to be one of the best ever seen in the Pass. The last time this pair met Mullen was considerably heavier than his opponent, but this time, we understand, he will top the scale, if anything, under the 145 lbs. In fact Mullen was down to 142 last week, if report is correct.

The referee has been agreed upon in the person of Mr Jim Bates, of Cranbrook. To attempt to pick the winner is a difficult matter, as the men are fairly evenly matched, and both said to be in the pink of condition. The interest evinced in the affair is so keen that a bumper house is assured for the Grand Theatre on Wednesday evening next.

THE ISIS

"Standing room only" was the order of the day, or rather night, at the Isis on Wednesday and Thursday, when "The Titanic Disaster" was shown on the screen. Interest in this great sea tragedy has evidently not as yet died away, and Manager Miller is to be complimented on being one of the first to show this picture in Canada. The other pictures shown during the week were likewise good, and in keeping with the high standard for which this popular picture house has become so noted. The orchestra continues to dispense pleasing music, and are adding a number of new and catchy tunes to its repertoire. The programme for tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening is: "Through Twisting Lanes" (drama), "A Count of No Account" (comedy), "Whom God Hath Joined" (drama), "Lieut. Daring R. N." (drama), "Mated and Mismated" (drama).

THE GRAND

The "Talk of New York," musical comedy company, now occupying the boards at the Grand, will finish their visit here tomorrow night. So far they were producing one act of the comedy a night, but to-night they will go through the whole of the four acts and the proceeds will be devoted towards the funds of the local lacrosse team. To-morow night that charming comedy, "The Littlest Miss" will be produced, all at the same popular price of 25c.

THE ADVENTURES OF A COLEMAN MINER

Is Mistaken for Some Criminal and Put Through Third (?) Degree by Detective 'Ardluck 'Olmes

Last Saturday night a Coleman miner entered a local restaurant, sat down and leisurely began to scan the columns of the Ledger. A police officer presently issued from the culinary department and anxiously began to scrutinize his features. The miner was gingerly puffing rings of smoke from a cigarette, when he was confronted by the man in blue, who sternly commanded him to give a full account of himself, and to "Stand up; pull yer cap off, an' look at me straight in the face."

This the astonished miner proceeded to do to the best of his ability, which apparently only confirmed the suspicion against him.

A smile of triumph now greeted the luckless miner, as the evidence against him seemed overwhelming. Everything tallied just exactly — height, build, a week's growth of face fungus; but above all the cap, muffler and cigarette. The color of the hair seemed not quite satisfactory.

By this time, our adventurer growing a little weary, indiscreetly commented on the asinine qualities of imported coppers from the land of roast beef. This raised the ire of the guardian of the law, who now exclaimed with a loud voice as he led his captive away: "Look 'ere, my man, I want you to come along with me and be hidentified, or to the coup you go."

This produced a sobering effect on our miner.

The hour being late, however, the process of "hidentification" was somewhat slow, and the suspected criminal was again closely interrogated and requested to name about a score of the local citizens, to all of which he returned satisfactory answers.

The smile gradually vanished from our astute detective's fact, as it—at last—dawned on him that he had not run his quarry to earth after all. He reluctantly released his captive with the admonition that he had incurred six months hard for incivility.

The miner went home, and having read a chapter from the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," "Maria Martin; or the Murder of the Red Barn," "Paradise Lost," and several other classical works, said his prayers, and went to bed, only to dream, however, of horrid murders, the gallows, and the terrors of the Lower Regions.

Moral.—Avoid the cap and muffler; and be sure to eschew the cigarette when in Coleman for some time to come.

H Maxwell Clark, of the Canadian Highway Association, was in the city during the week. The association has as its object the forwarding of the construction of a transcontinental road from Vancouver to Sydney, Cape Breton, and Mr. Clark is touring on its behalf, enlisting sympathy and support for the movement.

$1,000.00 DRAWING AT THE GRAND

Starting with Monday evening every visitor to the Grand Theatre will receive a numbered coupon which will entitle the holder to participate in a $1,000.00 drawing which will come off on December 23rd. The prizes will be: one of $300; one of $200; one of $100; four of $50; ten of $20.

FOR RENT

On Easy Terms

In the rising town of Elko

RESTAURANT WITH BAKERY

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

Mrs. E. B. Holkrook

P.O. ELKO

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

CERTIFIED MATERNITY NURSE desires engagements. Apply P. O. Box 19, or Mrs. Pollard, Annex. 3t

FOR SALE.—Pedigree Airedale Terriers from finest imported stock. W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B. C. 8t

STOREKEEPER wanted for Colliery near Lethbridge, must have experience in railway mines storekeeping. Apply with references, Box 3001, Lethbridge, Alta.

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

FOR SALE — House and Lot; 4 rooms, bath and pantry. Lot 8; Block 52, McPherson Avenue, directly behind Court House. Apply at residence, C. G. Minns. p.40-8

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

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

FOR SALE—Furniture in 4 roomed house, good cooking stove and other household utensils. Apply, Mrs Hough, Recreation Grounds. 3-p.

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

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

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

MASS MEETING

In the Grand Theatre, Fernie

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11

at 7.30 p.m.

J. M. WILKINSON

President of the British Columbia Federation of Labor and Organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will address the meeting.

All workers and others interested in the most important question of the day are urged to attend. Everybody welcome. Wives of workers and all women especially invited

Meet Me at the Roller Rink

PELLAT AVE.

This is what you see there every evening