The District Ledger

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

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J. E. Smith the New President of District 18

Election of Officers for Gladstone Local Union

FOR PRESIDENT	
MARTIN, HARRY	506
Knowles, Joshua	124
Spoilt votes	24
Majority	382

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT	
GRAY, JOHN W.	199
Sutton, Joseph	171
Kent, John	146
Handwick, Arthur	91
Spoilt ballots	37

FOR SECRETARY	
UPHILL, THOMAS	422
Phillips, W. L.	288
Spoilt ballots	21
Majority	134

FOR CHECKWEIGHMEN	
MARTIN, HARRY	223
HEANEY, SAM	155
MISSISCO, NIC	141
BIGGS, THOMAS	126
The above Four were elected	
Gray, John W.	117
Savage, William	109
Saunders, Sid	76
Snow, Harry	65
Kent, John	61
Edgar, Charlie	60
Hilton, Mathias	60
Stowe, Thomas	55
Knowles, Joshua	49
Blakemore, Joe	45
Handcock, Arthur	45
Barr, Hugh	30

FUNERAL OF SUFFRAGETTE MARTYR

Funeral of Emily Wilding Davidson—No Trouble as Anticipated by Officials

LONDON, June 15.—The funeral of Miss Emily Davidson the suffragette, who died after being trampled by the King's horse at the Derby on June 4, took place through London streets yesterday afternoon.

The programme arranged Friday night was for the funeral procession to pass through the main streets of London between Victoria station and Bloomsbury and Landon. Saturday morning the officials of Scotland Yard suggested that the women should parade through the quieter side streets. The suffragette leaders became highly indignant and announced they would pay no attention to the police. The possibilities of a collision thus seemed large.

Procession Starts

The funeral procession started from Victoria station at 2 o'clock. The coffin, covered with flowers, was in an open hearse drawn by four black horses. The bands played dirges while the members of the various women's societies fell into line behind the hearse. Enormous crowds surrounded the station, making progress difficult.

The parade was divided into eleven sections. The suffragettes marched in fours, all carrying flowers.

The coffin was in the middle of the procession and the clergy of St. George's church, Bloomsbury, marched at the head. The rector of the church, Dr. Baumgarten, had issued a statement that he was not a sympathizer with the women's militant tactics.

Only Two Missing

With the exception of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who was re-arrested today, and "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, who is ill, all the leaders of the militant organization occupied prominent places in the procession.

Owing to the dense throng of spectators the funeral procession moved very slowly. A young woman at the head dressed entirely in white, carried a cross aloft. The bands played the "Dead March."

For the most part the crowds were orderly and sympathetic. A deal of confusion and commotion was caused by the report that the police would compel the paraders to proceed through secluded streets. There was no serious trouble, however.

Laid to Rest in Her Native Place

MORPETH, Eng., June 15.—A large delegation of suffragettes and thousands of spectators witnessed the interment today of the body of Emily Wilding Davidson, in St. Mary's parish church yard. Her funeral at London yesterday was made the occasion of great demonstrations of sympathy by suffragettes.

Today four white-clad women led four black horses, attached to the open wagon on which the coffin was rested. Another wagon, loaded with wreaths, followed.

Before the coffin was lowered it was covered with a pall from the mother, inscribed: "Welcome the Northumberland Hunger Striker."

EMIGRANTS FIGHT ON MOUNT TEMPLE

Liner Comes Into Port With Three Passengers Suffering from Wounds

QUEBEC, June 16.—When the steamer Mount Temple, of the Canadian Pacific railway line, arrived here on Saturday evening from Antiwerp, with 2,094 passengers on board, three men were suffering from wounds, one from a knife and two from a revolver, as a result of a row on board last Thursday night at sea.

The immigrants on board the steamer are principally from continental Europe, and it was impossible to get any information from them regarding the trouble. It is thought, however, that the fighting started over a woman.

The Mine Operators' associations, the Manufacturers' association, the Employers' associations, the Citizens' Alliances, the Kirbys, Posts, Parrys annd all the other frothing enemies of the labor government can never crush or suppress unionism as long as the men in the ranks of labor are true to themselves and loyal to their obligations.—Ex.

Railroad Pays $37,500 to Injured Employe

New Haven Settles Out of Court With Lineman Who Asked $100,000

What is believed to be the largest sum ever paid by a railroad to an employe in New York state for injuries sustained during the performance of his duties, was received by Lawrence J. Ryan, a lineman employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, yesterday. Ryan, who brought suit against the railroad for $100,000, received $37,500, the case having been settled out of court.

Ryan was shocked on January 13 on a high tension wire carrying 11,000 volts, while working on an anchor bridge at the West Farms station. Ryans right leg and arm were so badly burned that amputation was necessary and for weeks it was doubted whether he would recover. Ryan, who is 42 years of age and unmarried, is a member of Local 39 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Reed fraction) of Cleveland, Ohio.

The action which was under the Federal Employers' Liability Act, was brought by Thomas J. O'Neill, his attorney, who alleged negligence on the part of the company in the Westchester County Supreme Court before Justice Morschauser. Rather than face trial the company settled out of court.

O'Neill contended that the act applied as the particular wire carried power which operated the electric locomotives used in hauling interstate trains and that the high tension wire on this anchor bridge was not guarded by a screen, whereas it was on other anchor bridges. The failure to guard the wire, he said, constituted negligence on the part of the company under the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

The first case won under the act was that of Ellen Terwilliger, as administratrix of Frank Terwilliger, of Port Chester, N. Y., who got $15,000 in the Westchester County Court Wednesday.

Terwilliger was a lineman employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and while in the act of climbing a wooden pole at Cos Cob, Conn., he came in contact with a high tension wire carrying 11,000 volts.

After the trial of the case had continued for about two hours, the railroad lawyers settled for $15,000. Before the trial the company offered $500.

Both Ryan and Terwilliger were represented by O'Neill, whose office is at 300 Broadway.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR LONDON

LONDON, June 16.—London is soon to have one of the finest labor temples in the world. Plans were formally approved today for the new central labor hall to be erected here at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. The building will have offices to be used as the general headquarters of the various general labor bodies, and will also contain a large auditorium capable of seating 4,000 persons. All the important conventions and congresses of the United Kingdom will be held at the new auditorium.

District 18 U. M. W. A.
OFFICIAL COUNT

Election For President, June 9th, 1913

Result of Votes Cast by Each Local

		STUBBS	SMITH	SPOILT
29	Bankhead	44	207	7
481	Beaver Creek	9	38	0
431	Bellevue	91	153	6
2163	Blairmore	22	124	2
949	Burmis	10	31	0
2227	Carbondale	45	93	3
1387	Canmore	41	234	2
2633	Coleman	129	113	2
2877	Corbin	10	40	0
1126	Chinook Mines	26	29	3
2178	Diamond City	12	31	0
2314	Fernie	365	483	17
1263	Frank	0	8	1
2497	Hosmer	43	148	2
1058	Hillcrest	61	161	1
574	Lethbridge	54	38	0
1189	Lethbridge Colleries	26	35	0
2829	Maple Leaf	10	45	1
2334	Michel	61	219	8
352	Passburg	15	77	1
2589	Royal View			
102	Taber	21	26	0
		1095	2333	55

MAJORITY FOR SMITH 1238

We the Tellers appointed by the Executive Board to count the Ballots in the Election for President beg to state that the above is a correct record as shown by the Ballots received.

(Signed) R. LIVETT,
JNO. KENT,
J. A. FOSTER.

Fernie, B. C., June 19, 1913

The report of the tellers for the election of District President will be presented to the Executive Board, at a meeting on Monday next when J. E. Smith will be installed and take over the duties of President.

Snow Slide Cases Decided

DEPENDANTS OF VICTIMS WILL RECEIVE COMPENSATION

A. MacNeil for the Applicant; P. E. Wilson and S. Herchmer for the Respondents.

This case was heard last Friday and Arbitrator Thompson gave his decision the following day in favor of the dependants. This means that dependants of the five men who were killed in the disastrous slide at Coal Creek on Dec. 30, 1912, will receive compensation. The name of the victims are as follows: Henry Neil, Jas. Buckley, Thos. Catamart, R. Daniele, B. Maftichuk.

In the Culshaw case written arguments have been submitted by counsel and the judge's decision will be given in due course.

The dependants will be entitled to the maximum under the act—viz., $1,500. It is thought the Coal Company will appeal against decision.

Maftichuk
vs.
The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Arbitrator's Findings

This is an application under the Workmens Compensation Act, made by the application as widow of Billy Maftichuk, who was killed while shoveling snow outside the Carpenter Shop on the Company's premises at Coal Creek. At the hearing of the Arbitration I gave leave to the applicant to include in his request for arbitration and particulars, a claim on behalf of the unborn child of the applicant.

The following admissions are made by the Respondents:

First—Service of Notice of Injury,

Second—Service of the Claim for Compensation.

Third—That the deceased was killed by accident.

Fourth—That the deceased was employed by the company at the time of his death.

Fifth—That the accident arose in the course of the deceased's employment, but not out of the employment.

The questions that are left, and which have been raised by the responding counsel are, first, that there is no proof that the place where the deceased was killed was "on, in, or about" a mine. Second, that the accident did not arise out of the deceased's employment, in that the risk was not specially connected or incidental to the deceased's employment. Third, some question has arisen as to the dependency, in that the woman shortly after the deceased's death, married another man, who is now supporting her, and who is earning more money than the deceased was at the time of his death; and in that there is a child or children still unborn.

Dealing with the first objection: the act applies to employment on, in, or about a mine. A mine is defined as being one to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act applies. In the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Section 2 a mine includes, amongst other things, works in and adjacent to and belonging to a coal mine. This case seems to me to be much stronger than Ellison vs. Longdon and son (4 W. C. C. 69) and in making my final award I would hold that the place where the deceased was working is within the meaning of Section 2 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and is a work belonging to a mine.

Dealing with the second objection, it is not necessary for me to discuss at length the authorities citing it. I have already reviewed them in the case of Culshaw vs. Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited. In that case the deceased was killed while working in a place where snow slides had not previously occurred, and where there was no special danger from snow slides. The snow slide had been occasioned by extraordinary and abnormal conditions of weather, and I hold that he had not incurred a risk specially connected, or incidental to his employment, and that the accident therefore did not arise out of, his employment. In this case there had been snow slides, a man had been killed by a snow slide at this point, and a cog was erected for the purpose of diverting snow slides from the place. Had the cog not been erected there is no doubt but that a snow slide would be a risk incidental to the deceased's employment. Can I hold that because preventive measures were taken which were apparently sufficient for snow slides, that had occurred, and because a larger snow slide than usual occurred, against which the preventive measures were not sufficient, that therefore the risk that the man ran from snow slides was not connected with, or incidental, to his employment? I do not think I could; the very fact of preventive measures being taken would in itself show that there was a risk, and this fact, along with the evidence that snow slides had occurred at this spot, would cause me to hold in making a finding, that the accident arose not only in the course of, but also out of, the man's employment.

As to the third question of dependency. There is no doubt but that the applicant was at the time of her husband's death dependent upon him, and there is no doubt but that a child en ventre sa mere is a dependent. (*Williams vs. Ocean Coal Co. Ltd.*) I would hold in making a final award that notwithstanding the subsequent change in the financial condition of the widow, there was still a total dependency at the time of the deceased's death when the claim arose, and that this total dependency could not be altered by the subsequent change in her financial condition, and that there was total dependency of the wife and the unborn child or children. The question of apportionment may be brought up later.

I will grant a stated case on any or all of the above questions to the Respondents if they so desire. Otherwise an application may be made before me on motion for a final award and an apportionment of the moneys.

Dated June 13, 1913.

G. H. THOMPSON
Arbitrator.

United Mine Workers Appear and Give Bond

For Their Appearance In Federal Court for Their Trial November 18—Charge Violating Anti-Trust Law.

With the exception of President John P. White, who will appear Monday, and Charles Batley, Rome Mitchell, George Edmunds and John Nutter who will appear later the officials of the United Mine Workers against whom indictments were returned by the federal grand jury on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, appeared in federal court Saturday morning and gave bond for their appearance at trial set for November 18. The representatives of the United Mine Workers who appeared in court were Thomas Haggerty, James M. Craigo, Clarence C. Griffith, James Diana, Marco Roma, Benjamin F. M orris, Thomas Cairns, W. B. Reese, Frank J. Hayes, Joseph Vasey, James Cantrell, F. B. Stanley, U. S. Cantley and A. D. Lavender. They demurred to the indictment and gave bond of $1,000 each, with J. N. Carnes, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, as surety. The United Mine Workers were represented by James A. Devitt, a well known attorney from Oskaloosa, Ia., who came to Charleston to look after the indictments made against the officials.

"Ridiculous," Says Officials

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17.—"It is ridiculous."

Thus Edwin Perry, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, expressed himself when informed of the indictments returned against the mine workers in Charleston, W. Va.

"We never conspired in any way against the West Virginia operators and have only tried to see that the miners there received fair compensation for their work.

"In the matter of wages we were willing always to leave it to disinterested parties and were ready to make a reduction in the scale if facts warranted.

"The West Virginia operators always have fought our attempts to unionize the mines and we felt that under these conditions it was impossible for men to receive just wages."

NINE DIE IN EXCAVATION TOMB WHEN BLAST BURIES THEM

NEW YORK, June 15.—Thirteen workmen on the new Lexington avenue subway were buried under tons of rock and dirt, by a cavein yesterday. A blast of dynaminte was let go and immediately afterward a large section of the excavation came down on the workmen. Five hundred men were put to work within a short time trying to get out the victims.

Three additional bodies were recovered today, making a total of nine known victims, with the possibility that still another may be buried beneath the fallen rock. Two men dug out of the debris were alive but terribly mangled and may die. All the bodies recovered have been identified.

MACHINISTS WIN IN BUFFALO STRIKE

Of 3,000 Workers Only About 500 Are Still Out In Twelve Shops—Union Now 4,000

BUFFALO, June 16.—The strike of the machinists of this city is being won by the workers.

At the meeting of the strike about 3,000 men were out, including practically every shop in the city. At present not more than 500 men are on strike, which includes about twelve shops.

All the men that have returned to work have succeeded in obtaining satisfactory agreements with the proprietors, and it is believed that by the end of this week the balance of the men will succeed in their efforts to win their demands.

The strike of the Machinists' Union has been a quick, hard-fought battle, which tied up this branch so completely that the shop owners were wise enough to see it would soon end in a victory for the men, so they lost no time in trying to meet the demands.

A great deal of the credit of the strike is due to Joseph Sonnabend, the business agent of the union, who has been tireless in his efforts. Sonnabend is classed as one of the radicals, and it is due principally to the fact that he is that the strike has been so successfully.

As a result of the strike, the Machinists' Union has increased its membership in this city to over 4,000, with men coming in every day.

DENY STRIKE RUMOR IN SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 12.—It is now pretty well established that the rumors and reports in the local and general press which predicted a strike of almost 20,000 employes of the General Electric Company for last Monday, were unfounded.

The fact of the matter is that the men and women employed by the General Electric demand a shorter work week, and they are organizing thoroughly and rapidly to back up this demand. The work of organization is being carried on under the supervision of the national and international heads of several A. F. of L. unions, now in this city.

Not only are the male employes of the General Electric flowing into the ranks of the unions, but the women are also joining in large numbers. In fact, their interest in unionism is unprecedented in the history of this part of the State. Within the last few weeks, no less than 1,200 women and girls have been organized. The unions have been fairly flooded with applications, and in the event of a strike a complete paralysis of the various plants of the General Electric would result.

The demand of the 20,000 General Electric employes is a forty-eight-hour work week, and the quickest way to avchieve this end is what is agitating the city. The atmosphere is surcharged with tenseness and the possible strike is the big topic of conversation.

Two Serious Accidents at Coal Creek

Accidents at Coal Creek seem very much like fires—epidemical—and we have to record another serious mishap which occurred shortly before noon Thursday to Ernest Porter, employed in No. 33 Mine, who had the misfortune to be caught between cars and a doorway, receiving injuries to both hips and the lower parts of his body. A special train brought the injured man to Fernie. Upon inquiry at the hospital we were informed that he was progressing favorably.

J. Weir, a rope-rider, employed in No. 1 East (who injury we reported last week) has had to have his leg amputated as the result of a compound fracture, and is reported to be doing as well as can be expected. Dudly Michel rendered first aid.

WOOD TRIAL NOW COMPLETELY CLOSED

Grand Jury Reports "No Evidence" in Jury Bribe Matter — Case Against Atteaux Not Prossed

BOSTON, June 16.—The final chapter in the trial of William M. Wood, millionaire head of the American Woolen Company and his codefendants for alleged conspiracy to plant dynamite to discredit the Lawrence strikers, was closed today when the grand jury reported that in its investigation into the [illegible] attempt to bribe Morris Shuman, a juror, with "a life job with the American Woolen Company," no evidence sufficient to bring indictments was found. Taken as a whole, the evidence was unreliable and conflicting," according to the Grand Jury's findings.

District Attorney Pelletier wound up the entire case when he nol prossed the case against Frederick E. Atteaux and placed the case against Dennis J. Collins on file. Both were tried jointly with Wood.

Pelletier explained that after the careful trial a verdict against Atteaux, in whose case the jury disagreed, could not be expected. Collins was found guilty in two counts.

MODERN MARKET FOR EDMONTON

EDMONTON, June 16.—Only farmers and producers will be admitted to the civic market shortly to be established in Edmonton. The market commission and the council are agreed on a policy of eliminating the middle man as far as possible. Something new in markets is also to be worked out. This will be the establishment of a civic commission agency. Farmers who are unable to attend the market themselves will be able to send their produce to the market consigned to the city's agent, who will sell the produce on a commission basis. In order to take care of this side of the business thoroughly, cold storage facilities will be provided.

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

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, 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.

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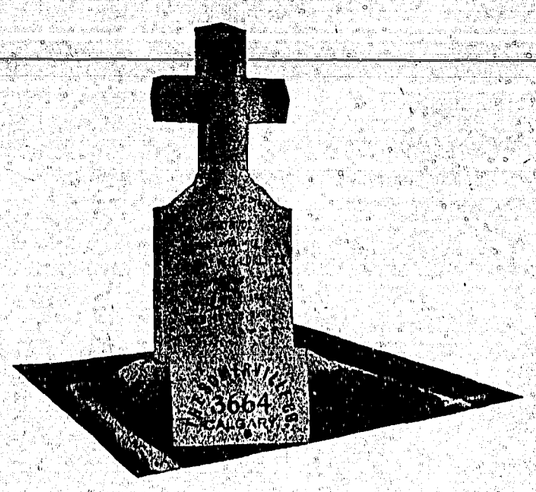

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Convention Call Alberta Federation of Labor

To the Officers and Members of Central Bodies, District Boards, Trades Council, Allied Councils, United Farmers of Alberta, and the Local Trade and Labor Unions of the Province of Alberta.
Fellow Workers and Brothers:

The First Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor will convene in the City of Medicine Hat, at 10 a. m., on the Second Friday of July next, and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed. The Convention held in Lethbridge one year ago, and which formed the Alberta Federation of Labor, chose Medicine Hat as the place for the first annual convention to be held, and the labor men of that progressive city are anxious that as large a delegation as possible attend the convention in order that numbers may add force to the importance of the business in hand.

The past year has witnessed many important changes and movements in this province affecting the interests of the workers The Federation has been endeavoring to perfect its organization and secure the affiliation of all unions in the province and at the same time watch the legislative interests of the workers before the Provinncial Legislature. Much has already been accomplished in the way of new and amended legislation, and much still remains to be accomplished. The opponnents of Labor and advanced labor measures are by no means inactive, and it is most vital to the welfare of the workers of this province that we press forward with the work in hand and also seek new ways to strengthen our position, both industrially and politically. Amaug other matters which require immediate attention are the following:

1.—Workmen's Compensation Act.—Whether or not it would not be better to repeal the present act and substitute therefor an Act based on the Compensation Act of the State of Washington.

2.—Masters and Servants Act —In connection with this act, we need some amendments that will render easy the means by which wages can be collected when they are due.

3.—Matters of Immigration and the wholesale importation of laborers into this province.

4.—Limitation of hours of employment.

5.—Laws relating to dangerous machinery and employments.

6.—Poll taxes and municipal and provincial election laws.

7.—Matters of public health and sanitation and ventilation of workshops.

8.—Co-operation between the farmers and wage-earners.

9.—Universal eight-hour law and minimum wage for industrial workers on local conditions.

Laws which affect the most vital interests of the workers are provincial enactments and it is by carefully watching and advancing the interests of the workers of this province that the best results can be looked for. Concessions which it was almost impossible to wrest from employers by means of strikes can be obtained by legal enactment through the Federation and every organized body of workers in the province should take an active interest in this work. The Alberta Federation convention is the provincial parliament of Labor. See to it that your voice is heard in its councils.

Send your most experienced and dependable men to the convention and proceed to elect them at ONCE. If you neglect to do so, don't complain if your particular interests are overlooked or neglected. Any union man can move a motion to instruct his delegates on any particular subject so that the convention should be truly representative of the organized workers of the province.

To affiliate with the Federation all a local union has to do is send in per capita of twelve cents per member which pays dues for a half year term, and the basis of representation at convention is as follows:

Each labor union shall be entitled to two delegates for the first hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or majority fraction thereof.

Central Labor Bodies, District Boards, Building Trades Councils, United Farmers of Alberta, and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from Central Bodies must be members of Union affiliated with the Federation, and credentials from such bodies shall be attested to by the officers of the Local Unions of which the delegate is a member.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN O. JONES, President
LEO. T. ENGLISH, Secretary

Arrangements on the Standard Certificate plan have been made with the District Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereby delegates to convention may obtain reduced fares.

Each delegate is requested to ask the agent from whom he purchases his ticket for a Standard Certificate and to purchase first-class passage one way only. These certificttes must be present to Secretary at Convention when reduced fares will be obtained in proportion to the number of delegates attending convention.

2nd Annual Convention of the Rocky Mountain Association U.M.W.A.

The second convention to the above organization was convened in the city of Great Falls, Montana, on Tuesday, June 3rd, 1913, at 10 a.m., with President Drennan in the chair. The following delegates were present: Representing Dist. 22, U. M. W. of A., Wyoming, James Green, John R. Jones, George A. Brown, A. G. Morgan.

District 27, U. M. W. of A., Montana: Henry Drennan, president, Thomas Murray, Adam Wilkinson, Robert Condon.

District 18, U. M. W. of A., Eastern, B. C. and Alberta: J. O. Jones, David Rees.

District No. 15, U. M. W. of A., Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, J. McLennan.

District N. 10, U. M. W. of A., Washington: Andrew Hayton, Martin J. Flyzik, Robert H. Harlin, secretary.

The Rocky Mountain Association of Coal Miners was organized a year ago in Butte, Montana; its purpose being to cement together the different branches of the United Mine Workers in the Pacific Northwest, to the end that all questions affecting the mining industry of that territory could be dealt with by the affiliated districts collectively, and not as heretofore, individually.

Unanimity of action on all questions, and the abolition of individual wage contracts expiring at different times, were the chief matters for consideration.

The following declaration of principles was adopted at the Butte convention, and readopted at the last convention at Great Falls.

"The Rocky Mountain Association of the United Mine Workers of America

"The purposes of this organization will be to cement together the various branches of the United Mine Workers of America, comprising at present the states of Colorado, Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Vancouver Island and Western Canada, and such other territory that may be regarded in the Rocky Mountain and Coast region.

"The most important thing this organization will persistently and insistently advocate will be the negotiating of wage agreements, covering wages, hours of labor and working conditions, at one and the same time by all the coal-producting states belonging to this organization.

"The business of coal mining is hazardous in the extreme owing to natural conditions. Added to this is a condition in the industry that has compelled lack of attention to life saving.

The mine workers of the country feel that the public are growing conscious of this condition and while we hereby declare our hearty approval, assistance and aggressive support to secure better conditions in the business of coal mining, we at present pledge the utmost efforts of this organization to bring into being proper laws guaranteeing to every man who enters or works around coal mines an ample compensation for injuries received.

"To the fulfillment of the foregoing the united efforts of the coal miners of the Western country will be centered and to the extent that the united efforts of men can be utilized the aim of this organization will be to care for the interests of its members in amanner that will make their lot in life more agreeable and help them achieve the things that belong to mankind.

"Our belief is that the best in mankind will prevail. To the encouragement of the best we pledge our every effort. To the mine workers of this country we offer a peaceable, intelligent means to secure this. United, intelligent effort will make our membership progressive, reasoning men, and with the opportunity offered through this organizations the problems that confront men who work will be worked out with intelligence.

"An organization that can adequately care for the interests of our membership is the desire that prompts this amalgamation."

Many matters of interest to the coal miners of the Northwest were dealt with by the convention, and special emphasis was laid on the necessity of the organization assisting in the work of organizing the non-union fields of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

The National organization is now engaged in a campaign of organization in those fields, and a plan was adopted whereby the different districts affiliated with the Association could assist to the extent of their means in this work.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, there has been a strike in the Northern Colorado Coal fields, which has continued to the present time, from April 1st, 1910, and, because of this fact, the interests of organized labor in the surrounding districts of Wyoming, Montana, Washington and British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in the north and northwest, and of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas on the east and southeast, are placed in jeopardy by this condition

Resolved, that the Second Annual Convention of the Rocky Mountain Association of the U. M. W. of A. go on record as favoring and earnestly urging every effort being put forth within the power of the International Organization to not only carry on the strike to a successful conclusion, but to organize every mine worker within the jurisdiction of District 15, which comprises the states of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Realizing as we do this step is necessary to perfect our organization in the Rocky Mountain Districts, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power morally and financialy to arrive at this much to be desired end. As we believe that the time is now ripe for commencing a vigorous and active campaign.

We desire to express our appreciation and admiration for the men and women in the strike district, who have so bravely and loyally faced all discomforts and privations of a labor war for the sake of a principle and have remained true to themselves and our organization in the face of the relentless persecution meted out to them by the coal barons who are organized for the purpose of crushing all forms of organized labor in the state of Colorado.

Be it further resolved, that the secretary be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the International Officers and to the Secretaries of all affected districts.

Signed by Policy Committee:
Robert H. Harlin,
A. G. Morgann,
D. Rees.

The national organization was commended for their action in trying to establish the union on Vancouver Island, and the importance of succeeding in this campaign was made manifest by the Washington delegation, who pointed to the fact that Vancouver Island coal was the nearest competitor to the Washington product, and with the wage scale on the Island considerably lower than in Washington and with a better grade of coal to put on the market, it was absolutely necessary that the Island be organized, if the movement in the districts affiliated with the association and particularly Washington, was to meet with that measure of success in the future that was hoped for.

The following resolution on the Vancouver Island situation was adopted:

"Whereas the miners of Vancouver Island have been on strike for almost a year and have waged a magnificent fight for the right to organize and achieve for themselves proper working conditions and wages, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Rocky Mountain Association of the U. M. W. of A.—which includes Colorado, Montana, Western Canada, Vancouver Island, Washington and Wyoming—heartily approve the attitude of our organization in supporting this strike and urge the active continuance of the same until the desired result is achieved, namely; Complete Organization."

R. H. Harlin,
A. G. Morgan,
D. Rees, Committee.

Action was taken to have a committee ask the co-operation of the National Executive Board in an endeavor to have the operators of Montana, Wyoming and Washington meet the miners in joint inter-district conference in 1914 when the respective agreements of these districts expire.

The meeting of the association will be held in Seattle, Washington, on May 4th, 1914.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry Drennan, Billings, Montana.

Vice-President, J. McLennan, Denver, Colorado.

Secretary, Robert H. Harlin, Seattle, Wash.

There are uuward of 50,000 men employed in the coal mining industry of the Pacific Northwest, distributed as follows:

Wyoming, District 22	8,000
Montana, District 27	3,800
Washington, District 10	5,500
Eastern B. C. and Alberta, District 18	5,500
Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, District 15	23,000
Vancouver Island, District 28..	3,500
Edmonton Field, Alberta (unorganized)	2,000
	51,300

The importance of a solid organization of this great body of miners was never so great as now, as with the flood tide of European immigration sweeping to the Pacific Northwest, through the Panama Canal, will come the competition of men used to a lower standard of living and ready to work for less wages, and it does not need a man of very keen perception to realize that the only bulkwark between the toilers, whether of mine, mills, factory, or field as the minimum of wages, based on the lowest figure that will provide the meanest sustenance, is the bulkward erected by organized labor.

Weaken that over so much and wages will drop automatically; destroy it and wages and conditions of labor will reach the bed rock, despite the cant of all the cheap capitalist moralists who oppose organization among working men and condone it among professional and business men.

With the knowledge of the importance of pushing the work of organization and solidifying the forces of labor now when the time is opportune, and pledged to do all in their power to carry into effect the policies of the Association, the delegates adjourned to their respective homes after one day's session.

ROBERT H. HARLIN,
Secretary Rocky Mountain Association, U. M. W. A.

IF YOU DON'T

Receive The Ledger don't blame us. Watch the date of the expiration of your subscription which is printed on the same label containing your address.

An Appreciative Editorial

Some weeks ago the plant of the Elmira Telegram was destroyed by fire. Elmira Typographical Union No. 19 extended the aid customary in catastrophies. In the issue of the Telegram of Sunday, May 18, the president of the publishing company H. S. Brooks, thus extends his appreciation of the union's attitude:

"Now that the Telegram is fairly on its typographical feet again, but still depending upon the courtesy of our obliging neighbors—the Star-Gazette—for our press work, I want to thank two or three unions—particularly Typographical Union No. 19, of Elmira, N. Y.

"The Telegram has always been a union paper—from start to finish—from 1879 to 1913—a record that the writer is proud of, and, I'll guarantee, the typographical union is equally proud of.

"Its owner—the writer—was what they called—away back in the late '60's—a "common printer."

Some called me an "uncommon one"—whether the fact that I was full of juvenile mischief, or full of juvenile ambition—history must decide.

"At any rate I finished my apprenticeship, joined Typographical Union No. 19, and remained a member of the same until I started the Telegram.

"At that point in my somewhat youthful career, some set of "wise guys' legislated "owners" out of the union.

"That's where No. 19 made the mistake of its life.

"A man who, as a boy, had worked hard for four years at starvation wages, would very naturally have more consideration and sympathy for the craft than some "capitalist"—who purchased a paper and published the same for political purposes.

"But—out I went.

"Let me go right on record—as between man and man, owners and employers—I don't care whether it is a printshop or a pump station, the closer employes and employers elbow together through life the better both of them get along.

"But, getting right down to brass tacks, I take my hat off to Typographical Union 19 for its many concessions to the Telegram from the date of the fire to May 1—when regular schedules were resumed.

"For such kindly consideration—under very distressing conditions—the Telegram is grateful. If more unions would show a decent regard for their "bosses" in times of trouble, there would be less friction between both parties.

"Treat your employes right during prosperity. Then, when adversity overtakes you they will treat you right.

"Take that from me—employe and employer.

"That's the proper American spirit, the spirit that keeps the wheels "going -round."—Typographical Journal.

BAR LABORERS FROM SPOKANE

SPOKANE, June 19.—An effective bar against further shipping of southern European laborers into Canada from Spokane for railroad and other construction has been raised by the Canadian immigration authorities.

Spokane has been the principle source of supply for the labor demanded by the Western Canada railroad builders. Recently all apparent conflict between Spokane city ordinance and Canadian laws in regard to shipping laborers under contract appeared and a conference was called.

City Labor Agent J. Theo Pierce has received a ruling from the heads of the Canadian immigration service that hereafter no Italian, Russian, Greek, Polish, Austrian, Bulgariann or Montenegrin laborers will be admitted into Canada from Spokane or other points in Washington unless they come directly from the old country and are destined to points in Canada without delay. Notice of the ruling has been sent to all employment offices shipping labor into Alberta, British Columbia and other provinces.

Laborers from countries in Europe other than those listed or from any British possession, it is held, will be admitted, provided they are in good health, are headed toward definite employment, have prepaid transportation and are not of Asiatic origin.

Capital Paid Up $3,000,000.
Reserve $3,750,000.
Total Assets Over $48,000,000.

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MANY people who are earning less than you, and whose necessary expenses exceed yours, have been saving for years and now have snug and comfortable bank accounts. Systematic saving was the foundation of many a large fortune.

It is a habit that is easily acquired, affording more satisfaction and offering larger rewards than any other habit that you could form.

You can open an account in this bank with one dollar, and every six months your savings will be credited with the highest current interest.

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Mail Orders receive prompt attention

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We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, Write, Phone or Wire. All orders given prompt attention.

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If you are satisfied tell others. If not satisfied tell us.

How About Your Housework?

Noted doctors have said that housework is the best form of physical exercise for women—for it not only DEVELOPS but BEAUTIFIES.

The healthy woman ENJOYS her housework—she takes pleasure in keeping things spick and span—and it costs her practically no effort to do so—because she is HEALTHY.

Are you healthy? Do you find your housework pleasant and invigorating? Or do you dread it because you don't feel "just right"? That "don't feel just right" sensation may NOT be worth seeing a doctor about—but it is a pretty certain indication that you are suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness or Dyspepsia.

Next time you don't feel "just right" just try 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. You'll get relief—quickly.

England has TESTED and PROVEN, for over 40 years, its worth. There it is recognized as a standard remedy. It is almost purely herbal—Nature's own remedy for disordered stomach.

Price $1.00. Trial size 50c.

You can get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup at

THE McLEAN DRUG & BOOK CO.
FERNIE, B. C.

GIRL OUTLAW DEFIANT

Fighting Officers Sent to Arrest Her in Oregon Mountains

PENDLETON, Ore., June 17.—A woman outlaw, according to charges of the authorities, armed with a gun, of which she is a perfect master, and possessing daring that has caused great portions of Umatilla and Grant counties to marvel, is defying deputy sheriffs in the mountains near Upper Willow Creek, in Murray county.

The woman—her age is 20 years—is Julia Walker, a quarter breed Indian and daughter of Bill Walker, a white rancher, residing near the Umatilla-Grant county line.

Julia is wanted to answer the charges of stealing horses. She and her companion, S. W. Jordan, were arrested Tuesday, the girl making a spectacular escape from the officers by suddenly wheeling her fleet-footed horse and dashing into the hills amid a fusillade of shots from the guns of her captors. It is said the officers have her surrounded.

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is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores.—50c.

Federal Investigators See Mining Conditions

Senatorial Committee, Accompanied by Miners and Operators, Spend Day on Cabin and Paint Creeks

The subcommittee of the United States senate committee on education and labor, sent to West Virginia to investigate the conditions which have combined to make the state the most observed and the least envied of all the states of the union at this time—the members of that sub-committee believe that all play and no work makes Jack a a dull senator. Hence they put in 15 hours of the hardest kind of work yesterday, going at it at 9 o'clock in the morning and winding up the day a few minutes before midnight. First, they heard a witness in the assembly room of the Kanawha hotel; then they boarded a special train and went to the military zone, traversed Cabin Creek to Hayford, returned to Cabin Creek Junction, stopping at various points en route; then they went up Paint Creek to Keeferton and above, and stopped on the return trip at several of the mining camps on that double stream, returning thence at 9:30 o'clock to Charleston—having covered all of the territory embraced in the coal strike district, and having talked with many of those who are most seriously affected by the conditions there.

The Visitors

The party that left over the Chesapeake & Ohio at 10:30 o'clock was composed as follows:

Senator Swanson, chairman of the committee, Senators Borah, Kenyon and Shields; the official stenographers of the committees; Frank J. Hayes, national vice president of the United Mine Workers; Ed Wallace, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal; William Greene, international statistician of the United Mine Workers; Paul Paulsen, William Diamond, Adolph Germer, national organizers of that organization; Frank S. Monnett, counsel for the miners; Ames T. and M. F. Dameron, a committee of miners from the Paint and Cabin creek coal fields; Charles Cabell, Ira Davis, J. A. Pierce, Quinn Morton and W. S. Wood, of the coal companies having mines in the strike district; E. W. Knight, Malcolm Jackson and Z. T. Vinson, of their counsel; A. A. Lilly, attorney general; Major James I. Pratt, of the state militia; Bonner Hill, sheriff of Kanawha county; Luther L. Scherer, general claim agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, with L. L. Hammrick, his secretary; E. L. Bock, trainmaster of the Chesapeake & Ohio; E. R. Sartwell, representing the Associated Press, John Nevin, of the United Press; H. E. C. Bryant, of the New York Herald; Alfred Segel, of the Cincinnati Post; Carl F. Young, newspaper staff writer; W. Bruce Reid, of the Charleston Gazette; E. L. Engdahl and Sigurd Russell, of the Socialist press; Frank M. Hinkle of the Kanawha Citizen.

Man-Killing Equipment

At Kayford the senators visited the coal company's store and offices, and the homes of some of the miners. They inspected the coal sheets kept by the company. They saw the "scrip," of which the miners at most of the workings complain that they have to use a large amount each month or lose their jobs. They got the prices of commodities sold to employes. They saw the sheet-iron "fort" surmounting a high building and in which a machine gun was maintained by the coal company—and above it the huge searchlight to enable the operator to move down the "enemy," if need be, at night as well as in the daytime.

Disgraceful Conditions

At Acme the party got out and repeated the round taken at Kayford. The condition of the mine shacks rented by the coal companies to the miners is generally regarded as a disgrace to the state, and men who have made a study of labor conditions say they are the worst to be found in any mining town in the country. The committeemen made no comment, but the conditions at Acme spoke for themselves.

Leaving Acme the party came back to Leewood, where the train halted to allow observation of another "fort" of the kind seen at Acme. Over it floated an American flag—emblem of liberty the world over. What crimes had been committed in its name it did not tell.

Huddled in Tents

At Eskdale the senators visited the miners' houses, and the tents occupied by the former strikers whom the companies have refused to take back under the settlement brought about by Governor Hatfield. This is a feature of the Cabin creek situation that has been bitterly complained of by the miners. Its existence has been questioned, but to those who saw the women and children huddled in the tents while the husbands and fathers supplicated for employment there is no longer doubt that things in that section are still far from what they ought to be.

At this place Senator Martine got a comparison of "company prices" with "outside prices"—the prices the coal companies charge their employes as compared with those charged at independent stores. A pale, young mother, whose husband has been unable to get back his job under the new settlement, furnished it, in part as follows:

Company prices—coffee, 30 cents; flour, 50 cents; bacon, 22 cents; rolled oats, 20 cents; outside prices, coffee, 25 cents; flour, 40 cents; bacon, 16 cents; oats, 15 cents—and so on indefinitely.

So the Cabin Creek miner, dealing with his employer and buying, say a pound of coffee, a 12-pound sack of flour, three pounds of bacon and a package of rolled oats, pays tribute to the coal company to the amount of 40 cents, or a fourth of the total cost—40 cents pure tribute to the man who profits on his labor and 40 cents out of the mouths of his family. And the miner who doesnt deal liberally is discharged.

That is the situation. The remedy? That is the question.

Houses Deserted

On the way up Paint Creek it was noted that two-thirds of the houses were empty. A miner abroad the train said that if a satisfactory settlement were made with the miners, all the houses would soon be filled. The miners would come back and settle down in peace and contentment; "but they will not live," he said, "where their lawful rights are taken away."

"It is not a question of money," said the miner, "It's a question of principle."

The speaker had heard that "transports" had been put to work at the head of the creek.

Soldiers Leaving

At Pratt the soldiers were seen rolling up their tents and loading them into cars. Only a few remained in the military zone, and it was said that Governor Hatfield had ordered them home. So it is believed that martial law is again at an end in West Virginia—no doubt forever.

Mucklow and Holley Grove

Mucklow and Holley Grove were the only towns visited on Paint creek. At Mucklow there is another of the little iron houses the miners came to fear and to hate in the stormy days of the strike period—the four walls rivited together for the protection of the coal police while grinding out death from the muzzle of a machine gun. On the door of a delapidated shack was posted Governor Glasscock's first proclamation of martial law, still bearing the coat of arms of the state on which the woodman's axe and the miner's pick are pictured as supplanted the gun and the sword, and bearing the legend "Mountaineers are Always Free." The senators saw the buildings that were "shot up" in the early battles between the miners and the Baldwin-Felts mine guards. Senator Martine questioned the miners about the strike, but it was found that there were only a few there who had been in the late struggle. Those who knew did not talk. It was whispered that the "boss" was present.

Refused Work

At Holley Grove it was learned that a number of men had been refused work under the Hatfield agreement. Harry, Fish, a sixteenyear-old boy, living in a little tattered tent, is one of them. O. Janney is another. And J. A. Neff is another. These men had nothing to gain from the boss, hence nothing to lose—and they did not fear to tell the truth.

Mr. Morton did not think it necessary for the train to stop at Holley Grove. But since it stopped at Mucklow, where the miners are charged with shooting up the camp, Mr. Hayes insisted on an inspection of the town the miners charge was shot up from the windows of the "Bull Moose special," a train bearing a sheriff's posse. In that shooting a miner named Estep was killed, and a woman was wounded. Estep can not come back to tell his story, but the woman will go on the witness stand before the senate committee. It has been charged that the posse was armed from the state capitol.

Committee Sessions

At the morning session of the committee J. H. Goldberg, now mining coal at Boomer, said his mail had been tampered with while he was working at High Coal. They made it hot for him because he was a union man, and he left.

Judge Advocate Wallace, of the military court, Attorney General Lilly and M. L. Brown testified last night on various phases of the martial-law regime.

William Abbott, Cane Lewis, Lee Shelton, Frod Basham and Andrew Basham, of Eskdale, told of postal irregularities there. They had been kept away from the postoffice by nine guards and militamen, they said. Some of them had been arrested on their way to the postoffice, and put to work in the military camp.

Joseph Shuver, of Standard, had been "scared out" by Baldwin-Felts guards, he alleged, so that he did not get his mail for two weeks. The guards, they said, used to shoot at targets from the postoffice door.

Former Executive Disclaims Responsibility

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 16.—That every effort is being made to save Governor Hatfield from the results of the findings of the Senatorial sub-committee came to light today in the ruling by Senator Shields, of Tennessee, that no evidence bearing on the confiscation of the Labor Argus and the Huntington Socialist and Labor Star, Socialist weeklies, would be accepted.

Attorney Houston, for the miners, fought the ruling without success. The confiscation of the Socialist papers is one of the strongest charges against Hatfield and it was thought that inasmuch as the committee had been chosen to take up all phases of the violation of constitutional rights, this matter would be gone into at great length.

An attempt is also being made to shift the burden of blame for the violence of the thugs to the militia in order to save the mine owners from being charged with bringing arms into the State and using them against the miners.

A great sensation in today's hearing was in the testimony of former Governor Glasscock, who admitted that he had returned four of the six rapid fire machine guns taken by the militia from the operators' colliery to the Baldwin-Feltz agency.

"I had absolute and supreme power under martial law," declared Glasscock on the witness stand. "That is my understanding of martial law. My power was absolute and there was no appeal from it."

In a communication from Governor Hatfield to the subcommittee it was brought out that plans are being made to prosecute the freed Socialist and miners who had been held as military prisoners in the civil courts.

"They told me that they could not control the situation and had to have soldiers," he said. "They told me it was a state of war. I took their word and declared martial law."

Senator Borah asked him why it was that persons arrested on civil warrants were not turned over to the civil authorities.

"Let me tell you this: There were people arrested here in Charleston and turned over to the military authorities. But they were people that we were looking for. They were Mother Jones and two others. And their offenses were committed in the military zone."

"I did my best to straighten out this situation, but the big thing was whether the union should be recognized. The union men said it had to be; the operators said they would not under any circumstances, and the reign of terror resulted."

Senator Martine interrogated Glasscock regarding the company stores.

"The miners had to trade there?" he asked.

"No, I do not think they were compelled to."

"The operators owned the entire territory?"

"They did."

"Their stores were the only ones there?"

"In the upper section, yes."

"The miners had to trade there?"

"I do not think they were compelled to."

"No—probably not,' shouted Martine. "But the companies owned the stores and they could trade there or starve."

Maj. Tom Davis of the 2d Regiment was the first witness called to lay the foundation for the former executive's testimony. Davis explained conditions when martial law was in force.

Major Davis denied the testimony that his men fraternized with the Baldwin-Feltz sluggers. He said he drove one guard out of the district. During his time at Eskdale he imposed fines of $283 as provost marshal on miners who disobeyed orders or who tried to smuggle whiskey into the camp.

Senator Martine, who has been listening quietly, suddenly demanded:

"What became of the whiskey?"

A general laugh followed, but the Senator, plainly angered, shouted:

"This is not a joke. I want to know what this officer did with this stuff seized from citizens."

Major Davis said he had broken up all bottles and spilled the whiskey immediately.

"I have nothing to conceal," he declared. "I want to tell this committee the exact truth and all of the truth, no matter what side it injuries."

Davis told of investigating a shooting at the town of Acme. He discovered that a BaldwinFeltz guard had done the shooting.

"Mr. Feltz was up there," said the major, "and he tried to stop my investigation. But when I told him one of his men had done the shooting, he said he would turn him over to me. But he let him get away on a train and sent me after another man up at Decota. This one was a Virginia boy who was sick and I took him to the hospital. He escaped the next day."

At the request of the attorneys for the State the committee promised to call and examine Clyde B. Ambrose, an agent of the Department of Justice, who investigated charges of peonage and interference with the postal service in the strike zone.

Former Prosecuting Attorney on Stand

S. V. Avivs, at present member of Congress and formerly Prosecuting Attorney for Kanawha County, was the next witness. He outlined the process of criminal prosecutions in the State courts, and the methods of drawing grand and petty jurors.

In one instance, he said, the Grand Jury at the last June term indicted a half dozen guards on the testimony of the guards themselves presented against miners in connection with the first fight at Mucklow.

Martial Law Ends

Martial law ceased to exist in the feud-ridden coal fields of West Virginia today. The last uniformed militiamen abandoned the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek districts, and in their stead the rule of the civil authorities was restored. Today the sheriff of Kanawha County is the chief peace officer of the troubled region where civil war has reigned for more than a year. All offenders against the law will be punished from now on by the constitutional courts of the State.

Armed Train Sent Out Stream of Fire

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 16.—About a single battle in the coal strike in the Paint and Cabin creek districts centered today's inquiry by the senate committee investigating the coal mine strike.

Almost all day the committee heard statements of the attack on Holly Grove, a strikers' camp, from an armored train which was run up into the strike district February 7.

The committee sat back astounded at the testimony presented by Lee Calvin, a former mine guard, who was one of the men in the armored train when the strikers' camp was fired on. Cisco Estep, a miner, was killed and Mrs. Annie Hall wounded.

Story of Attack

Calvin, called by the attorneys for the miners, told a sensational story of the Holly Grove attack. After relating that he had been a "chief guard" on Cabin creek and had left the district because of the shootings there, he said that Sheriff Bonner Hill and Quinn Morton, a mine operator, had met him in Charleston and prevailed upon him to join a party going up Paint creek in the armored train."

"There were ten or twelve men in the armored car attached to the train," said Calvin, "and when we got just above Paint Creek Junction, all of them began getting rifles, which were in the car. They tried to give me a rifle, but I told them I had no shooting to do. The brakeman came through the train and turned down the lights. He told us not to raise the windows, but to shoot right through the windows. I was leaning out of an open window and as we came up to Holly Grove I saw a stream of fire start out of the baggage car just ahead where the machine guns were mounted. The stream kept up as we went through Holly Grove.

"As we passed I saw three or four flashes of fire from the tents."

"Were there any shots from the tents before the shooting began from the train?" asked Attorney Belcher for the miners.

"I didn't see any," said the witness, "I just heard the engine whistle blow, toot-toot, and the shooting from the train began. I am positive the shooting first began from the baggage car."

Another Round Ordered

The witness said that Quinn Morton, one of the operators, was on the train. When the train had passed the miners' camp at Holly Grove on its way to Mucklow, he said, Mr. Morton came running back through the car.

"What did he say? asked Attorney Belcher.

"He said, 'Back up the train and we will give them another round,'" answered the witness. "He was talking to the sheriff, and I'm not sure but I think the sheriff told him something about there being women and children in those tents and he wouldn't shoot."

At this statement Senator Martine of New Jersey almost leaped from his chair.

"What sort of a man is this Paul Morton—I mean Quinn Morton?" he shouted. "Is he on ordinary American citizen that he could order such a thing?"

The attorneys for the coal operators were on their feet in a moment, and for a time the committee room was in confusion

"Mr. Morton will be brought before your committee," shouted Attorney Jackson, "and you will see him and talk with him."

"God help me, then," remarked Senator Martine.

Protest Senators Remarks

The attorneys for the operators protested vigorously against Senator Martine's remarks, and after some argument they were told by the committee that they would be given an opportunity to cross-examine Calvin and to place witnesses on the stand in rebuttal.

"The senator ought not to say that," said Mr. Jackson.

"I just can't help it," said Senator Martine.

Under examination by Mr. Blecher the witness repeated the statement that "Quinn Morton came through the car hollering, 'Back up the train and we'll give them another round.'" He said that when the train reached Mucklow, just above Holly Grove, the men in the armored car remained there for three days until after the last "battle of Micklow."

The witness declared that Chesapeake & Ohio detectives had "slugged" him in a Charleston hotel because he had quit the coal company.

Miners Give Their Side

Pale-faced women and men who showed the traces of years of arduous digging coal from the West Virginia mountains, today told the committee their side of the controversy.

The advent of the "death special," as the miners termed it, of the "Bull Moose" train, as it was called by the operators, was the principal subject of the inquiry this afternoon, following a general condemnation by witnesses of the "mine guards" who were brought into the district by the operators and who former Governor Glasscock said he considered the principal cause of the trouble, when he declared martial law.

Mrs. Annie Hall told the committee how she shielded her three little children from the bullets by hiding them in the chimney corner of her little home at Holly Grove when the armored train made its appearance. She said she had been shot through the foot by a bullet which passed through the Bible and hymnal on her parlor table.

W. B. Buzard told the committee that a man with whom he was talking on a Cabin Creek train was shot from a closet in the car after an argument with a mine guard. No criminal action had ever resulted from the shooting so far as he knew, he said.

Great Northern

Train arrives Fernie from South at 9.30 a.m.
Leaves Fernie for South at 12.43 p.m.
Daily except Sunday

Sharp connection at Rexford for passengers and express from Western points, and connection with G.N. fast mail and express from east.

Latest equipment and best service for Eastern and Western points.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
National Park Route

Bow Legs are Unsightly

Those affected with bow legs should wear the the Perfect Leg Form, easily put on and adjustable; last a life time

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PANTORIUM TAILORS

Clothes Cleaners, Fernie. B. C.

THE

Waldorf Hotel

FERNIE, B. C.

Mrs S.. JENNINGS, Proprietress. L. A. MILLS. Manager

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Special Rates to Theatrical Parties

STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, TELEPHONES. RATES, $2.00

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Persons wishing their lots in Cemetery kept in good condition for the season, at a reasonable charge, can make arrangements with the undersigned.

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The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City

Rates $2.50 per day. Fire Proof Sample
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Fine Neckwear, Sox, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Suits, Trunks, Grips, Boots & Shoes, come to

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Everything sold with a guarantee that if not satisfactory, you can return it and get your money back

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office Pellat Avenue, Fernie, B. C... Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. . An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention Address all communications to the District Ledger.

F. H. NEWNHAM Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

"GETTING DOWN TO TACKS."

"This is a mighty poor showing, and does not justify the hopes entertained at this end by the executive, based upon the evidences of activity presented by this column in the last issue. There is no use in mincing matters. If the receipts do not pay the printing bill, the paper cannot appear, and when this issue is paid for the money to pay for the next has to come from somewhere. The Executive have not got it at present. The receipts for the Maintenance Fund have fallen off to almost nothing. Subs are undoubtedly hard to get at the present time, but they form the sole support of the paper, advertising receipts being negligible. You will have to do something, and do it quick."

The above editorial note is "scissored" from the "Western Clarion," and is, to say the least, certainly not "mincing matters." Most of us are acquainted with the somewhat checkered career of the Clarion, and cannot but admire the splendid courage and determination of its supporters. As an "educational" journal it has no equal, and time after time within the last few years it has been reorganized, remodelled, reduced and re-issued—in fact it has done everything but repaid the determined few whose "stickatitness," if directed in capitalist channels, would have earned for them a decent competence.

Now, to burden you, Mr. Reader, with some simple arithmetic. The raw material of printing (newspaper) costs laid down in this office nearly 6 cents per lb; about 6 to 8 copies of the Ledger equal 1 lb., and when we include postal charges within the 100 mile radius we may safely say that our cost for material and delivery is ONE CENT: You pay for your paper less than two cent per copy if you are a subscriber. Taking the generally accepted basis of estimating cost—viz. Material, one-third; labor, one-third and establishment expense (i.e. invested capittal, rent, taxes, insurance, upkeep and depreciation) as absorbing the remaining portion, you scarcely need be a mathematician to discover that a paper like the Ledger cannot pay even upon circulation. That being the case, and the figures are indisputable, what is the result if you fail to come through with the yearly subscription? Yes, we will grant you that we have advertisements—but, and this is important, it is a sine qua non to the advertiser that the medium he uses for advertising his wares should have a large circulation—therefore if we are to retain advertisers we must retain our subscribers and the latter must pay up their subscriptions to be retained on our list "it is no use mincing the matter."

THE SNOW SLIDE CASES DECISION

The decision of the arbitrator in the snow slide cases (which will be found on front page) must be welcome news to the dependants of those who lost their lives in the disastrous catastrophe which marked the close of 1912 for the mineworkers of this camp. True, the company may appeal the case, and even get a decision, but the workers of this District have proved that they will not be content with any but the very highest tribunal—the Privy Council of Great Britain.

The workers of this province, and if necessary the Dominion, will not shrik this responsibility should occasion arise.

The members of District 18 U. M. W. of A. may congratulate themselves upon the success that has attended their litigious efforts and if there still remain skeptics who can only find time to abuse their organization and those responsibile for the conduct of same, then we can only hope that these individuals will be generous enough to join in congratulati-, those defendants, who, while they have lost those near and dear, will not be denied those comforts that the compensation awarded may secure.

"One witness, Mr. James Maddin of Vancouver, threw some light on the high cost of living. Mr. Maddin is a linen marker in a laundry, for which he gets $25 a week. He informed the Commission that out of his wages he puts $75 to $80 a month in the bank. "I live in North Vancouver," said Mr. Maddin, "and I own my own house. My wife and I make a point of seeing that our living expenses do not exceed $30 a month, and that leaves us from $75 to $80 a month to put in the bank." He added that he avoided a bill for electric light by burning coal oil, and that by the exercise of economy in household management they were able to live and save without experiencing any hardship."—Labor Gazette.

The above is a pretty good sample of the "evidence" collected by McBride's labor commissioner. Can you beat it? One wonders what would happen to the laundry and the linen marker if the housewives of North Vancouver suddenly decided to economize and cut out their laundry bill. "He added that he avoided a bill for electric light by burning coal oil. . ." Marvelous! No wonder the Standard Oil is "busted."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We are producing a special July 1st number with our next issue which will take the form of a four page, two colored supplement. In this section will be found the official program of sports, a brief history of the city of Fernie, articles on the Mine Rescue Station, and the chief industry of the town.

The whole will be profusely illustrated with photographs and we would advise all who are not subscribers to secure copies early as we shall not be able to reprint.

STRIKE BREAKING

Many a time has "The Week" pointed out, and it has done so from a pretty full acquaintance with the subject, that strike-breaking by the importation of miners is a thankless, if not a hopeless, task. One of the companies operating on Vancouver Island employed an agent to secure a number of British miners. About fifty left Durham in pursuance of an agreement. They sold their homes and furniture and started for Cumberland, V. I. All went well until they got to Winnipeg, when they were met by an agent of the U. M. W. of A., who told them that there was a strike on and pointed out that they would be scabs if they went to work under the circumstances They decided to proceed, no doubt with the "arriere pensee" that they would get to the Coast in any event and see how matters looked. They found, however, that they were not to reach the coast, for the company had planned to detrain them at Harrison Mills on the Fraser and take them by boat from there to Cumberland. Incidentally, they had been kept under lock and key since leaving Winnipeg, and whichever version of the story may be correct, the handling of the men would certainly lend color to the supposition that all was not quite open and above board. On reaching Harrison Mills they started a strike of their own, refusing to board the boat which had been provided. Instead, they purchased tickets for themselves for Vancouver which they reached in due course and where they still remain. As matters stand, the company has spent a large sum of money in bringing these men out; the men have broken up their homes, and unless they can speedily find employment must necessarily be heavy losers in the end. The whole circumstance is extremely regrettable. A hardship has been worked on thirfty British miners. "The Week" ventures no opinion on the responsibility for this, and indeed is not in a position to decide whether conditions were misrepresented to the men, as they allege. They say that they were told there was no strike, or they would not have come. The moral lies here; that in a country where labor is as well organized as it is in Canada, and especially in any particular locality where unionism is established, it is hopeless to expect to break a strike by importing men. It has been tried time and time again without success. The only thing is for the company and their workmen to settle their difficulties and there is little doubt that the present strike will have to be settled on its merits. The one thing in the world which no man can stand is to be called a scab. The attempt to open the Jingle Pot mine this week clearly demonstrated that. But the aspect of the question in which "The Week" is most interested is in securing some measure of justice for the unfortunate English miners, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves face to face with privation in a land of plenty and at a time when their own particular industry is paralyzed by a strike.—The Week, Victoria.

"CHECK OF AN OLIGARCHY"

Under the foregoing caption the New York World publishes these paragraphs on the action of the coal operators of West Virginia in trying to keep the federal investigating committee away from Charleston:

"Having exercised its constitutional rights in ordering an investigation of the military usurpation in West Virginia, the United States senate is warned by two coal operators, named Watts and Vinson that it should keep its committee at home.

"Even to inquire into the Kanawha absolutism, they say, is likely to 'precipitate more trouble,' 'fan white heat,' and 'lead to fresh outbreaks.'

"Coming from the mining oligarchy in whose behalf the government of an American state has been subverted, this threat had results directly reverse of what was intended.

"Senators Swanson and Borah, of the committee, were duly surprised and impressed, but their response was that in this case the committee must proceed to West Virginia 'at the earliest possible day.'

"The first meeting, therefore, will be held in Charleston on June 10 at 2 p. m., regardless of consequences.

"It is well to settle this matter promptly.

"If there is a state in this union where a committee of congress cannot hear witnesses in peace and safety, a considerable section of the United States army may as well begin its autumn manoeuvres at once.

"A government that flinched at such a challenge as this would be more contemptible than the one in West Virginia which it is proposed to investigate."—Kanawha Citizen.

That all men should have an equal chance to earn a living is an easy clause to write or speak, and who will deny its fairness and the truth of the claim? Yet we have not approached such a condition, can not approach such a condition so long as the basic means of making a living are subject to monopoly. The basic means of making a living have always been monopolized. The masses have never had a fair chance.

Our Letter Box

THE COLEMAN vs HILLCREST FOOTBALL MATCH

To the Editor of the District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Having seen in the Coleman Bulletin a letter signed by an individual who hides behind the nom de plume of "A Spectator," I should be extremely obliged if you would permit me the necessary space to reply to same.

Let me state in the first place that, having read very carefully the remarks of this individual I have come to the conclusion that he has either wilfully distorted facts or is so ingorant of the game that his criticisms could not be other than baised. His remark that the third goal scored by Hillcrest was netted by a player who was ten yards offside is too ludicrous to need comment and is a very fair indication of his knowledge of the offside rule. The facts are as follows: the centre forward received the ball, and beating the backs with some nice individual play, scored a fine goal. I do not for one moment believe that this individual is a correct sample of the supporters who follow the Coleman team, but one who has such confidence in his opinions and judgment that he is compelled to conceal his identity under what he considers to be a convincing nom de plume.

Seeing that "Spectator" (?) poses as a disciple of clean sport, I would like to ask him a question: Did he not feel some qualms of conscience when Coleman refused to hand over the Crahan Cup after being requested to do so by the executive of the league? His answer would be interesting, not only to me but to many other followers of the sport.

While I do not claim to be any more than very human and liable like all my specie to err, I have sufficient conviction in the justness of cause to sign my communication.

Any further comment from me is not necessary, for I am confident that the people of the Pass who have known me for so many years will prove more just and competent as jurors than "Spectator" (?) whose knowledge of the game and whose regard for his own personality and convictions are such that he is ashamed to put his name to his communication.

Trusting you will excuse me for trespassing so on your valuable space, and thanking you in anticipation,

Yours truly,

R. LIVETT.

CONDITIONS IN THE BRAZEAN COUNTRY

Mountain House, Alta., June4, 1913

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly give the following space in your paper (as it may be of interest to some of your members who might be thinking of coming here to work) as to the conditions in force at the Brazeau mines, and which, if you happen to walk the 70 miles of slough and muskeg between here and the mines you will have to put up with, or else walk back again. In the first place the miners are digging coal for 55c per 30 cubic feet, all pick work, and $1.50 per lineal yard for entries, 13 feet wide and 8 feet high. Besides you have to take up from a foot to 18 inches of foot wall, all with the pick, for 5c an inch a yard. When you come out of the mine from work you have to hang your clothes up in a tree to dry. As to the grub, it is just enough to keep body and soul together. You get a plate of cornmeal mush without any milk together with coffee and pork and beans for breakfast and the same thing less the mush for dinner and supper, and they charge you $1.00 per day for this. The bunk house is something awful—it is never washed out. Cory Weatherly is the boss and he has a bunch from Hillcrest.

Yours truly,

J. C.

MARRIAGES

Mr. Peter Pearson and Miss Mae Brown, both of Fernie, were united in marriage on Saturday, June 14th at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. D. M. Perley officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. S. Orser, of Morrissey.

On Monday, June 16th, Mr. Alex. D. C. Galloway and Miss Loretta Hodge, both of Coleman, Alta., were married at the Methodist parsonage, Fernie. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. M. Perley and the young people were supported by Mr. Marvin Blythe and Miss Minnie Tompkins, also of Coleman.

The marriage of Mr. Frederic Leland and Miss Nellie Byron, both of Coal Creek took place at the Methodist parsonage, Fernie, June 17, Rev. D. M. Perley performing the ceremony. Mr. H. George, of Fernie, acted as best man and Miss Maggie Cartmell as bridesmaid. The happy couple will reside at Coal Creek.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The following is a list of successful candidates at the examination held on May 27th, 28th, 29th, 1913:

First Class, Richard Batty, Nanaimo; John Ovington, Chase River; J. W. Jenson, Nanaimo; Robert Brown, Cumberland; Howe Hewlett, Cumberland; Archibald Howden, Fernie; Andrew McKendrick, Princeton.

Second class: John T. Challiner, Nanaimo; John Dando, Cumberland; Hugh Davidson, Cumberland; Alex Hosmer; Walter Joyce, Coal Creek; McAllen, Hosmer; Thomas J. Shaw, E. L. Warburton, Merritt; Allan Ford, Princeton; John McDonald, Merritt.

Third Class: Clifford Dickinson, Nanaimo; Alex Coomb, Nanaimo; George Stewart, Ladysmith; Samuel Poole, Chase River; George Thacher, South Wellington; Ernest H. Devlin, Nanaimo; Robert Carins, Cumberland; William Henderson, Cumberland; John Elliot, Cumberland; Johnn Edwards, Cumberland; Daniel J. Marsh, Cumberland; Samuel Jones, John Sutherland, Cumberland; James Bain, Hosmer; William Touhey, Michel; Thomas Baybutt, Michel.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

COAL CREEK

Tom Martin came out of the hospital on Friday last and is knocking around fine.

Hillcrest football club was a visitor to Coal Creek last Saturday to fulfill their league engagement. J. Wilson, of Fernie, was in charge of the whistle. The first part of the game went part and furious during which Coal Creek put three goals through. Hillcrest put up a good fight and a clean game, but failed to defeat Banns, the Coal Creek goaler. The game ended in a win for Coal Creek, 3-0.

The football committee held a smoking concert in the Club Hall after the match, which was well attended. A nice little sum being the result. J. Shanks occupied the chair The Hillcrest boys contributed songs, etc., to the programme. The smiling faces bespoke having had a good time. The committee desire to thank Fort Steele brewery for the liquid supplied, Ingrams for the smoke producers and Trites Wood's for donation of crackers and cheese; also all who contributed towards the programme.

Coal Creek Junior football entertained Michel Juniors at the conclusion of the senior match and ran out winners to the tune of 4-0. Good for you, boys. Get in on the Dominion Day competition.

Mrs. Robert Whyte was removed to Fernie Hospital on Thursday afternoon to undergo medical treatment.

The bird of the long legs has been very busy in camp again this week. On Friday last he visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson in Coyote street, leaving a bouncing daughter. Saturday he visited the home of Jim Kay, French camp; unfortunately the child was still born. Thursday morning he was seen on the roof of the home occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arthur Arrowsmith, French camp, leaving a baby girl to gladden the hearts of the parents. All doing nicely.

The quarterly meeting of the Coal Creek Literary Athletic Association was held on Sunday last in the Club Hall. The balance sheet showed a slight increase for the quarter.

Candidates are still being enrolled for the Loyal Order of Moose. Anyone wishing to join can do so by applying to R. Billsborough or J. Stirling and filling the necessary qualifications. Now boys, get in on the $5 racket.

The Pendleton Roundup was well advertised up here and a large concourse of Creekities journeyed to town on Monday night in consequence.

The Shiveree band was called by notice to meet the Coal Creek flyer on Tuesday and escort Mr. and Mrs Fred Leland to their home in Riverside avenue. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. D. M. Perley, minister of Methodist church in Fernie, and the duties of bridesmaid and groomsman was performed by Miss M. Cartmell and Harry Page, respectively. The reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Percy, Riverside avenue and a large number of friends of the bride and bridegroom assembled to offer congratulations. In the evening "the bloodhounds" were hot on the trail. Some of them evidently having a penchant for three star. B—No! Malt Vinegar (?) It was too bad of you, Jack, to throw the water on the boys. We wish the bride and bridegroom all health, wealth and prosperity.

J. F. Burns was renewing old acquaintances up here during last week end.

Saturday last was pay day and a large number of Creekities took in the amusements that the city offers.

A farewell social was given in the Methodist church on Friday evening, June 13th, by a few friends of Miss Doris Newberry, on the occasion of her departure to England on a visit, the following being present: Lily Hall, Margaret Finn, Mary Young, Edith Joyce, Jimmy Joyce, Hilda Young, Emily Young, Hilda Atkinson, Ivy Puckey, Lizzie France, Mrs. Morton, and a few members of the opposite sex. Songs and games were the order of the evening, with refreshments served. Everybody enjoyed themselves as evidenced by the sounds of merriment.

Miss M. Lowe came home from the hospital on Monday where she has been undergoing medical treatment.

Tom Mason of Welsh Camp was admitted to the hospital on Saturday and was removed to Vancouver for operation on Monday. His many friends wish him success.

Tim McCarty, an old timer, in thos burg, has pulled out for Washington. Oh, will ye ne'er come back again, Tim. The boys wish you luck wherever you go.

The 2:30 train on Tuesday brought out Mrs. Robert Williams from Whitehaven, Cumberland. It is a good job some of the sports didn't see the man that kissed the conductor of the train in his excitement. The Shiveree band gave Mr. annd Mrs. Williams a few selections on their instruments of torture. What's the matter with the C. P. R.

Jack McCarty arrived in camp from Whitehaven, Cumberland, on Tuesday to take up his residence with his father, an old timer out here. We bid you welcome, Jack.

The "bloodhounds" were called out again on Wednesday night to Riverside avennue to welcome Mrs. Johnny Millar who is just out from Coppul, Lancashire, Eng. Johnny was all smiles and gave the boys a royal welcome and a wee drop o' the bottle. Some of the residents on Riverside avenue have lost a lot of sleep this week.

Mrs. William Newberry and daughter, accompanied by Mrs. W. Wheeler and little boy, left camp on Wednesday afternoon en route for Rotherham, Yorkshire, England. There was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in consequence.

Coal Creek football team journey to Coleman on Saturday on a league engagement. The lineup is as follows: Banns; McLetchie and McFegan; Sweeney, Parnell, Whyte; Harper, Booth, Manning, Joinson, Johnnstone, Reserves, Patridge, Armstrong.

MINERS ARE BEATEN BY GUARDS OF PITS; MAY STRIKE

Trouble Which Has Paralyzed State Of West Virginia for Over Year Breaks Out Afresh

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 16.—Word came to Charleston early this morning from various sources that the miners at work in the mines of Paint and Cabin creeks had voted at a mass meetinng yesterday to renew the strike which for a year has convulsed the coal fields. According to reports reaching Governor Hatfield, meetings at Eskdale and in the mountains above Kayford voted not to return to work this morning.

The miners were at work under an agreement framed by Governor Hatfield and agreed to by miners and operators. Mutterings of discontent had been heard from the miners for several days.

Representatives of the miners appearing before the senate committee investigating the strike received confirmation of the report that the strike would be renewed this morning.

"Information that has just come to me from Paint and Cabin creeks," said S. B. Montgomery, counsel for the miners, "makes it practically certain that the strike will be renewed this morning. The suspension will be general on Cabin creek, but I cannot say how far Paint creek will be affected. Feeling ran high at the meetings yesterday, I understand. Four miners were beaten up by guards on Cabin creek yesterday and the men are very indignant.

"The operators have failed to live up to the agreement proposed by Governor Hatfield, which provided that the strikers were to be taken back to work without discrimination.

Governor Hatfield was at the executive office early this morning awaiting further word from the field and the supressed excitement in Charleston increased.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

Coal Creek, 3, Hillcrest, 0; played at Coal Creek; J. Wilson, referee.

Blairmore, 5, Fernie, 1; played at Blairmore; L. Livett, referee.

Coleman, 1, Michel, 0; played at Michel; J. Mitchell, referee

Bellevue, 3, Hosmer, 1; played at Bellevue; J. Moore, referee.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	for	Agst.	P.
Coal Creek	6	5	1	0	19	5	10
Coleman	6	5	1	0	15	4	10
Bellevue	7	5	2	0	21	8	10
Michel	7	3	3	1	12	9	7
Hillcrest	7	2	3	2	11	11	6
Blairmore	7	2	4	1	9	28	5
Hosmer	7	1	5	1	9	10	3
Fernie	7	1	5	1	7	19	3

STRUCK IN PROTEST RETURNED TO WORK

MILAN, Italy, June 16.—A general strike of the workmen of all trades was proclaimed here today as a protest against the condemnation to prison of eighteen workmen, who were arrested for various offences during the recent strike at the iron works.

Thus far quiet has prevailed. A party of strikers last night cut the gas pipes in one district. The strike was called off at noon, and most of the men returned to work.

CONDUCTOR GETS DAMAGES

ST. THOMAS, June 16.—The jury at the County Court today awarded Thomas Chalmers, an M. C. B. conductor, $125 damages against Sil W. Ramsey, an M. C. R. brakeman. The men were on the same train, and in controversy over orders Chalmers claimed Ramsey struck him, breaking his cheek-bone.

1,300 L. & W. MINERS QUIT

Strike Result of Failure of Several Members to Pay Dues.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 13.—Friday, the 13th, was unlucky for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

Thirteen hundred miners at the South Wilkes-Barre colliery walked out on strike this morning.

The suspension is due to the failure of several workmen to pay their dues in the miners' union.

IF YOU DON'T

Receive The Ledger don't blame us. Watch the date of the expiration of your subscription which is printed on the same label containing your address.

WON MONEY FOR EVICTED TENANTS

Georges Cochon's Clever Method of Calling Attention to Their Misfortunes

PARIS, June 17.—Georges Cochon, secretary of the Tenant's League, has again drawn attention to the misfortunes of evicted tentants in a novel manner. With a family of four persons, who has been turned out of their home taking their belongings, plied on a barrow, he went to the Moulin Rouge where the gaiety was at its height, and endeavored to install them in the hall.

He was accompanied by some musicians. The dance orchestra was silenced by his own; then both stopped playing while Cochon made a speech, announcing he would take up a collectionn for his proteges.

Moved by pity and much amusement at the method adopted, the spectators gladly contributed money to enable the evicted family to find shelter and start life again.

KILLED TWO DEPUTY SHERIFFS, ONE DAY

This is Remarkable Confession of Man On Step as He Disappears'

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., June 15.—Jos. Tobias, who for a week has baffled the county and United States authorities and who is wanted for killing two deputy sheriffs, had supper Friday night at the house of Edward Malatte in Algonquin, a suburb of Sault Ste. Marie, and then escaped to Canada in a row boat belonging to Alfred Alexander, which he stole. Malatte is unable to read, and did not know of the published description on Tobias.

"I killed two deputy sheriffs the other day," said Tobias after he finished supper. He stood on the doorsteps as he spoke the words and then disappeared in the darkness. Officers were summoned but Tobias could not be found. This morning the row boat was missing and Sheriff Bone and Canadian officers are now in Canada seeking the murderer.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE—Four roomed House and half-acre of land. Cameron Ave., West Fernie. Apply, A. Luke. 30-3tp

FOR SALE—House of four rooms on half lot, Block 49, Dalton Avenue. Apply, J. Beveridge. 41-p

GOOD BUTTER and EGGS FOR SALE—by Farmers. Address Thos. Fitzgerald, Sec-Treas, No. 471 United Farmers of Alberta, Crossfield, Alta. 42-4tnp

All kinds of Household Furniture bought in large or small quantities, also gents' cast-off clothing. Secondhand Store, Victoria Avenue North.

SEE! It's Coming! Spring! Someone will want those lots in Cedar Valley. Better see Evans about them.

WANTED—Two good men for Fernie. Must have exceptional qualities as to salesmanship. Permanent position to the right man. Apply by letter only to Box 20, District Ledger. 44-1tp

FOR SALE—Several useful articles of furniture dressers, chairs, tables and range. Apply Mrs. W. M. Hay, McPherson avenue, 3 doors from Jaffray street. 44-1t np

AYLESBURY DUCK EGGS for hatching, $1.00 per setting. Pure Bred Aylesbury ducks, month old, $5.00 per dozen; one week old, $4.00 per dozen. Mrs. A. Davies, Fernie Annex, B. C. 44-2tp

FOR SALE—A Snap; corner lot 60x120 and two houses on Howland avenue. Lot is level and houses are one storey frame and one and a half storey block house and in good repair. Apply to Mrs. Dorothy Hamilton, No. 142 McPherson avenue. 42np

FOR SALE—Quarter Acre, cleared and cultivated, with 2 houses, 26 x 20, plastered and well finished inside, about 6 out-buildings. Good bargain for cash, or terms. Sell both houses or each separate. North side, Hand Avenue (near school) West Fernie. Apply, Thos. Saunders, West Fernie. 43-3tp

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

(Section 48)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 20th day of June next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the License for the Sale of Liquor by Retail in and upon the premises known as the Wardner Hotel, situate at Wardner, British Columbia, from R. H. Bohart, of of Wardner, British Columbia, to Grant Downing, of Fernie, British Columbia.

GRANT DOWNING,
Applicant for Transfer.

R. H. BOHART,
Holder of License.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1913.

"REAL ESTATE GOING UP?"

The question is asked. We answered: "Look around you and see.

Investigation Discloses That Real Estate Prices Are Advancing. ... ...

Are you alive to the situation? If you are we can show you a place you can make a big profit on.

As compared to later on.

Just Now, Houses Here Are Dirt Cheap.

M. A. KASTNER

ALEX BECK BLOCK, FERNIE, B. C.

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Rod McDonald arrived in camp this week and has started to work in No. 1 mine.

Mrs. Annie Ash is visiting in camp, the guest of Mrs. James Cousen.

The Bellevue band have just received four new instruments from the States. They are first-class instruments and the band is making good progress under the leadership of Mr. G. W. Goodwin.

Mr. William Burrows, of Grahan, is visiting in camp, the guest of Mrs. Charlie Burrows.

Quite a crowd of the boys went to Blairmore to take in the fight between Dick Marshall of Hillcrest and Young Manley of Boston on Saturday night.

The Lyric Theatre was opened on Saturday night for the first time. The pictures were of a first class nature, clean and educational. The show was well patronized and everyone was well satisfied. The theatre is under the management of Mr. Johnson, of Macleod.

Masters William and John Crawford, of Cranbrook, are in camp this week visiting their father, Mr. John Crawford.

The building lately purchased by Mrs. James Callon from the West Canadian Colliery Company, has been moved to its new site.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue mines and things are pretty brisk.

The regular meeting of Local 4331 took place on Sunday, and quite a lot of business was transacted. The officers for the year were elected as follows: Robert Levitt, president; Charlie Carrington, vice-president; James Burke, secretary; John Brooks, treasurer. The appointment of the Financial Committee was left till next meeting. The sick committee is composed of the following: E. D. Christie, Geo. Bateman and James Cousens.

One of the best games of football played in Bellevue this season was seen on Saturday when the local team met Hosmer. The game was a fast one right through. The Hosmer boys secured the first goal about three minutes after the game started, and they played ball, but the first goal was the last one the first half ending 2-1 in favor of Bellevue. The second half was a good one but the Hosmer boys failed to find the net. Two off-side goals, one for Hosmer and one for Bellevue were given and the game ended 3-1 in favor of Bellevue. There was a big crowd in attendance; the collection was good. The Bellevue band was in attendance and furnished some good music.

Mr. John Hutton was in camp on Sunday and Monday, visiting his parents.

A very pretty wedding took place here on Saturday night at the home of Mr. Edward Litherland, when Mr. Elias Litherland was united in wedlock to Miss Eleanor Jolley of Wigan, Lancashire, England. The couple received many valuable presents. Their many friends wish them a happy and prosperous life.

Wanted everyone to come to Bellevue on July, the first, to the monster sports; twenty-six different events. See the programs and don't forget the place and date. There never was such a time since the flood.

Mr. Edward Boyle arrived in camp from Michel this week and has started work at No. 1 mine; he is also playing the solo horn in the band.

The collection on Saturday at the Bank in aid of the sports was $180.

Mrs. Thomas Bardsley, who has been visiting at the Coast, returned to camp on Saturday.

Secretary Burke is busy these days distributing the new buttons to the men.

Mrs. J. B. Rudd has erected fine cottages at Maple Leaf.

Mr. Jas. Collan, proprietor of the Bellevue Hotel, was thrown out of his buggy on Friday last, receiving injuries which laid him up for a few days.

Mr. Roberts, fire-boss at the Prospect, was joined by his wife from Nova Scotia, and is living in one of Mrs. Rudd's new houses at Maple Leaf.

Mr. J. B. Rudd was thrown from a load of coal last week and received a bad shaking up. A broken harness was the cause of the accident.

District Inspector of Mine paid Bellevue a visit on Tuesday.

The new addition to Bellevue is growing very fast. Nine lots were sold last week.

There was a Slavonian wedding at Maple Leaf on Monday last.

The Bellevue band gave an open air concert at the new football field on Sunday night. There was a large crowd in attendance.

The excess of football talent in Bellevue has opened up one new line of enterprise in this enterprising burg. Emulating the example of the major league baseball magnates of the United States, and claiming to have an abundance of first class raw material on tap, Mr. Jas. Allsop, the popular master car builder, has decided to put another football team in the field. This team will be known as the "Pride of Bellevue," and Mr. Allsop frankly expresses the candid opinion that the prowess of the team on the football field makes them formidable contenders with any team in the Crows Nest Pass Football league. Mr. Allsop declined to divulge the personal of the team for the present, but the writer has it on good authority that the redoubtable Mr. E. Mitchell, referred to in the last issue of the Ledger, is slated for the captaincy, that gentlemen failing to come to terms with the management of the Bellevue C. N. P. league team. In all probability Mr. Allsop's team will be one of the contesting teams in the First of July celebration at Bellevue, and in the opinion of the writer, stand an excellent opportunity of appropriating the bacon—by the confiscation route. However, it is generally admitted that bickering and cliquism, not confined to any particular club, have been the means of keeping a number of very excellent players out of the game, and with these players to draw from, Mr. Allsop has an excellent opportunity to organize a first class team.

PASSBURG NOTES
By "Observer."

The "Observer" has observed something that is unobservable to the District Inspector of Mines of the southern part of Alberta, namely, Mr. Aspinall. We would like very much to know who employs him, whether the operator pays him his wages or is it the provincial government who liquidates the responsibility? Because if the inspector desired a bath he would have to go further than Passburg or Maple Leaf in order to refresh his hide. We believe that so far as the Coal Mines Regulation Act is concerned it is very specific on this point, leaving out the entire modifications of the last session at Edmonton. (O you Washhouse!

Mr. and Mrs. Llye, of Macleod, were visitors at the Passburg hotel last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of the Columbia hotel, Elko, arrived Monday on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Duncan, of the Passburg hotel.

The "Observer" is sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Duncan's eldest boy is very sick in bed after a severe attack of measles. Immediate recovery is expected.

A grand wedding took place at Maple Leaf on Monday last between Mr. Joseph Dubect of Maple Leaf and Miss Mary Tatcho of Austria. The "Observer" is wishing them long life, health, wealth and prosperity.

H. C. Beard is training hard for some of the events that are to pull off at Bellevue on July the first.

Ben Lewis, of Maple Leaf, was a visitor here on Monday evening.

A special meeting of Passburg Local will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. for the purpose of nominating and electing local officers for the coming term, also as to the advisability of forming a sick benefit society amongst the mine workers. Come one; come all.

Mr. J. Grafton, of Bellevue, was a visitor here on Monday, accompanied by the real estate company of Moose Jam; selling like hot cakes.

A large crowd went to Bellevue last Sunday to attend the first general meeting held under the auspices of the Owls society.

The Passburg Local has signed up an agreement with the doctor here namely, Doctor Bell, which seems to be satisfactory to both parties concerned.

The "Observer" cannot go around the city with his eyes closed, but having noticed the Hotel porter endeavoring to break a little bay broncho to harness is very amusing. The stunts and grammar used should not be placed on paper. Stick to your guns, Dave.

Miss A. Maryancit, of the Passburg hotel, was in attendance at the wedding which took place at Maple Leaf last Monday, having an enjoyable time. She returned early in the morning.

The Leitch Coal and Coke Company's pay roll exceeded the 10,000 mark this month.

It was pay day at Passburg on Saturday and it seems that the boys enjoyed themselves well. They had a fine smoker and dance in the evening in Slovok hall.

It puts the "Observer" in mind that by looking at some of the statement issued by the Maple Leaf Coal Company that it is the actual 24th of May contribution list at Passburg.

On Sunday, the 15th, there was a meeting called of Burmis Local and Lo! and behold the attendance was surprising, only four having a desire to look after and attend to their own interest. In my opinion this is the only institution whereby the mine workers can ever expect to enlighten themselves through having the privilege of discussing civilly and intelligently the various problems that are daily confronting them on the industrial field. But it seems that they are considering themselves great union men if they pay dues and leave four to do the work which is so essential on the part of everyone concerned to perform. You Burmis boys, wake up!

The athletics of Passburg are out training hard for the first of July sports at Bellevue. Even the first division football are out for the fith a side tournament and they are determined to win! (Sensation!)

F. A. Comb, of the Western Canadian Wholesale Company, was here on business on Wednesday.

Mr. T. H. Duncan, the genial hotel proprietor, left Saturday morning for Macleod and returned on the west bound in the evening.

J. Twigg and W. H. Oudekirk are steadily engaged at the new opera house at Bellevue.

Strange, but nevertheless it's a fact, if some coal mines were termed a public market in some of the largest cities, the "Observer" could not possibly expect to see any more new faces than he does at some camps just at present. What?

The boys may be seen making imaginary casts on the prairie with their rods and lines. Somethings going to be doing on the 1st, sure.

The residents of this burg are certainly well looked after as far as railway facilities are concerned. You may go out of Passburg by train but O, that walk back. The "Observer" has been informed that even the mail one morning this week was left—not called for; didn't want it, I guess.

Dogs won't be so plentiful around Passburg this season as there have been quite a few poisoned here lately.

The automobile craze must be at its height right now. There is always a bunch at the Passburg Hotel. Must be treating 'em right, Tom.

One has but to go to the falls at Burmis on the 1st to see a good resemblance of an all England fishing match, judging by the number of parties who have selected that part of the stream for their day's sport. Hope they bite good, boys.

Mr. J. Thomas, superintendent here, has been very sick this last week with la grippe but is once more at the helm. Glad to see you well again, Joe.

Mr. Ed Thomas left town for a little airing last pay day to where no one seems to know, but enough said, he is with us once more. No place like home, Ed.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. Palmer has started to move the P. Burns butcher shop.

Mr. Wm. Simpson, who left here a month ago to take the position of master mechanic of Diamond City mines, returned on Monday night, those mines having closed down.

Work will commence next on the Keystone cement plant just west of the Frank townsite. It is likely that a lot of men will be employed.

Rev. W. G. Fagen, of Hillcrest, took the flyer here on Tuesday morning for his home in Hamilton. On his way he will visit St. Paul and Chicago.

Mrs. Finlayson, her sister and family all left on Tuesday for Glasgow, Scotland, where they will have an extended visit. Mr. Finlayson accompanied them as far as Medicine Hat.

Mr. Brock, a C. P. R. assistant at Frank, was one of the boxers at Blairmore on Saturday night when a large crowd gathered to see him try his luck with Dick Marshall; the decision given was in favor of Marshall.

Venzil Ruzicko, of Frank, has been absent from town for a week or so; he is visiting New Hazelton, B. C., and he expects to go further north before returning home.

Bob. McGowan was down from Fernie on Wednesday and loaded his car of furniture while here.

MICHEL NOTES

On Thursday evening last week the Hiram Musical Comedy Co. gave a very good show down in Martin's Hall, new town, and a good large audience appreciated their efforts. "Hiram" caused roars of laughter. After the performance a dance was held and the girls were in great demand as partners, for they knew all the new dances.

On Friday last Wm. Toohey pulled out for fields and pastures new. Nothing doing now on the coal company's property in the carpenter line.

Another old timer in the person of Teddy Royle hit the high places, and got stuck in the wind at Bellevue, where he intends to reside in the near future.

The stork was seen hovering around the camp last week, and by chance we hear its destination was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Edwards, and that mother and son are doing well. That's a good start, Will.

Last Saturday evening the football match between Coleman and Michel was started amidst a heavy downpour of rain. After having awaited the arrival of the appointed referee for nearly 30 minutes the team decided to toss the coin for choice and Coleman won; J. Graham was their choice. In the first few minutes of the game a penalty was awarded Coleman for hands, but Jim Moores, the Michel goaler stopped the kick from Kellock. After about 15 minutes play the players beat a hasty retreat, but resumed with the appointed referee, J. Mitchell of Coal Creek, in charge of the game. The rain still continued, and under wretched conditions both teams played good. Half time arrived with no score. Soon after the interval Coleman scored through Kellock from what seemed a very doubtful position, and up to the closing stages of the game Coleman seemed to have the best of play. The Michel forwards, however, exerted themselves for the last 15 minutes and were almost through on several occasions, but failed to score Coleman thus winning by 1 goal to none. This is the first defeat for Michel on their own ground in a League game for over two seasons. The team was minus its inside right, Fred Beddington, who has signed on for Coleman, where he also secured work, being unemployed in Michel. His place was filled by Tom McGovern, and Bob Hampson (whose trip to England is postponed for the present) played in the right half position.

Alex Branch, a long time resident of Michel and Coal Creek, boarded the passenger Saturday night for Cumberland, England, where he intends to renew acquaintances with a few "Marras." Too bad you couldn't make it, Bob. We wish him good luck and a pleasant journey.

The much talked of wrestling match was decided last Saturday night between Jarvis Holton and Harry Philipps in the Michel Opera House. Referee John Marsh first announced a perlimenary, or rather an exhibition between Bob Hampson and Frank Robert, and after showing some good points, etc., Bob secured a throw also the second. Then the principal contestants were announced, Holton of New Michel and Philipps of Old Michel. Articles had been signed for the best two out of three falls and $100 purse, at 134 lbs. weight. Both men were well under weight. When they came together there seemed little to choose between them, but gradually Philipps' strength began to show up and after 10 minutes wrestling he gained the first fall. The second he also won in 1 minute, thus winning the match. Holton received an injury to his thumb early in the struggle.

The Crow's Nest baseball team paid a return visit to Michel on Sunday last and after a well contested game won by 10 runs to 8. After being 7 runs up in the first two innings, at the sixth inning Michel were leading 8 to 7; but Crow's Nest ran out with the final as above. The battery were Olson and Sullivan for Crow's Nest and Tod Hunter and Estabrook for Michel.

A meeting of underground employees was held last Sunday to elect members for the gas committee, but the attendance was very small.

A supper and dance was held at the Venizta Hotel on Monnday. Many couples put in an appearance and enjoyed a good time.

Andy Matusky, fire-boss in Old No. 3 mine, has severed his connection with the Coal Co., his place being filled by Jas. Toukey.

A Dominion Day celebration will be held on the Michel prairie under the auspices of Michel Athletic Association when $600 will be given away in prizes. Amongst the events will be pony race(open) and one for locals, horse race, best single horse turn out, 100 yard dash, one quarter flat and obstacle race; a six aside football contest for $50, and a baseball tourney for $75; also some juvenile races. Only fine day will be needed on July 1st to help and make it a success. Everybody come and have a good time. Michel Brass Band will be in attendance.

Bellevue are expected as visitors here for league honors on Saturday and a good game is expected. Turn out and boost for the locals.

(Continued on page 4)

BELLEVUE, Alta.

MONSTER SPORTS AND

CARNIVAL

Dominion Day

JULY 1st, 1913

Under the Auspices of, Bellevue Athletic Association

PROGRAM

Events	Entries	1st.	2nd
1. Baseball Competition, entries not later than June 28th	$5.00	$75.00	——
2. Boys' Race, 9 years and under	Free	2.00	1.00
3. Boys' Race, 12 years and under	Free	2.50	1.00
4. Boys' Race, 16 years and under	Free	4.00	2.00
5. Girls' Race, 10 years and under	Free	2.00	1.00
6. Girls' Race, 16 years and under	Free	3.00	1.00
7. Old Gents, 50 years and over	Free	5.00	2.50
8. Three Legged, 100 yards	.25	5.00	2.50
9. Married Women's Race, 100 yards	Free	5.00	2.50
10. Single Women's Race, 100 yards	Free	5.00	2.50
11. 100 yards Race (open)	.50	20.00	7.50
12. Obstacle Race	.50	15.00	——
13. Football Competition (open) (5 a side; 5 minutes each way)	5.00	50.00	——
14. Football Competition for players not having played in League games	2.50	25.00	——
15. Half Mile Flat Race	.50	15.00	7.50
16. Running High Jump	.50	10.00	2.50
17. Running Broad Jump	50	10.00	2.50
18. 100 Yard Race (handicap) members B. A. A.	.50	15.00	5.00
19. Putting the 16 pound shot	.50	10.00	2.50
20. Kicking the Football (open)	25c per kick	5.00	——
21. ¼ Mile Pony Race (Bellevue and Districe)	5 per cent.	15.00	5.00
22. ¼ Mile Horse Race (Bellevue and District)	5 per cent.	20.00	7.50
23. ¼ Mile Pony Race (open)	5 per cent.	25.00	10.00
24. ⅜ Mile Horse Race (open)	5 per cent.	50.00	20.00
25. Tug of War, 5 aside (no cleats)	2.50	25.00 and ½ bl. beer	
26. Catching the greasy pig; prize, the pig.			
27. Wrestling, catch as catch can, (150 pounds and under)	.50	20.00	——
28. Boxing Competition (135 pounds and under)	.50	25.00	——
29. Tag Selling Competition, 1st, $7.00; 2nd, $5.00; 3rd, $3.00.			

Sports to commence at 10 A. M. sharp, and will be run off in their given order as far as possible.

Bellevue and district to mean from Coleman to Burmis, inclusive.

Players in baseball and football competation to play for one team only.

Four to enter and three to start or no second money.

Refreshments on grounds.

The celebrated Bellevue band in attendance.

Train leaves for the West at 6:30. For the East at 9:20.

Treasurer—Hugh McDonald. (All white rosette.)

Secretary—Jas. Burke. (All white rosette.)

Bellevue Band in Attendance

$1,000 IN PRIZES

JAMES BURKE, Secretary

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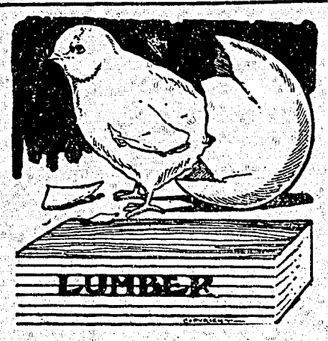

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JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

Examination Questions For Mine Managers

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 1 Time—One and a half hours.

Coal Mines Act

1. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding shafts or outlets? (10)

2. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines respecting abandoned mines? (10)

3. What is required by the Coal Mines Act regarding the inspection of machinery? (9)

4. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act with reference to ventilation. (10)

5. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act respecting explosives. (12)

6. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding inspection by workmen? (9)

7. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act referring to manholes on underground roads. (12)

8 What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act relating to safety lamps? (10)

9. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act relating to the employment of boys, women and girls? (9)

10. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act relating to the inspections of a mine? Describe fully how these inspections are carried out in practice at any mine with which you may be acquainted. (9)

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 2. Time—Two and a half hours.

Gases, Shot-Firing and Safety Lamps

1. Show by means of sketches and describe the details of construction of a Wolf lamp; a means of locking and a means of relighting without opening it; and the course followed by the air entering, circulating in and leaving it. State why the flame of fire-damp burning within an unbonneted safety lamp standing in an explosive atmosphere does not pass through the wire gauze cylinder when the air is stagnant and why it does so when the air is moving with a certain velocity. (12)

2. What are the principal sources of coal-dust underground, and what means would you adopt, (1) to reduce its production generally? (2) To render a coal-dust explosion either improbable or limited in extent? (9)

3. Explain the law of diffusion of gases and its effect on their behavior in mines. What rule and example showing how to find the comparative velocity of diffusion of the different gases. (8)

4. What gases are given off by the use of gasoline locomotives underground. What dangers may arise in this connection and what precautions would you take? (6)

5. State what gases found in coal mines are combustible and how you would distinguish them. (10)

6. What alteration would you expect to find in the composition of the air in the workings of a mine as the result (1) of an explosion and (2) of an underground fire? What is the nature of the gases produced in each case, and what tests would you make before permitting men to enter the workings? (11)

7. Name the different explosives used in the different mines in the Province and describe their properties and peculiar characteristics. Show their adaptation for certain results in blasting operations and explain the dangers attending the use of each. (10)

8. What are the proportions in relation to fresh air of fire-damp, carbon-monoxide and carbon-dioxide, respectively, which render them fatal to life; and what at those proportions is the effect on the flame of a safety lamp in each case. Give the chemical composition, density and properties of each of the three gases. (12)

9. Describe the following instruments, barometer, thermometer, anemometer and water guage. How are the readings of the first two instruments and the underground conditions affected by atmospheric variations? (13)

10. Describe fully two methods of firing shots and say under what circumstances you would adopt each. (9)

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 3. Time—Three and a half hours.

Ventilation

1. A fan running at a speed of forty revolutions per minute produces 65,000 cubic feet of air per minute. What volume of air will it produce when the speed is increased to fifty-five revolutions per minute? (9)

2. In what emergency might it be advisable to reserve the ventilation in a mine;

(a) By an arrangement at the surface?

(b) By an arrangement underground?

Sketch and describe the arrangements in both cases and state what regulations you would make for its purpose. (8)

3. State the practical experience you have had in the ventilation of mines. (7)

4. A current of 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute is split so that it travels in three airways subject to a common pressure. The size and length of the airways are as follows: Split A, 6x9 feet, 2,100 feet long; Split B, 6x10 feet, 2,400 feet long. Split C, 4x10 feet, 9,000 feet long. How will this quantity of air divide between these three splits if no regulators are employed? (13)

5. Explain three ways in which an explosion can occur in a coal mine where the safety lamp gives no indiction of gas? (8)

6. The barometer is 30 inches and the temperature 60 degrees. What effect would it have on a volume of air if the barometer falls to 29.5 inches, and what must be the temperature so that the volume of air would remain the same? (6)

7. Describe with sketches the arrangements you would adopt to ventilate a rectangular shaft 20 feet long by 9 feet wide while it was being sunk to a depth of 600 feet. State the quantity of air you would have passing in the shaft-bottom. (10)

8. What are the causes of spontaneous combustion in coal mines. State what steps you would take to guard against it in a mine where the coal is liable to take fire spontaneously and what steps you would take to prevent a fire from spreading. (8)

9. Make a neat sketch of room and pillar workings for a mine with 160 men employed. Show number of men in each district, course of air showing air-splits, crossings, stoppings, doors and regulators. Give size of intake and return air-ways also quantity of air passing in each split. (11)

10. If a pressure of 33.6 pounds per square foot is required to pass 32,000 cubic feet of air through an airway 66ft. by 5ft. what pressure will pass the same quantity of air through an airway 9ft. by 5ft., both airways having the some length? (7)

11. In opening out a mine generating fire-damp the upcast shaft is situated 250 feet from the downcast. Describe fully with sketches the fan you would install to yield 150,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Give also the capacity of the fan and a description of the fan drive. (14)

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 4. Time—Three and a half hours.

Practical Work

1. Describe the different irregularities which occur in the continuity of coal seams and say how these have been caused. (7)

1. Draw a section of any six miles of country with which you are acquainted, showing the coal seams, faults, etc., and mention any features of geological interest. (9)

3. Describe with sketches how you would open a seam 10ft. in thickness pitching at an angle of 45 degrees with a lift of 800 feet so as to get a sufficient supply of air to the face of the entries and rooms, the seam being very gaseous. State where and how you would place the fan, the property being opened by a drift and all workings being above water level. (4)

4. A 4 feet seam of coal which is lying level is overlain by and separated by 6 feet of shale from a 5 feet seam of coal. The roof of the top seam of coal consists of strong shale. Show by sketches, any simultaneous or other method of working the two seams and give your reasons therefor. (11)

5. Describe with sketches the Fleuss Mine Rescue Apparatus. How many rescue men would you require and how would you organize them for repairing a stopping 600 feet distant from fresh air, only two men being able to actually work at the stopping at one time and no material having to be carried to them? The completion of the work to occupy six hours. (12)

6. Describe with sketches the general surface arrangements you would require for the sinking of a shaft 18 feet by 9 feet, finished, through several fiery seams of coal to a depth of 600 feet, the strata being very slightly watered. Give the principal dimensions. Give a list of signals you would adopt, and say what special precautions you would take when shot-firing. (11)

7. In a mine 500 feet deep, which is required to produce 1,000 tons in eight hours, describe the system of haulage and motive power you would adopt:

(1) In a main haulage road 1,200 yards long dipping 1 in 6?

(2) In the main levels on each side of the shaft?

(3) In the raises and levels branching off them?

These roads being dry and dusty state what steps would you take:

(a) To minimize the deposition of coaldust, and

(b) To reduce the danger from the unavoidable deposit thereof? (12)

8. Give a general description of the system of working a coal seam in which you have had experience, including a section of the seam. Make neat sketches of: (a) a district suitable for an output of 100 tons per day, and showing the method of ventilation and haulage; (b) a working place showing the method of timbering and getting coal away from the face. (9)

9. Show by sketches two methods of timbering t the working face and two methods on the main haulage road and describe the conditions favorable to the adoption of each of these methods. (8)

10. What, in your experience is the proportion of loss of air at the working faces, through leakages? From what causes does this leakage arise and what are the best means of preventing it? (9)

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 5. Time—Four hours.

Machinery

1. Give a detailed description with sketches of any two of the following:

(a) A controller to a winding engine.

(b) The link motion for a winding engine.

(c) An injector for boiler feeding.

(d) An economiser. (9)

2. What thickness of steel plate is required in the shell of a cylindrical boiler 60 inches in diameter, for a safe working pressure of 100 pounds per square inch, the tensile strain on the boiler plate not to exceed 8,000 pounds per square inch, and no allowance to be made for joints? (7)

3. High pressure electricity is generated at a power station and conducted along bare wires on the surface to a sub-station near the top of a winding shaft, where it is transformed to medium pressure. It is then conducted down shaft cables to a haulage motor underground. Describe the arrangements you would make for safeguarding the line and work from the generator to the motor. (7)

4. What is meant by negative load upon a winding engine? Describe the different methods of counteracting it. (6)

5. What pressure per square inch is exerted on the plunger of a pump that is raising water to a vertical height of 175 feet. What steam pressure would be necessary to do this work if the diameter of the steam cylinder was 6 inches and that of the plunger 4 inches, making no allowance for friction? (8)

6. Describe with sketch a modern system of screening a large output of coal with a minimum of breakage. (12)

7. What is the horse-power of an engine having a cylinder 9 inches in diameter, and a 20 inch stroke when making 60 revolutions per minute, with a mean effective pressure of 42 pounds per square inch. (8)

8. Describe any type of coal-cutting machine. State the depth of cut and the rate of cutting (either in feet or square feet per hour or per shift) and the horse-power required. (10)

9. What pressure per square inch will an air-compressing engine produce, having two steam cylinders each 30 inches in diameter, the stroke being 7 feet and the steam pressure 45 pounds per square inch; the two air cylinders 36 inches and 20 inches in diameter, respectively? (11)

10. How many horse-power will be required to pull 20 loaded cars up an incline 400 feet long in 1 minute, the grade being 7 per cent? The weight of coal in each car is 3,000 pounds, and an empty car weighs 900 pounds. Allow 13 per cent for the resistance of rope and pulleys. (12)

11. Describe the dangers that attend the use of electricity in and about mines and state the suggestions you would make to safeguard the workmen. (10)

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 6. Time—Three and half hours.

Levelling

1. What is the angle of inclination and the percentage of grade of a slope that dips 8 inches per yard? If the slope is 1,000 feet long measured on the incline, what is its length measured on a plan drawn to a scale of 100 feet per inch? (12)

2. A cross heading turned off the main entry is driven due north for a distance of 150 feet and dips 4 feet in this distance. The coal seam rises due west 1 foot in 6 feet. How far east or west from the face of the heading, cross the main entry? (12)

3. The following readings were taken on a levelling staff: 6.70 feet in center of road at beginning of level and all the other readings at equidistant points 100 feet apart as follows: 3.40, 4.20, 2.80, 5.70, 1.80, 2.90, 8.30, 7.40, 6.50, 2.80 8.40 3.50 2.40, 4.70, 1.80, 5.40, 2.20, 6.80, 4.30, and 3.82. The instrument was moved after the staff had been read at 600 feet and 1400 feet. Make out your level book on the "rise and fall" method, reduce your levels, check your work and plot the section. Horizontal scale 100 feet to 1 inch; vertical scale 10 feet to 1 inch. (25)

4. Is the angle of inclination between two points is 30 degrees and the horizontal distance between these points is 200 feet, what is the corresponding distance measured on the pitch and what is the vertical height between the points? (10)

5. Describe fully how you would level an underground road which is (a) practically level, (b) pitching at a moderate inclination and (c) pitching at a steep inclination, and state any precautions required to insure accuracy. (15)

6. Describe an engineer's level, and state what steps you would take to see that it was in proper adjustment. (14)

7. Find the inclination of a seam of coal outcropping on a level surfact. A vertical bore hole is sunk at a point 500 feet from the line of outcrop and penetrates the seam of a depth of 350 feet below the surface. (12)

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Paper No. 7. Time—Four hours.

Surveying and Mapping

1. An old plan of a mine is put into your hands and you are required to survey and lay down on the same plan new workings in the same seam in another part of the field. How would you succeed so as to make sure that your survey would be correctly laid down in relation to the surface lines and old workings, assuming these to be correctly shown on the old plan? (12)

2. Explain fully how you would make a fast needle survey. Illustrate your answer with a sketch plan of an underground traverse. (10)

3. How would you conduct the survey of a district of eight places in a pitching seam, making the best use of both fast and loose needle? Show how you would sketch the details and enter the readings in your book and state the method you would adopt to maintain the roads in the desired alignment. Plot the survey you have made without using a protactor. (20)

4. What errors in direction are likely to arise from surveys made with the magnetic needle and how can such errors be controlled and corrected? (10)

5. A certain seam strikes a vertical fault and the upthrow is found to be 60 feet, the seam beyond the fault dips at the rate of 4 inches per yard. What is the length of a drift arising 11½ inches per yard that will cut the seam beyond the fault? (11)

6. An entry is driven north 40 degrees east and the rooms are turned north 10 degrees west. If the pillars are 30 feet wide and the rooms 24 feet wide, what is the distance between room centers measured on the entry? (10)

7. Mention briefly the method you would adopt to secure accuracy when plotting workings on the plan of a mine on which are shown workings closed years previously. (9)

8. What precaution would you take to prevent the paper on which a large plan is made from shrinking and how would you periodically test the same? (10)

9. Should a true north line in addition to a magnetic north line be placed upon a working plan? Give reason for your answer. (8)

STEEL IN MINE CONSTRUCTION

A Paper Read at the Mining Conference, Urbana, Ill., May 10, 1913

(By Carl Scholz)
President of the Coal Valley Coal Company, Chicago, Ill.

The tendency for greater safety and the development of larger and long-lived mines has brought about a change in the character of material used for construction purposes, both above and below ground. Up to a comparatively short time ago wood was used entirely for the construction of coal tipples, head-frames and buildings on the surface. The only metal used was for the screens, which were of simple design and usually only provided for one separation. At this time wooden tipples are no longer built, except for very small country mines, and steel and concrete are used almost exclusively for the surface plants.

Steel tipple construction has undergone a very satisfactory change during the last ten years. Prior to that time the steel tipples were clumsy imitations of the wooden structures, and were built without reference to the strength and proper position for best results. Th earlier tipples were too heavy. Usually, 12-inch double-channel columns, elaborately laced, were used to take the place of 12-inch square timbers. This made a structure strong enough for a hea vy locomotive, and the corresponding cost prevented extensive adoption of steel tipples.

With modern engineering, however, a properly designed steel tipple is no more expensive than a wooden tipple of equal strength, and has so many advantages that there can be no question of the advisability of the use of steel. The elimination of fire risk alone is of much importance, on account of the saving in insurance premiums and possible property loss, and the interruption of operation which generally occurs during the winter months when fires are used in or about tipples, with entailing danger to the mine. Steel tipples furnish the advantage of placing the support some distance away from the shaft. The "A"-frame type has become very popular, and is extensively used. With a tipple of this design the wear of the shaft-lining does not affect the structure, because the supports are some distance from the side of the shaft, and caving would not affect the supporting foundations.

Where fire-proof shafts are used the three-leg tipple, which has been exploited by a Chicago engineering firm, can be used advantageously and at a minimum cost. The subject of tipple designs is discussed by another speaker, and no further reference is here made thereto.

Within the last two years the writer developed two new mines, both of which will have a life of approximately ten years. One was a shaft mine, and was equipped with a steel tower, and so bolted that, upon extraction of the coal, it can be taken down and removed to another location. In its present installation only three tracks were needed for the preparation of the coal, but the tower was built for a four-track tipple, which may be wanted at the second location. The second mine was a slope, and, since it is expected to be the last slope mine which our company will develop, and there would be no further use for the bents, wooden construction was adopted. Thirteen months after this mine began operation the tipple was destroyed by fire, and the resultant loses would have been wasted entirely upon the extraction of the coal at this locality.

The other buildings on the surface, and particularly the boiler and engine houses, must be fire-proof, and much steel and iron is used for this purpose, particularly inside, roofing and roof trusses. The contents of these buildings is nearly all steel and iron.

In the underground workings steel is used extensively, and in the point of order the shaft construction will be considered next. Fire-proofing of shafts is regarded as important for safety, and many State laws require such construction. In large and important mines a permanent shaft-lining is desirable, on account of the elimination of interference in operation due to repairs. Steel frames similar in design to wooden sets for two-and three-compartment shafts have been installed with steel sheeting as lagging. This construction is expensive and has not met with much favor.

A modified design of a steel shaft lining has been designed by the author and installed at Shaft No. 1 of the Consolidated Indiana Coal Company, at Dallas, Iowa. The arrangement of steel in this design provides for the principal members to be placed vertically instead of horizontally, as is the case with the use of timber. Eight "I"-beams are used,—four near the outside corners of the cages, two in the center of the cages, to which the buntions are fastened, and two on the sides to which the outside guides are fastened. This makes a shaft of elliptical shape.

The height of the "I"-beams ultimately forms the thickness of the concrete lining. In sinking the "I"-beams are fastened together on the outside with curved angle irons bolted to the flange of the "I"-beams, spaced about 5 feet apart; thin lumber lagging is used to prevent the caving of material. When the bottom of the shaft is reached the concrete is put in from the bottom to the top by clamping short-form panels to the inside flange of the upright "I"-beams. These inside forms are made from 3 to 5 feet in height, and, ordinarily, two sets are sufficient to enable constant concreting and are used alternately.

In the Dallas shaft this wall is made 7 inches in thickness and the outside lagging was left in place, with openings at intervals to permit the concrete to tie firmly into the rock surrounding the steel frame.

The advantage of this steel-and-concrete combination is that the fabricated steel can be put in with very little expense and without requiring skilled labor. Sections are bolted together with fish-plates, and each section is made self supporting by having a brace riveted to the outside of the "I"-beam, which rests in the rock or is supported by a shore or prop safely embedded in the shaft-wall. By this means not much attention need be given to the plumbing of the shaft as it goes down; because the steel frame can be shifted into the proper position as the concrete is put in.

The old method of putting in concrete shafts by the use of wooden forms is complicated, requires much skilled labor and involves delay; because the forms must be very carefully set before the concrete is poured, in order to have the required alignment for guides and buntons. In the Dallas shaft the vertical "I"-beams were made in 15 feet sections, and in soft material a blind ring, slightly larger than the completed shaft, was used to permit lagging down to the very bottom of the excavation. Whenever the proper depth was reached and a permanent steel frame was installed the temporary rings were removed and the lagging adjusted itself to the permanent belts.

The weight of material in this construction, including 45-pound steel rails for guides and ¼-inch reinforcement rods six inches apart, is about 165 pounds per foot of shaft, and is less costly than the amount of lumber required for the same strength. In other words, what has been proved in shaft lining.

The method of lining a concrete shaft from the top down can be well compared with building chimneys, which are usually started at the bottom instead of being built from the top down.

In mine workings proper much steel is used for various purposes. The oldest and most extensive applications are the rails on the haulage ways. Formerly woolen rails were used exclusively, and on the more important roads iron straps were placed on the top to prevent excessive wear. Later 8 and 12-pound iron rails were used; but with the increased weight of cars and motive power the important entries are now laid with 50 and 60-pound steel rails, bedded in rock ballast. Steel ties are becoming quite popular. While the expense seems prohibitive, considering that a steel tie for a 36-inch gauge costs about 35 cents against a wooden tie costing about 7 cents or 8 cents, the saving in wages and the reduced number of ties required makes the steel tie more economical than a wooden one under certain conditions. Where the mine bottom is hard steel ties can be spaced from 4 to 6 feet apart, enabling the base of the rail to rest on the floor and thus carry the load. The ties principally prevent the spreading of the track. The reduction in height required is of importance in low veins, and the ability to use steel ties over and over again, with very little cost for recovery, makes the steel ties more economical than wood.

Steel "I"-beams have been used many years around shaft bottoms and on partings where wide entries have to be maintained; but the use of specially made steel props and crossbars is of more recent adoption. Special "H" sections have been made, and found to be economical under certain conditions. The greater strength of steel results in the use of smaller sizes, which require less excavation for the same finished clearance, and the saving of wages in bolting these sets together, as compared with the costly preparation of timber, brings down the first high cost of the steel frames. The rapidly increasing cost of timber, and the damaging effect of mine air, which results in dry rot, warrants the installation of these frames in many locaties. Practically all of the under-ground equipment has been changed to steel, including mine cars, which formerly contained much wood. Locomotives have replaced animal power, and there isn't any part of mine operation into which steel does not enter to a greater or lesser extent, beginning with the tools with which the coal is brought down, the cars in which it is loaded, the track over which it is hauled, the steel rope by which it is hoisted, and the surface buildings which are used for preparing it. Twenty years hence we will see as many other uses for steel, which we now know nothing of, than we did in the twenty-year period just passed.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

CONCRETE IN MINE CONSTRUCTION

A Paper Read at the Mining Conference, Urbana, Ill., May 10

(By Allard)
Chief Engineer, Bunsen Coal Company

Within the last few years a great many important advances have been made at modern coal plants in the use of concrete for buildings, shaft-lining walls and constructions inside of mines.

The appearance of the up-to-date plant is wonderfully improved, with its concrete mine buildings, consisting of the power plant, hoist-house, repair shop, miner's bath-house, fan-house, supply-house, powder-house and outside stable. These fire-proof structures, with rein-forced walls, concrete floors and cement roof-covering, are permanent, and involve little or no expense for up-keep during the life of the plant. The boiler house, with its reinforced concrete chimney towering to great height, is substantial and attractive in appearance as compared with an installation of steel stcks, which are subject to deterioration from rust and require frequent painting and attention. No expense for maintenance after first cost is necessary on a concrete stack. The coal storage bins and water supply tanks, erected of reinforced concrete instead of wood or steel, mark the advance made in the use of concrete for those structures. This material now replaces the wooden walls and platforms of the steel tipple, and the members themselves are protected from rust and mine gases with a covering of the same material. Swimming tanks, built of concrete, prove a source of amusement and recreation for the employes at a coal mining plant. The house site of the miners home is made bright and clean-looking with concrete sidewalks, street curbing and gutters. House foundations and out-building vaults of this material are water-proof and sanitary.

Those who have had to deal with the growing scarcity and steadily increasing cost of large size timbers for inside mine construction will welcome concrete as a substitute for this material, not only at new plants, but for the renewal of wooden structures at mines in operation. By its selection the mine owner will be amply compensated for the increased first cost of the installation as compared with wood when stability, permanency and fire-proof qualities of the concrete are taken into consideration.

As a fire-proof and permanent material for the lining of shaft walls concrete is without rival, and its adaptability for this class of work is well recognized, judging by the large number of concrete shafts now being constructed. In fact, we have hoisting and ventilating shafts completed from top to bottom without a piece of timber. The lining walls, cross-buntons, and division-wall of the air compartment are of concrete, with guides and stairways of steel. The method of sinking mine shafts by means of the concrete caission, with a steel cutting edge or shoe, through soft and water-bearing strata has come into prominent use; for, by its weight, penetration to great depth is possible, rapid sinking progress is made, the flow of water met with is reduced, and a great saving in cost of labor and material is obtained by the omission of timber curbing.

From comparative cost data I find the price per vertical foot of a completed concrete-lined shaft to be about one-third more than that of the wooden structure. This amount is in the first cost only; for after a few years' time renewal of timbers would be necessary in the latter.

There are numerous designs for concrete shafts, including rectangular, circular elliptical and the straight sides with circular ends and walls. The latter is a very economical section, utilizing the end spaces for pipeways or stairways, and reducing to a minimum excavation and concrete yardage. The circular-end walls have great strength to resist the strata and water pressure, forming a continuous concrete arch from top to bottom. The side wall pressures are taken care of by the thickness of concrete lining, depending upon the nature and depth of strata penetrated. Generally, a self-sustaining strata, such as rock, slate or good shale, requires a wall of from six to nine inches in thickness, which is sufficient for the anchorage of the buntons, while a heavy fire-clay or wet sand seam would require a much thicker wall.

In the western iron and coal districts a number of reinforced concrete shafts have been sunk through quick-sand in water-bearing ground by means of the pneumatic caisson, or compressed air system. This process has proved effective in wet strata for obtaining dry shaft-walls; also for making a water-tight joint when the concrete caisson reaches the bed rock. Air pressure is provided in the water encountered and the pressure maintained until the concrete has set.

The construction of shaft bottom landings of plain and reinforced concrete includes the single or double track entry, providing storage room for loaded cars, space for empty car-lift back of the shaft, and room for empty car storage track, together with the necessary chutes. For this work I have used three different designs in concrete construction for supporting side walls and mine roof which have to bear excessive loads and sustain the crushing effect in-

(Continued on Page 7)

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 an dpay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

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

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

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

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

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29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	Wm. Davis, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
940	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1567	Canmore	N. D. Tancnuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	W. R. Hughes, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alt.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jo dan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	A Patterson, Taber, Alta

For our Foreign Brothers

LA LOTTA NEL WEST VIRGINIA

Nel West Virginia, la terra sacra al dispotiamo dei baroni del carbone, contro i minatori schiavi si ribellarono un anno fa, si è conclusa la pace con parziale vittoria degli scioperanti. Ma a qual prezzo venne conseguita questra larva di vittoria!

Conoscete voi, lettori operai, la dolorosa storia di peonaggio dei minatori del West Virginia? Sapete voi dello sfruttamento esoso, degli abusi inqualificabili osati dai padroni di miniere in danno di queri servi rimasti per lunghi anni docilmente rassegnati e divisi? Conoscete il motivo fondamentale per cui il capitalista si oppone all organizzazione degli operai? Le stesse cause che indussero i minatori del West Virginia ad innalzare il vessillo della ribellione, indurrano, anche se leggermente attenuate, i lavoratori del mondo intiero a ribellars allo sfruttamento di ogni padrone. I l dominio dell'uomo dovra cessare.

Le condizioni sotto cui i lavoratori del West Virginia erano costretti a lavorare senza tregua e senza rimunerazione erano cosi orribili da persuadere quei minatori che era meglio morire di fame di freddo nonn lavorando piuttosto che continuare ad agonizzare sotto il giogo orrendo.

Quei minatori non solo erano determinati a moire di fame e di freddo in un collo lero famiglie piuttosto che ripiegare il capo sotto il tallone inquistoriale, ma hanno anche dimostrato coi fatti di essere pronti a difendere col piombo i loro diritti.

Le privazionied i patimenti sofferti da quei minatori per lunga seri di anni possono solo paragonarsi, per l'intennsita, all'erosmo dimostrato nell'anno di aspra battaglia or ora chiuso.

La prepotenza omicida sostanziatasi in assassini di nomini, donne e bambini per mano di sicari assoldati dalle corporazionni, in leggi marziali, stati d'assedio, condanne, incarceramenti, non valse a piegare quei forti minatori. Certe cause producono certi effetti. E bene sapevano i lavoratori del West Virginia che una sconfitta avrebbe significato per loro eterna schiavitu. Ed erano percio piutiosto disposti a moirie che a sottomettersi.

uale lezione possiano noi trarre da questa lotta? E se la trarremo sapremo noi approfittarne? La nostra condotta nel vicino futturo sara la risposta.

Giova pertanto notare che la lotta combattuta nel West Virginia non è che un piccolo episodio dela lotta universale che si sta combattendo ovunque un muscolo si contrae a produrre per altri. Noi operai dobbiamo prepararei fin da ora per essere pronti al nostro posto, nell'ora dell'azione.

I capitalisti, forti delle ricchezze da noi prodotti, somo perfettamente organizzati e la loro organizzazione non conosco stupidi confini di patri e di nazionalita La cooperazione e la solidaristi dei padroni somo internazianoli. I lorro mezzi di offesa e di difesa non soffrono limitazioni. I capitalisti dispongono di fucili, cannoni, mitragliatrici, arsenalie soldati.

Noi dovremmo copiare esattamente quello che fanno i capitalisti. Dovremmo unirci senza distinzioni di nazionalita e di razzo ed adoperare tutti i mezzi di offesse di difesa che possono venire a nostra disposizione. I capitalisti uniti non possono reggere all'urto dei proletari uniti.

Gli scioperi che si succedono con insolita frequenza non sono che guerriglie di poche avanguardie precorritrici della grande lotta finale. Le sconfitte subite sono episodi precari della lotta. Il malcontento delle masse non si spregne con una scofitta, cost come l'incendio non si spegne col petrolio.

Operai, all'opera! Organizziamoci prepariomoci!

Ely, Nev., 4 Giugno 1913

TOM CORRA

Strength of Labor Unionists in Nineteen Countries

According to the report of the international secretary of trade unions central office the number of members in the nineteen different countries which are connected with the said central office was, for the year 1911:

Germany	3,061,002
England	3,010,346
United States	2,282,361
France	1,029,238
Italy	709,943
Austria	496,263
Holland	163,679
Belgium	92,735
Denmark	128,224
Sweden	116,500
Switzerland	78,119
Hungary	95,180
Norway	53,830
Spain	80,000
Finland	19,640
Roumania	6,000
Servia	8,337
Kroatia-Slavonia	8,504
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,587

This compared with the previous year, means an aggregate increase of about 1,500,000 members, the greatest increase coming from England and the United States, with 570,000 members in each country. In Germany there were 200,000 more members than in the previous year. In Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, and Roumania there was a decrease in number of members. Of the aggregate of the different nations' members 6,900,995 were attached to the national centres.

INTERESTING ACCIDENT CAUSES

Some interesting accident statistics have been compiled by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., with results which may surprise many people. The classification is of 100,000 accidents for which several causalty insurance companies have paid out $7,455,568. Heading the list, as might be expected, are the travel accidents, with a total of 29,726, of which 24,936 were railroad; 4,356 street car, and 434 steamboat and steamship accidents; but the type of accident to come second—that of falls—is distinctly surprising, the total being 18,367, or more than 18 per cent. Of these, 8,222 were falls on the pavement and 1,946 falls from chairs and ladders. Accidents having to do with carriages, wagons and horses came third, with a total of 8,135, while the number of automobile accidents among this particular 100,000 was 1,6620, or about 1½ per cent.

It is likewise interesting to note that 209 of the accidents were caused by tripping over doormats and rugs, that there were 4,217 cases of fingers crushed in various ways, 2,969 burns and scalds, 2,877 athletic accidents, 681 bathing or drowning accidents, but only 579 gunshot wounds.—Popular Mechanics.

In the Los Angles city election last week Fred C. Wheeler, the well-known union carpenter, was elected to the City Council by the Socialists. The contest for Mayor was between Judge H. H. Rose, a liberal in politics, and John W. Otis and Big Biz. The Socialists lined up solidly for Rose, who was elected by a majority of 8,000.

Mackenzie and Mann Rulers of Province Says B.C. Member

Parker Williams Declares Heads of Canadian Northern Have Provincial Government Tied Body and Soul

That the coal situation in British Columbia was going to get very much worse before it got better was the prediction made recently by Parker Williams, M. P. P., in a speech delivered in the Dominion theatre, in which he racked the McBride government fore and aft, for its policy of handing over the resources of the province to monopolists.

At the outset, by request, he explained the situation in the coal mines of Vancouver island, pointing out that, nine months ago, 1,500 miners at Ladysmith and Cumberland got into a tangle with the company over working conditions, and when the company refused to talk business, the 1,500 men took the only remedy in their hands—they stopped work.

"The miners went to the provincial government and asked for an enquiry into working conditions, but they found that government so tied, bodies, bones and soul, to Mackenzie and Mann, that they could do nothing for the workers. Then they appealed to the labor department at Ottawa, but that government was so busy trying to send millions of the people's money to be spent on ships of war outside of Canada that they, too, refused to do anything, or at least did nothing to offend Mackenzie and Mann. The provincial government was so busy talking about a white British Columbia and ignoring the employment of yellow labor in the mines that the miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith appealed to their brothers in Nanaimo, Wellington and Jingiepot to help them, and help them they did."

Worse Conditions

"I am under the impression that before the strike situation gets better it is likely to get a good deal worse, and that two or three things may happen, which will cripple the whole industry of British Columbia unless the companies back down. You people of Vancouver may suffer, but if you do, it will be the price of your indifference last winter to the requests made to you by the men on the island who asked for your help in securing safe conditions of working, and you will have to pay the penalty."

Mr. Williams declared that Sir Richard McBride, who drew $6,000 a year as minister of mines, owned it to the people to see to it that working conditions were made fair, but more than that the government, as the trustee of the people, should see to it that the men who had been given the coal areas worked them and did not hold them to the loss of the public revenue.

"This Tory aggregation at Victoria—the very worst British Columbia has ever had and who can not be chased out too soon, are too close to Mackenzie and Mann for the good of the people."

Next talking up the premier's boast that his government stood for "A White British Columbia," Mr. Williams declared that whilst Sir Richard was thus tooting his horn, he was doing all in his power to aid the immigration of Chinese into the province. "There are today," he said, "twice as many Chinese employed in the mines as there were a year ago, and this by the aid of the special police of your local member, W. J. Browser." (Hoots and cries of shame.) This government boasts of the legislation on the statute book which prevents the employment of Chinese on railway work, but they do not tell you that that legislation was passed long before they came into power.

Law Against It

"Sir Richard McBride is a glutton for advertising. Every now and then he gets some one to go over to Victoria and ask for leave to import Chinese for railway work, and he puffs out his chest, which he is fond of doing, and declares that the law prevents his acceding to the request, but never stating that the law was passed in 1901-2, and the News-Advertiser and the Colonist have another chance to print his picture.

"Is it not peculiar that this McBride-Bowser government which is always talking about a 'white British Columbia' has never put one single enactment on the statute books for that purpose? Large areas of the public lands have been potlatched out to the friends of the Conservative party, but in not a single agreement has there been any restriction against the use of Chinese labor. By far the greatest portion of the timber of the country has been given away, but in no agreement is there any proviso prohibiting the use of Asiatics.

"In the millions of acres of coal lands which have been given to Mackenzie and Mann and other friends, there has not been a single line about 'a white British Columbia.' While the Liberals were in power at Ottawa the provincial government passed two Natal acts, which were disallowed, but the Conservatives have now been in power at Ottawa for two years, and there had been no attempt to re-enact the legislation which the wicked Liberals vetoed; but instead the number of Chinese has doubled in the province in the past three years."

Turning to the financial depression, as illustrated by the laying off of men by municipalities to the south of Vancouver, Mr. Williams asked why the municipalities should not be treated as well as Mackenzie and Mann. "When those gentlemen are in tight street they come to the government and get all that they want, either from their friends at Victoria or at Ottawa, and they use the money, not for railway construction, but for gobbling up one industry after the other.

Money is Diverted

"The government tells us that it has a large surplus in the treasury. Why does it not use it in loans to the municipalities instead of giving it to Mackenzie and Mann, or in building automobile roads? Would it not be better to spend the money in roads in Burnaby and South Vancouver than in building roads for motorcars in Jasper or Strathcona parks? This government has skinned the municipalities of their revenues, it has forced on them the expense of the schools, and now it diverts their money for useless purposes in out-of-the-way districts, whilst the workers of the province are thrown out of work. The money is being gobbled up by Bowser for his party machine whilst the people starve.

"What can you expect from the near forty spineless shrimps of 510-and-15-cent politicians who sit in the house at Victoria and do the bidding of McBride and Bowser? They care not what happens to the people so long as the party machine works well. It's time for a change. Clean them out." (Cheers.)—Vancouver Sun.

Concrete in Mine Construction

(Continued from Page 6)

duced by the displacement of the roof strata. They are:

First:—The rectangular section, supporting "I"-beams on concrete side-walls and covering with reinforced concrete slabs, having a thickness of three or four inches. The depth of beam is usually six or eight inches for single track span, and from twelve to eighteen inches for that of double track, the size and weight of beams selected depending upon the nature and condition of the roof. I have placed the beams on 4-foot centers, covered with slabs two feet in width.

Second:—The poured concrete arch, with concrete side walls.

Third:—The concrete block-arch, which is composed of plain concrete blocks previously moulded in steel forms, with joints cut on true radial lines. The blocks are laid up in the arch-crown from each side-wall with cemented joints, and are supported on a light-frame template until the keypiece is placed and one section of the ring is completed. Provisions is made in moulding to provide blocks of different lengths for breaking of joints on the alternate courses. Blocks six inches thick for single, and eight inches for double, track spans, and about 18 inches long, make a convenient size for the men to handle. This method of arch construction saves considerable cost over that of the solid-poured section; for it eliminates the cost of expensive forms and time necessary for the transporting and placing of the wet mixture. The rectangular section is convenient at back of shaft, where it is necessary to provide clearance room for empty car-lift and where going up into the roof with an arch of large span would prove expensive. The poured-arch section is generally adopted for a distance of from 10 to 15 feet on each side of the shaft, the work connecting into and supporting the shaft walls. The continuation of arch, with concrete block construction for the main landing and empty run-arounds, make an ideal and fire-proof shaft bottom. For permanent work inside we have the mine stables, including the stalls and feed boxes, pumps and motor rooms, overcasts and stoppings, constructed of concrete; this material being especially suitable where an air-tight seal and safe job is necessary, the cement grout completely filling all crevice.

Bore-holes are made secure and permanent with cement lining, the pipe casing being subject to rust from mine gases or the discharge of sulphur water.

Wherever possible all wooden structures in the mine should be replaced with concrete, the most substantial and one of the best known fire-proof materials. By its use the great danger of disastrous mines fires, caused by the ignitition of dry timbers, are lessened, and the high standard of the mine is increased by the number of its concrete structures.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

Suicide or Fight

"An epidemic of suicide," says the daily press, commenting upon the alarming number of persons who have chosen the short route out of an industrial hell during the past few weeks throughout Western Canada.

But after all, it is not more strange or certain than an epidemic of fever where no sewerage system obtains or the first principles of sanitation are not adhered to, as in railway construction camps.

As a matter of fact there are thousands of unfortunate men and women seeking job, penniless and in many cases in a strange land and being without money, are, needless to say, without friends.

After being turned out by the landlord or boarding house mistress, and having made a day-after-day diligennt search for a chance to sell themselves to a boss on the installment plan, the outlook becomes gloomy.

An attack of the "blues," sometimes referred to by juries as "temporary insanity," follows, and the victims mentally ask themselves: "What's the use?"

To the men it oftimes resolves itself into a choice of sudden death or a slow process of starvation with all that that implies.

To the woman it may mean a choice between becoming a plaything for young rich-bloods in a house provided by society for the selling of their bodies, or death.

Who can know the mental agony suffered by the suicide previous to the time when they resolve to end it all?

How many of us would be too cowardly to face such a situation?

In a world dominated by human hyenas and grasping corporations, seeking only to enslave men, women and children, is it any wonder there are suicides?

On the contrary, is it not a seventh wonder there are not more of them?

If it were not for the bulldog tenacity of the race prepetuation instinct within our kind, especially among the working class, fewer persons would stay with the bitter struggle for existence.

Captalism breeds all sorts of methods of securing a living, as every police court and social institution on earth amply testifies. Almost every married wage-worker in every industrial center nowadays is compelled to resort to all manner of means to make ends meet, from taking in the proverbial "roomer" to washing dirty linen.

And what the single men and women do to earn a living is well known to every tenant of a modern boarding house or apartment.

The fount from which it all springs is the labor market, and so long as men and women consent to make a commodity out of their very life force—ability to work, labor-power—the sad story will be a continued one.

The organized labor movement is the one buttress against the grinding forces of capitalism, and upon its growth and education depends a good deal of what the future has in store for mankind.

None can save the working class except the working class.

If ever there was a time for unionists to take a fresh grip and determinedly fulfil their age-long mission that time is now.

Be a live one.

Refuse to suicide!

Fight!—B. C. Federationist.

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta.

Best of Accommodation

We cater to the workingman's trade

G. A. CLAIR :-: Proprietor

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st May, 1913, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, June 2nd, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, 1913, both days inclusive.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King st., West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, April 16th, 1913.

BY-LAW TO INCREASE CAPITAL

It is the intention at the above Meeting to submit for the consideration and approval of the Shareholders a By-Law to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank to $5,000,000.

A. C. LIPHARDT

JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN

FERNIE :: :: :: B.C.

"I Grow Hair, I Do"

Fac-Similes of Prof. Geo. A. Garlow

Bald at 26 Restored at 30. Still have it at 55

Young Man, Young Woman, Which do you prefer.

A NICE FULL HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from irritation, or a bald head and a diseased and irritable scalp covered with scales, commonly called Dandruff.

SCALES ON THE SCALP or an itchy irritation is positive proof your hair and scalp is in a diseased condition, as scale commonly called Dandruff, originates from one of the following Parasitical Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sicca, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excema) and certain to result in absolute baldness unless cured before the germ has the Capillary Glands destroyed. Baldness and the loss of hair is absolutely unnecessary and very unbecoming.

ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR fade away like dew under my scientific treatment, and I positively have the only system of treatment so far known to science that is positively and permanently curing diseases of the hair and promoting new growth. The hair can be fully restored to its natural thickness and vitality on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove the roots are not dead.

I HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM of treatment for out of the city people who cannot come to me for personal treatment (WRITE TO-DAY) for question blank and full particulars. Enclose stamp and mention this paper. My prices and terms are reasonable. My cures are positive and permanent.

"Consult the Best and Profit by 25 Years Practical Experience."

Prof. Geo. A. Garlow

The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist

ROOM 1, WELDON BLOCK, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

A deposit of one dollar is sufficient to open a savings account with the Home Bank. There are many hundreds of prosperous savings accounts in the Home Bank that started from an original deposit of one dollar. Full compound interest allowed.

HEAD OFFICE AND 8 BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

J. T. MACDONALD, Manager

VICTORIA AVE., -:- -:- FERNIE, B. C.

Great Clothing Sale

Special Bargains This Month

Saturday Hat Specials

June 21st, 1913

Straw and linen hats in great variety of styles for men and boys will be shown in our window for Saturday selling.

All this season's blocks in the newest straws are here for your inspection.

Children's straws ranging in price from ..... 25c to $1.25

Children's Linens ranging in price from ..... 35c to .85

Men's straw sailors ranging in price from ..... $1.50 to 6.00

Men's linen hats ranging in price from ..... 50c to 1.50

Men's Panama hats, new in stock, in a good variety of styles and quantities, ranging in price from ..... 7.50 to 20.00

If you want a Panama, see us, we have the genuine article at the right price.

Children's Dresses

Children's Dresses—Priced attractively; an exceptional showing of children's Gingham, Chambray and Print Dresses in long and short sleeves, plain and fancy. The color range is complete and the sizes, two years to fourteen years. Prices, 85c to $3.50 each.

Clearance price on Ladies' Trimmed Hats—any Trimmed Hat in the house, $5.00; former values up to $10.00.

Ladies' Cotton Hose in black only, made with high spliced heels and toes and fast colors. Saturday special, two pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Long Silk Gloves in black and white made of extra quality silk and full 24 inch button length. They are finished with double tips, all sizes—per pair, $1.25.

Great June Clothing SALE

Will continue until

JULY 1st

DON'T MISS THESE BARGAINS

$15.00 the Suit

Shoe Department

A Shoe for the Summer

Have you ever wished for relief for tired and sore feet, during the hot weather? Ever wished for a shoe that you could put on and wear all day and forget that you were wearing shoes at all? If you want that kind of a shoe, we have them. The "INVICTUS" Shoe for men.

REFRIGERATORS at 20 per cent. Reduction for Saturday and Monday only.

$15.00 the Suit

Our Grocery Specials

Saturday, June 21st

Government Creamery Butter	2 pounds for	.75
Two in One Shoe Black	2 for	.25
Gilt Edge Liquid Shoe Dressing		.20
Quaker Oats, 5 pound package with China		.20
Krinkle Corn Flakes	4 for	.25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits		.10
Canada First Evaporated Milk	per doz.	2.45
Braid's Best Coffee	2 pounds	.85
Fry's Cocoa	½ pound tins	.25
Castoria	per bottle	.25
Talcum Powder	per tin	.20
Canned Peaches, 2 pound tins	2 for	.25
Evaporated Prunes, 80-90	3 pounds	.25
Upton's Jam, 5 pound pails		.50
Dalton's Lemonade	2 bottles	.25
Lard,	3 pound pails	.55
Sherriff's Marmalade	4 pound tins	.60
Quaker Pork and Beans, 3 pound tins	2 for	.25
Japan Rice	4 pounds for	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup	2 tins	.25
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 pound	1.00
Tomatoes, 2 pound tins	2 for	.25
Gold Standard English Malt Vinegar	quart	.25
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins	.25
Fresh Apples	5 pounds	.25
Soft Drinks	3 bottles for	.25

Place Your Order Now

Place your orders with us early for Preserving Strawberries. We will supply the celebrated Kootenay Lake berries, which will pack at least twenty per cent more than American fruit.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. A. Foster, of Lethbridge, and Mr. R. Levitt, of Bellevue, were in Fernie Thursday, acting as tellers in the District election.

All Odd Fellows and visiting brethren are asked to be present at the lodge room next Wednesday evening. Refreshments and entertainment will be provided after the regular business.

The usual success attended the musicale given by the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church on Thursday evening, and for the result Miss Alexander and Miss Pymm are to be commended. Mr. Simms also rendered valuable assistance.

The Ancient Order of Foresters will meet in Aello's Hall on Sunday, the 22nd, at 4 p. m.

Mr. A. P. Scale, the energetic organizer for the Owls Society, was in town today. Considerable success seems to have attended his efforts down the Pass and some 750 members have put through in Coleman, Blairmore and Bellevue. Mr. Scale will be in Hosmer this week end organizing.

Parents are warned that a number of children have lately been in the habit of jumping on and off Great Northern trains in motion and have committed petty thefts from cars in the G. N. yards. The railway and city authorities intend to take action against any future offenders of this kind.

The wrestling bout at the A. A. C. (Ingram's) was a short but, while it lasted, sharp affair. Hughes (of Flagstone) who claimed a string of honors, made a very poor show with Pat Connolly and the latter had no trouble in disposing of him in twelve minutes. Hughes was outclassed in every way and from start to finish never looked like winning. A four round preliminary was put on with Brown and McCormick, both of Fernie, as a curtain raiser.

PROVINCIAL POLICE COURT

A. L. Bentley received 15 days the charge being drunk and disorderly.

Alex Smith, for appropriating what wasn't his, will receive steady employment for 4 months in the salubrious neighborhood of Nelson.

CITY POLICE COURT

Jos. Bentley, for using language that is not recognized in polite society, paid $10 and costs.

Sandy Turnbull paid $10 and costs for disorderly conduct, while Jos. Stanhouse, for the charge of drunk and disorderly, escaped with a fine of $5 and costs.

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES

On Sunday evening at about six o'clock the fire bell tolled its warning and the brigade rushed to a fire at P. Bean's house, but damage to the extend of $150 was done before the brigade got flames under control.

On Thursday, a fire at Messrs. Hixon and Ferguson, caused, it is said by a gasoline torch igniting paper, which falling on some oakum started a blaze sufficient to call out brigade. The loss was covered by insurance.

Blaze No. 3 was in an unoccupied house in the Annex owned by Joe Grafton. It is thought the fire was caused by children playing with matches. The citizens put in some good work with emergency hose before brigade arrived.

On each occasion the brigade showed commendable smartness in turnning out and getting water on blaze.

A resident of the Annex sends us the following appreciation of a carpenter working near the scene of Wednesday's fire:

"I was very much expressed with the coolness, courage and indifference displayed by the carpenter working about 70 feet from the scene of today's fire as his hammer was kept busy, despite the noise of fire brigade as well as a crowd of excited people and was only seen to pop his head in view after the brigade had returned to its quarters.

He must be a conscientious workman. J. A. P."

PASSBURG LOCAL 2352 PASS RESOLUTION

To the Officers of the District Executive Board of District No. 18 M. M. W. of A.

Gentlemen: The following resolution was adopted unanimously at the regular meeting of Local Union 2352, Passburg, on the 15th instant.

Whereas our Vice-President and District Secretary Treasurer, J. O. Jones and A. J. Carter acted in conjunction with the District President in the last provincial election in Alberta and

Whereas, We, Local 2352, believe that it was a deliberate attempt to disrupt organized labor at a time when all the forces of labor should have been directed at the only goal of the working class (Emancipation) and not party panaceas.

Therefore, be it Resolved that we, Local Union 2352 recall J. O. Jones and A. J. Carter and appeal to other locals throughout the District to attend to their best interest and to recall these two officers immediately in accordance with our District Constitution.

And be it further Resolved that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the District Ledger for publication.

Yours Fraternally,
THOS. G. HARRIES
Secretary-Treasurer

Vancouver Offers Strike Mediators

VANCOUVER, June 16.—The Vancouver Board of Trade has officially offered its services as mediator between the striking miners on Vancouver Island and the mine owners, and P. Stockett, Nanaimo, and E. Coul- communications were forwarded to W. son, Cumberland, representing the mine managements, and Frank Farrington, representing the International Mine Workers' Union, to that effect. The board has also advised the premier, Sir Richard McBride, of its action.

The board proposes to offer the services of its arbitration committee here towards settling the dispute or towards the appointment of an arbitration board to adjudicate all matters involved in the dispute, with the idea of securing an early return to work of the men now out on strike.

The board operates under a federal charter, and is governed by a council of fifteen members elected annually, and of this council the twelve receiving the largest number of votes is termed the arbitration board of the council.

In the communications sent to the opposing interests, it was said that Vancouver, being one of the largest consumers of the Island coal, the business interests of this city were naturally very anxious for a statement. It was pointed out that neither the mine workers nor operators had suggested the action, but that the board of trade was stimulated by the desire for the welfare of this city.

DIAMOND COAL MINE SHUT DOWN

The Diamond Coal Co.'s mine at Diamond City has closed down and it is unlikely that operations will be resumed until fall, according to Lethbridge Morning News. It was also stated that the train run on the company's railroad from Kipp to Diamond City will be discontinued for the time being, although no word to this effect has yet reached the local C. P. R. offices.

The mine when working at full time employs about 200 men. For the past month or so, however, as is the custom with the mines of the district in the spring of the year, a much smaller number of men than that have been given employment.

The reason of the shut down has not been given out, although it is understood that financial difficulties have something to do with it. T. Underwood, of Calgary, the managing director of the company, could not be reached last night for a statement. Lieutenant Governor Bulyea of Edmonton, is president of the company, and among the directors are G. F. Stevens and Dr. Clarke of Winnipeg It is commonly understood that the Baptist church is a heavy stockholder, having been given a large share in the original mine by its founder, Rev. Mr. White, a former pastor of the Baptist church in Lethbridge.

PLAN TO FIX WAGES FOR FARM LABORERS

Unionist Member Brings Forward Measure Based on Coal Mines Act —Agricultural Boards Proposed

LONDON, June 16.—The text of the Agricultural Employment Boards Bill is published. The scheme was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. J. W. Hill, Unionist member for Durham.

The scheme is interesting as showing the direction in which a section of the Unionist party are willing to go in the hope of securing a solution of the problem or rural labor. The introduction of the bill was welcomed by Mr. Lloyd George in a recent speech in which he appealed for a "non-party" settlement of the agricultural question.

The scheme has been framed very much on the lines of the Coal mines (Minimum Wage) Act of last year. It is to apply only to certain "districts," each of which is to be a county. These are set out in the first schedule as follows: Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Northampton, Oxford, Somerset, Suffolk, Wilts. It will be seen that Kent, Surrey, Hants, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Notts, Cheshire, and the whole of the northern counties are excluded.

The first clause provides that "no person of full age who is employed as an agricultural laborer in any district to which this act applies, and is not excluded from the operation of this provision shall be employed at a lower rate of pay than the wage rate fixed in the manner provided by this act for the district in which such laborer is employed."

Then there is a provision that the Board of Trade may make an order applying the act to any specified district not now included, if satisfied that in that district there is "such a sufficient number of laborers in receipt of unduly low wages as in their opinion to make such extension desirable." Separate boards are to be established in each district, or, if necessary, in subdivided districts. These boards are to consist of representatives of employers and of agricultural laborers in equal proportions, to be nominated by the Board of Trade, with an independent chairman, to be agreed upon by such representatives, or, in default of agreement, to be appointed by the Board of Trade. There is also to be a secretary appointed by the Board of Trade.

An employer who contravenes any of the provisions of the act is to be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $25 for the first offence, $50 for the second offence and $100 for every subsequent offence.

Dr. Francis Lewis, Professor of Biology in the University of Alberta, has been awarded a grant by the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society, London, in aid of the scientific expenses of an investigation of the coal seams and liginite deposits of the province of Alberta, with special reference to the fossil flora. Visits will be paid to all the chief deposits of coal and lignite in the province, and Dr. Lewis would be extremely glad if managers of mines and others would send him any information of nodules from the coal seams or mine roofs with any specimens which may show signs of plant structures. This would greatly facilitate the choice of the most favorable localities for work. The specimens after investigation and determination will go to form a representative collection for the University Museum.

MUST NOT ENTICE RIVAL'S EMPLOYEES

Injunction Restrains Cigar Company In Windsor From So Doing

WINDSOR, June 18.—The John McNee & Sons Cigar Co., of Windsor, is restrained, by an order issued by Judge Murphy today, from interfering further with the business of the Hemmeter Cigar Factory, of Detroit, by taking away its employees.

The Detroit Company brought suit alleging that Frank Boult, former foreman for the Detroit firm, had been persuaded to help the Canadian manufacturers establish a new factory in Windsor.

It was alleged that he had taken with him valuable trade secrets and that he had excited away valued employees from the Detroit firm. This was denied by the Canadian firm, although it was admitted that many Detroit cigarmakers had left the Hemmeter Company to cross the river.

IF YOU DON'T

Receive The Ledger don't blame us. Watch the date of the expiration of your subscription which is printed on the same label containing your address.

Berlin numbers over 300,000 members of trade unions and is said to be the best organized large city in the world.

SOMETHING NEW

The Shirt Waist Dance at Victoria Hall, Dominion night, will be a novelty and a hummer. Good music. 433-3np

ISIS THEATRE

Large crowds and big shows seem to rule at this poular picture house. The usual first class program will be given for the week-end, while the feature for Monday and Tuesday is "Sheridans Ride," an historical record in three reels. Manager Millar assures us that this is absolutely one of the best features ever shown, and is accepted by the U. S. government as an authentic record of that historic event.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS COURT FERNIE

Charter for above closes on July 14, and up to that date the Entrance Fee will be $5; contributions, $1.00 per month; sickness, $10 per week; death benefits, $100.

Meet in Aello's Hall every second and third Monday in the month.

43-2t-np J. M. WOOD, Sec.

CITY COUNCIL

The City Council met in the City Hall last evening, the Mayor and all aldermen being present.

It was decided to grant the Mayor a salary of $500 per annum and the aldermen voted themselves $5 for each meeting.

The council decided to grant an option to a Regina firm of brokers on $25,000 of 30 year Debentures at 90, and $5,000 10 year Debentures at 94.

THE GIANT OF THE ANNEX

Mrs. Hy. Martin gave birth to the biggest baby boy ever born in the Annex, if not in Fernie, the child weighing at the time of birth 17 pounds. The normal weight of a child is 6 1-2 pounds at birth. Drs. Corsan and Anderson were in attendance. Mother and child are doing well.

DON'T FAIL

To secure the Special First July Number next week. Specially illustrated article on the Mine Rescue Station.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

PROGRAM consists of

Four First Class Comedies. One intensely interesting Mining Picture. One Child Drama

What we really wish to tell you about is the marvelous U. S. Civil War Picture:

In Three Reels. **SHERIDAN'S RIDE** In Three Reels.

Accepted by the U. S. Government as an historical record, and pronounced perfect by Civil War Veterans all over the U. S.

This picture was made by the famous 101 Bison Company, the recognized leaders in the picturing of historical events, and is guaranteed to arouse enthusiasm in old and young alike.

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