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The District Ledger

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

No. 2, Vol. VII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1913 $1.00 A YEAR

FATALITY AT COLEMAN MONDAY

A sad accident occurred on Monday evening when Geo. Morrison, time keeper for the Davenport Coal Company, Burmis, lost his life while attempting to board a moving freight train. Morrison had been up for the Labor Day sports and, having missed No. 514, due here at nine o'clock, he undertook to get aboard the freight train, which would help matters in getting to his work Tuesday morning. The accident occurred near the International crossing, and the victim was still living when found by the train crew, but died soon after removal to the hospital. Three of his limbs were crushed in a terrible manner, making it practically impossible to save his life. A coroner's jury met Tuesday evening and returned a verdict of accidental death, attaching no blame to any one. Burial took place on Wednesday at the Coleman cemetery, Rev. T. M. Murray officiating. The late Mr. Morrison was a native of Scotland, had apparently no relatives in this country, and was of about forty-five years of age.

B. C. E. R. MEN WILL AVOID CAR STRIKE

Will Sign Agreement Covering Two Years—No Figures Are Given Out, But Majority of Averting Strike Is Very Small.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 2.—There will be no strike. Peace will prevail. The Sun is in a position to state this morning that the motormen and conductors of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company will keep on working. Cars therefore will be running as usual and no fear now need be entertained of the city being plunged into darkness.

Following the meeting in the Avenue theatre last week, it was decided to ballot as to whether there should be a strike or not. The result of the ballot as officially declared, shows that a majority voted in favor of settlement according to the arbitration board's award and concessions made by the company as announced in the theatre. No figures are given out as to the vote for or against but it is known that the majority averse to striking was very slight.

Vancouver today will breathe easier as a result of the men's decision upon which so much hung. The tying up of industries and incalculable public inconvenience are now fortunately removed from contemplation.

So far as street car service is concerned, Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria and other centres served by the company need not be nervous of a strike for at least two years, for the men and company will sign an agreement for that period on the terms set out in the conciliation board's award and in the company's concessions made afterwards.

The agreement will expire at the same time as that existing between the company and the light and power employees. This fact is the cause for high satisfaction among the men's leaders.—Vancouver Sun.

FORTY DEAD AND DOZEN MISSING IS TOLL TAKEN BY DISASTER IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—Rescuers continued the work frantically today in the ruins of two Church street tenements, which collapsed last night. The death list will total 40. Fifteen families occupied houses which fell in without warning and on the first count 53 were found missing.

The two tenements, containing jointly 16 rooms and occupied by 15 families, collapsed when the thoroughfare was crowded and the walls, falling across the street, buried under the bricks and mortar three little children who were standing on the other side of the street.

There is nothing to indicate that there was any warning and many of the passers-by had barely time to clear out of the danger zone, their attention to the impending disaster being called by persons on the opposite side of the street.

GIRL SHOT IN FIGHT WITH POLICE

Military Forces Again in Charge of Patrols at Copper Mines—Situation More Serious

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 1.—The copper strike situation took a serious aspect today as the result of the shooting of A. Fasakas, aged 15 years, daughter of a striker, at the North mine, where a picket of strikers and women clashed with deputy sheriffs guarding the mine. The deputies claim they were driven from the mining property by the strikers, and when they returned to protect the property the pickets fired upon them.

Miners' leaders deny this, saying the deputies fired without provocation into the crowd of men and women, wounding the girl and several others. The military forces again took charge of the patrol work about the mines at Wolverine and Kears as a result of this shooting. Gen. Abbey has ordered an investigation.

A CORRECTION

That the recent campaign against real estate men may have been productive of good and acted as a check to the sale of practically worthless chunk of the earth's surface, we do not deny, but if any statement is made—it matters not by whom—that is going to work harm upon any agent in this town who has tried to play the game, then such statement, if incorrect, should be contradicted, and in so doing too much publicity cannot be given. The following communication is self explanatory, and is no more than is coming to our townsman (M. A Kastner):

(COPY)

Humboldt, Sask., Aug. 26, 1913.

Mr. H. M. Johnston,

Great Northwest Investments Ltd.,
926-932 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

Dear Mr. Johnston,—Your letter addressed to Mr. Stirling, along with marked copy of the Free Press from Fernie, has been handed to me. On looking up the file, I find that a most unfortunate error occurred by which the figure was given at $25 00 instead of $125.00. It was purely a clerical error, which ought not to have escaped my attention, but I have endeavored to set the matter right, as far as possible. I have communicated with Mr. Dubois, of the Fernie Board of Trade, and have also written the Fernie Free Press, asking them to give the same publicity to the correction as was given to the first statement. Please accept my sincere regret that this should have happened, but at the same time, I think the Fernie people were only too ready to take advantage of it, in view of letters which I have previously written them concerning Parkview Addition.

If I can do anything further to assist you, kindly do not hesitate to write me.

Yours faithfully

FRED. W. MELLIS,
Commission Humboldt Board of Trade.

HOW LABOR DAY WAS CELEBRATED

Weather Man was not very Kind but the Crowd made the Best of Things, and Everyone Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves

Anything and everything that the weather man can hand to this burg he seems only too pleased to donate. On Monday we had a sample of all sorts and conditions; hail, rain, shine, wind and, on the mountains, snow.

In the morning the clouds hung low on the mountains and banked thickly on the Lizzard Range. Generally this is indicative of bad weather and while there were moments during the day when we congratulated ourselves upon the fact that it would "hold up," the felicitations received a rebuff when at about 1.30 the storm, which had threatened all day, broke into a sharp shower just as the special from Macleod arrived at Fernie depot.

Short though the shower was, it served to remind us what we had to expect and the wise ones secured raincoat and umbrella before adjourning to the sports ground.

Upon arrival at the New Park we were pleasingly surprised at the remarkable change that had been accomplished by the Association in the course of a few weeks. The track was in fine shape, while the centre of the grounds, laid out for football, lacrosse and baseball, was nice and dry. In fact, conditions, as far as the track was concerned, were ideal, and any rain that had fallen served only to pack the ground and lay the dust.

Those responsible for the grading of track have been careful to give a fair in-grade, which, while sufficient for rigs and horses, is scarcely sufficient for motor cycles and we would suggest that the Association give the curves a slightly better grade. We witnessed too many narrow escapes on the old grounds and have no desire to see any of the small children who crouch under the rails injured or maimed.

The farce of the day—the harness race—had only two entries, and the spectators would have been just as well pleased if both had got lost before entering. That it was the intention of the Association to encourage this branch of the sport we understand, but it is certainly not fair to do this at the expense of other contestants, and the motor cycle races and pony races caused considerably more excitement than would a dozen of the harness burlesques. There may be a possibility of the horses entering an action for damages if we are too candid, but we certainly believe this is the only "action" they could sustain.

The tug-of-war and the log rolling contests were called off, insufficient entries being the reason given.

The Indians were there and succeeded in landing quite a wad of the prize money, no less than $65.00 going to swell the tribal exchequer.

Fernie managed to defeat Hosmer for the football wad by 2-1.

Macleod secured the baseball pickings by defeating Wardner by 8-4, the latter having previously defeated Frank by 8-1.

The mile cycle race was won by C. Minton from F. Brown in 3 min. 45 sec. This was a surprise to most people and Minton certainly deserved to win what was a well fought out race. There were three entries, but the third man quit on the first lap.

The 100 yards miners' dash went to Ives, 12 sec. Three entries.

The high jump had four entries and was secured by Brackson, B. Smith being second. Height 5 ft.

Du Bois won the mile race in fine style from Mo Stevens (an Indian) in 5.20. Had it been 100 miles our money would have been on the Indian.

The two mile motor cycle race was one of the best events of the day and P. Henderson showed great skill and generalship in beating Minton. Several dogs, as usual, displayed undue inquisitiveness, one testing the durability of Dunlop's machine. He got counted out—the dog.

John Lone Star won the 100 yards dash in fine style in 11 secs.; Breckson second. Three entries.

The 220 yards also went to Lone Star, Breckson again being second. Three entries.

The 440 yards, considered pickings for the local man, was secured by the Indian Lone Star; Breckon second and DuBois third. Three entries.

Three heats were run to decide the pony race and this was a most interesting event of the day. Dominic's "Gussy" with Jonny Dunlap up won first heat with Minton's "Polly" second. The second heat was won by Minton's "Polly." The third heat of an exciting race went to Dominic's "Gussy," Dunlap managing to get home by a good head. Both boys rode well but Dunlap showed up slightly the best in the finish.

The harness race went to Fisher's Cyclese.

The three-quarter mile saddle race brought out five entries and first heat was secured by Letcher's horse, Fisher (of Michel) second. In the final Letcher's horse won easily.

The one mile horse race went to Fisher's horse "Jimmy," Minton's "Jenny" second. Won easily. Five entries.

The mile and a half saddle relay race was won by Fisher's "Jimmy" in fine style, an Indian being second.

The Squaw race had three entries and the winner was Agnes on a white horse, won in clever style from Isabel.

Taking all things into consideration there is little room to complain about arrangements made by the Athletic Association and although the crowd was by no means a record one—averaging about 1100 to 1300—the fact that a number on the G. N. were held up by a wreck and never arrived here, robbed us of some two or three hundred visitors.

There was a good program for the evening entertainment, a ball in Victoria Hall and the fight in the Skating Rink. There was some one hundred couples on the dance floor and all appeared to be having a good time.

COAL CREEK SPORTS

From early morning the camp presented an animated appearance. The committee in charge being hard at work by 7 a.m. preparing the ground. From then on a steady stream of people wended their way through the camp, this was augmented later by the arrival of the special train from Fernie, which arrived here about 10 o'clock, conveying a large concourse of Fernie people, Mr. W. R. Wilson, Esq., being among the visitors. The stalls run by the two respective churches, received a very agreeable surprize, in the shape of cheques of a substantial nature and all the children received tickets value 10c. to spend at the stalls, the little girls at the Presbyterian Church and the boys at the Methodist from the same source, and this, along with the 10c. given by the sports committee to each child, was much appreciated by the children. As advertised, a band was in attendance to discourse sweet strains. This was supplied by Ashton Yate's band of Fernie, who filled the bill creditably to themselves and the conductor, and certainly conveyed a martial air to the surroundings. P.c Boardman was the official starter and conducted the starts in a proper manner. Messrs. Shanks and France were judges; handicappers, Worthington and McMillan with P. Mulgrew as umpire for the footbal events. Great credit reflects on the officers for the manner in which the sports were conducted. Special mention should be made of R. Johnstone and Steve Hall who worked energetically to get the field in readiness; also D. F. Markland for the substantial band stand he erected. The officers were assisted by a working committee led by J. E. Smith. The weather was rather dull when the first pistol shot was fired announcing the opening of the sports, but with the exception of one or two occasional small showers the weather was ideal sport weather for those competing. The events were called out by J. Davidson, whose voice could be heard all round the field. Everything passed off without a hitch. Owing to the number of events the programme could not be finished, darkness intervening. The five-aside football match was unfinished and the snap and quoits competition prize money was divided among those left in when darkness came on. The following is a list of the various events and winners:

100 Yards Members' Handicap—1, J. Graham; 2, J. Kay; 3, D. Martin.

100 Yards Boys under 16—1st and second prizes divided between E. Smith and G. Fox; 3rd J. Nowberry.

100 Yards Handicap (open)—1, D. Martin; 2, G Young; 3, J. Graham.

Old Men's Race (over 50 years)—1, Paddy King; 2, Jack Myers; 3, Joe Green.

Sack race for members—1, J. Yates; 2, G. Young; 3, T. Hutchinson.

100 Yards Girls' Race (under 16 years)—1, Mabel Michel; 2, Marjorie Michel; 3, Elsie Hugall.

Single Ladies' Race (scratch)—1, Marjorie Michel; 2, Eva Hugall; 3, Nellie Milburn.

Married Ladies' Race (scratch)—1, Mrs. J. Mitchell; 2, Mrs. W. Hughes; 3, Mrs. Atherton.

Married Couples' Novelty Race.—1, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kay; 2nd, Mr. and Mrs Atherton; 3, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington.

440 Yards Handicap (members only)—1, G. Young; 2, D. Martin; 3, T. Glover.

Putting the shot (three prizes)—1, J. Harper; 2, H. Macadam; 3, W. McFegan.

Half Mile Handicap (members only) 1, G. Young; 2, H. Baker; 3, J. Mitchell.

Standing broad jump—1, J. Harper; 2, W. McFegan.

Half Mile Handicap (open)—1, G. Michel; 2, D. Martin; 3, W. Harrison.

Wrestling Competition—1, J. Yates; 2, A. Dawson.

Mile handicap (five laps around the field) members—1, G. Young; 2, H. Baker; 3, Ike Cartmell.

Dribbling contest—1, Peter Armstrong; 2, W. McFegan.

Football competition will be decided on Sunday.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity during the evening for the dance which made things rather crowded, but in spite of this everybody had a great time. The waltzing competition was won by the following 1st Mr. and Mrs. Chris O'Brien; 2, Dave Atherton and Mrs. Worthington.

Ramsay's Orchestra supplied the music for dancing which was carried on till the wee sma' hours. The duties of M.C. were creditably performed My. Ed. Coughlan.

COLEMAN SPORTS

Though the weather at times was wet and dirty, the sports held at Coleman on Labor Day under the auspices of the Order of Owls proved to be a great success, and great credit is due to the officials for the able manner in which they handled the day's program. There being good prizes and keen competition, a good day's sport was the result.

The big feature of the day was the football game with Coleman v. Lethbridge Caledonians. The game was good and fast from start to finish, and resulted in a win for Coleman two goals to nil, the game being ably managed by W. Fraser. Following is result of sports:

Belgium ball game—First prize $20. Winning team: J. Thiere, O. Laleux; A. Temae, E. Laret, L. Henriet.

100 yards dash (open)—1, J. T. Williams; 2, A. Mousty.

1 mile race (open)—1, J. T. Williams; 2, N. Evans.

Cycle race, 1 mile (open)—1, Belgium; 2, G. Reed.

Pony race, 1 mile (open)—1, G. Johnston's "Billy"; 2, Jenkin's "Buck."

Buck jumping (best order)—A. Derbyshire.

Obstacle race—J. Scot.

Married ladies' race—1, Mrs. J. McKinnon; 2, Mrs. R. Turner.

Single ladies' race—1, Miss Trotter; 2, Miss Van Andries.

Old men's race—J. Stalman.

Running broad jump—N. Evans.

Girls' race (under 13 years)—1, N. Malcolm; 2, E. Disney.

Girls' race (under 10 years)—1, E. Disney; 2, E. Hadfield.

Girls' race (under 7 years)—1, A. Hondrih; 2, R. Hadfield.

Girls' thread needle race—1, A. Van Andries; 2, M. Cox.

Boys' race (under 13 years)—1, L. Stalman; 2, J. Gates.

Boys' race (under 10 years)—1, R. Stalman; 2, W. Bradford.

Boys' race (under 7 years)—1, Henriet; 2, Steveluk.

After the day's sports there was a wrestling tournament in the Miners' Hall, the challenger being Jack Taylor, heavyweight champion of Canada, who agreed to throw six local men and would give any man $25.00 who stayed off his back 15 minutes. Very much to the champion's surprise, Mr. Frank Saxon, from Hillcrest, was the first opponent and stayed with him 15 minutes and received the $25. There being no more opponents, the two lady wrestlers went on the mat, Ada Lorraine v. Rita Taylor, and put up a very interesting bout, Ada Lorraine getting the first fall in 13 minutes, also the second in 11 minutes.

Committee of the Order of Owls wish to thank all the subscribers who cheerfully donated towards a good day's enjoyment.

BIG CELEBRATION HELD AT TRAIL

TRAIL, B. C., Sept. 1.—This has been a red letter day for the city of Trail. Under the auspices of the Trail Mill and Smelter union, No. 105, Western Federation of Miners, the greatest celebration for many years was experienced.

From early morning special trains arrived, bringing scores of people from Rossland, Nelson, Fernie and Cranbrook. The local town band headed a long procession through the main streets and the music stirred up enthusiasm and in a short time the householders and visitors thronged Bay and Cedar streets, where the big events were to take place.

On behalf of the city of Trail and in the unavoidable absence of the mayor, J. B. Thom, who is at the coast, J. H. Schofield, M. P. P., welcomed the visitors and started the day off with a rousing speech, remarking that the mayor was out of town and the policemen did not seem to be around either and that all must make the most of this beautiful day and enter into the jollifications.

On the platform were the following: J. H. Schofield, M. P. P., F. W. Perrin in the chair, F. W. Bartle, and the speaker of the day, J. W. Bennett of Fernie. Benjamin Stuart, the president of the Rossland branch of the miners' union, and F. C. Campbell, the Trail secretary of the local branch of the union.

J. W. Bennett, when rising to speak, was received with great applause. Mr. Bennett opened by saying how delighted he was to have the privilege of coming to Trail and seeing so many old friends; he called his hearers' attention very seriously to the important life of the working man of today. He begged all workers to at all times investigate everything that appertained to their welfare. Apathy, Mr. Bennett said, had been the downfall of nations and the working classes of today must be alert and ever watchful so that the ruling powers would not be in a position to overthrow them. The speaker reminded the gathering of the trials and suffering of the workers on Vancouver Island, whilst the people of this district were out celebrating. The keynote struck by Mr. Bennett in his able speech was that workers must think and he spoke of the good to be done by thinking union men. He said that at Nanaimo the laws had not been enforced, and as a consequence so much suffering had ensued. We were all workers, whether we worked with our hands at manual labor or whether we had mental work to do. Pleading with his audience again to think and argue, Mr. Bennett finished his speech with these parting words: "To yourself be true and it follows that you cannot then be false to any man."

PICKETS SHOT DOWN IN MINERS' STRIKE

FLAT RIVER, Mo., Sept. 3.—First blood was spilled in the strike of the lead miners here when the deputy sheriffs, stationed at the headquarters of the Federal Lead Company properties, without any reason whatsoever, wounded two striking miners and several sympathizers with small shot from riot guns.

The wounded men are Max Bskleyjak, who was shot in the groin and is in a serious condition, and John Revak, who has a revolver bullet in his leg. They were carried away after the shooting by friends.

The wounded men were peacefully picketing the plant to watch for the bringing in of strikebreakers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—"There is something inconceivably stupid, incredibly brutal, unimaginably malevolent and grimly medieval in the deliberate flooding of Missouri's lead mines by their private owners as a means of forcing striking mine workers into submission."

That is a new note struck in capitalist newspaper editorials during labor struggles. It is to be found in the St Louis Post-Dispatch in discussing the strike of the lead miners.

It is a different doctrine than that preached by the copper barons, their private sheets and the forces of government on the Michigan copper range. Up in Michigan, an attempt was even made to force the miners back to work, claiming they were responsible for the flooding of the miners and the resultant damage to property.

It was even held that the miners had no right to quit work, since this necessarily resulted in some damage to the "sacred" institution of "property." The voice of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch so far is a lone one in the wilderness of capitalistic press efforts in interpreting the rights of the workers during the strike time. It continues:

"Five big mining companies, representing in the main wealthy alien ownership, rather than recognize the Miners' Union as the agency through which the miners shall sell their services, decided to stop the pumps and let the mines fill with water.

"This was the sole remaining ground of dispute; on the issue of wages the disputants had agreed; the miners voted to accept a 30-cent daily wage increase, with recognition of the union, and the associated owners refused to grant such recognition.

"The owners, themselves united for action, would withhold from the workmen a similar right, and would compel them to deal as individuals with the union of the mine owners."

SITUATION ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

The Island strike does not appear to interest the daily papers as heretofore. The only persons who display any real interest at this stage are the legal gentry, and if all accounts are correct they are busy doing Bowser's dirty work and are receiving all the necessary assistance that the government heelers can offer. The magnanimity of the magistrate when he discharged two youths accused of the outrageous crime of following several workmen on the day of the disturbance, is to be applauded.

The Attorney General has decided that the militia's vacation was to terminate and has withdrawn most of the troops. Col. Hall is quoted as responsible for recommending the withdrawal. Some of the Nanaimo citizens (the 400, perhaps) thought the action of the government might precipitate further disorder and protested that things were not safe without the "sodgers." No doubt these tradesmen have found the militia a considerable source of revenue, especially since the mine workers could not be persuaded to return at the bidding of the operators.

Bowser's proposal to the militia that they enlist as special police does not appear to have met with a very cordial reception.

The following is culled from the Vancouver Sun:

Woman Sings Ode of Strikers

LADYSMITH, B. C., Sept. 2.—Loud cheers and feverish applause which followed the singing of the "Strikers' Rally" soon broke the tedious monotony of the magistrate's court here this afternoon.

After the four long-drawn days spent in hearing evidence against the sixty-five accused strikers, the dreariness was relieved when the first witness for the defense, Mrs. Axelton, at the request of the crown, rendered the battle song of the Ladysmith miners.

A veritable amazon, both in build, vigor and strength, the woman related with considerable glee and pride the happenings of the days of rioting. Mr. Bullock Webster, in his cross-examination for the crown, asked the woman about the song sang by the union men as they marched round the town.

Right on to the end she sang the chorus with effect and prisoners, witnesses and spectators burst forth into round after round of applause that no command of officer or threatening bayonet could quiet.

It was many minutes before the court could resume its dismal, tedious proceedings.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE CAN'T CLOSE STORES

Police Commissioners Think Public Has Right to Ice Cream on Sundays

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 2.—Nelson police commissioners yesterday refused the request of Rev H. C. Huestis, Rev. E. S. Logie and Rev. R. J. McIntyre, representing the Lord's Day Alliance, to order closing of candy and cigar stores on Sunday. The commissioners took the view that the public had as much right to buy ice cream, fruit and candy on Sunday as to purchase other refreshments at restaurants. An appeal to Attorney General Bowser was hinted at by Huestis, who is field secretary for the alliance in the west.

Fifteen Killed in Collision in England

Two Sections of Famous London-Scotland Express Came Together—Crashed into Sleeping Car Crowded With Passengers—Many Killed Outright.

Kirkby Stephen, County of Westmoreland, England, Sept. 2.—Fifteen persons were killed and thirty injured in a collision of two sections of the famous London-Scotland Express early today.

The wreck occurred on the Midland railway, near Hawes Junction, the two sections being southbound. The second dashed into the rear of the first, telescoping several coaches which burst into flames. Many persons were trapped and if not killed outright, they were burned to death. At least thirty passengers were taken from the wreckage suffering injuries or burns, and as many as ten of these may die.

The two trains had left Carlisle for London at 1.35 and 1.47 this morning respectively and the collision between them occurred fifty miles south of that place on a high and lonely moor.

The first section of the train had stopped to get up steam for a sharp upgrade when the second section dashed into the rear, piling up the sleeping cars, which were crowded with passengers.

Almost immediately afterward several of the cars caught fire and many of the passengers found it impossible to get out. Rescuers from farms in the vicinity came up on the scene too late to save any of the passengers.

Nine chared bodies were taken from the wreck and it was believed that several others were still among the debris.

About thirty injured passengers were sent on special trains to the Leeds and Carlyle hospitals.

Another disaster occurred near the same spot on December 26th, 1910, when eight passengers lost their lives.

CARS PILED HIGH ON TRACK

Freight Train Wrecked North of Baynes—Thousand Tons of Coal on Track

ELKO, B. C., Sept. 1.—A big freight train wreck occurred one mile north of Baynes. One hundred and eight cars were in the train and 32 went off the line; 27 cars piled in one heap to 20 feet above the track. Eleven hundred tons of coal are on the track. The wreck happened at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The line is expected to be clear by tomorrow night.

Reign of Terror Prevails in Dublin

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Dublin is at the moment a city of terror and the desperate rioting arising from the tramway strike has brought 500 people into the hospital for treatment. A correspondent who witnessed the drama Monday night says:

"A crowd numbering 1,000 started to tear up the tramway tracks in open defiance of a dozen police on duty. Soon a reinforcement of 70 police appeared but far from inspiring wholesome fear on the mob they appeared to be welcome for they were so many targets for bricks and bottles of every kind. When the police at length charged at the double from Bishop street to the corner of Cuffe street, there was no retreat.

Baton Charges

The baton charges could hardly be counted and took place every five minutes, each after a fusillade of missiles and each too with a wierd accompaniment of screaming women, crashing glass and the thuds of stones and bricks as they landed now and again on the nickle plated device with which the policemen's helmets are equipped. Towards midnight there was a spectacle like a hideous nightmare. Piteous wails came from half a dozen strong constabulary men as they found themselves hemmed in by the stone throwers on every side just as depraved boys hem in a cat and stone it to death. I shrank with horror from the scene.

Outlook Ominous

What is happening in Dublin today may happen in Belfast tomorrow for labor all over industrial Ireland seems fearful for a fight with capital. Even unionist journals condemn the Dublin Tramway company for refusing to recognize the trade unions and revise the hours, wages and general conditions of labor. Keir Hardie and other labor leaders bitterly condemn the rigorous treatment of strikers by the Irish executive under Lord Aberdeen. Hardie says it is a form of action against trade unionism which is very common in America but "I did not expect to find in a law abiding country like our own that the anarchistic precedent of the United States courts would have been followed. Apart altogether from the merits of the dispute with the tramway company the men will have behind them the entire trade union movement in Great Britain in opposition what we regard as the unconstitutional action of Dublin castle."—Windermere in the Calgary Herald.

The Island Situation

Nanaimo, B. C., September 3, 1913.
District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

For more than eleven months, during which time they have suffered all the hardships and abuses known to industrial disagreements elsewhere, the Vancouver Island mine workers have been battling, with courage, fidelity and solidarity, for the right to work as members of the United Mine Workers of America. While the men have fought, and suffered to win the coal companies have fought viciously to defeat them. Armed guards, masking their degradation and brutality with the majesty of the law, have marauded the island threatening, insulting, assaulting and arresting the strikers with shameless brutality and impunity. The press has covered itself with infamy, company lackeys have added to their disgrace, and public officials have arrayed themselves against the miners and proved their willingness to act as prostituted puppets for the mine owners.

An attempt was made to have the writer deported from Canada; this failing, threats of arrest for alleged violation of the "Industrial Disputes Act" followed. Then appeared the Mayor of Nanaimo, a dignitary who is supposed to be an examplar of law and order, who imparted the information that if he could have his way I would be lynched, and, no doubt, he would put his cowardly wish into execution if he had enough courage in his craven heart to do so.

Vile canards have been manufactured by vicious villains and given wide publicity to discredit the miners' leaders and cause defection among the men. Local men, who have been trusted by the miners and recognized for a quarter of a century as their leaders, have been brought into play and used to decoy the men into deserting their union. Specious appeals to national pride have been made, and increased wages and recognition as members of a Canadian miners' union have been offered, but the men have withstood the onslaught and refused to be deceived or divided. They have been the victims of oppression and greed for many years and the advent of the United Mine Workers of America opened to them an avenue of escape from the "mailed fist" of tyranny, and, having seized the opportunity, they are now fighting with intrepid courage and a grim determination that is magnificent, and they are winning, and the fact that they are winning has made the mine owners more desperate and more vicious than ever.

Maddened to a state of frenzy by the futility of their fiendish efforts to break the solidarity of the men, the mine owners and their pandering puppets set about with diabolical deliberation to incite a state of disorder that would result in military occupation of the Island, so adding to the insults and abuses already heaped upon the men. The nondescripts who are working as strikebreakers at Cumberland, sent word into town that they were coming in on the 15th of July to "clean up" the union men. And they did come, and they went back again in inglorious retreat. During the melee a fiend, known as Clinton, who is an officer of the Canadian Collieries Company, and who, by the way—I am told—is also United States revenue collector for the port of Comox, stood at a safe distance and urged the mounted police to ride down and shoot the strikers. Judging from his attitude in this respect it is reasonably safe to assume that he was one of the prime factors in organizing and instigating the attack.

For this disorder four of the strikers, including local President Joseph Naylor, were arrested and have been held in jail without bail ever since, while none of the instigators of the trouble have been apprehended. Following this two inoffensive youths, members of our union, were assaulted and one of them seriously knifed by strikebreakers on the street in Ladysmith. When the local chief of police was appealed to to arrest the assailants he refused to do so and answered that he was not in sympathy with us, and three days elapsed before we could force him to make the arrests. In the interim our men were being arrested indiscriminately and hauled before local magistrates and given heavy and undeserved punishment. One case in point, which shows the mockery of justice as dispensed on the island, is that of one of our men arrested in Cumberland. When brought to trial he was so badly beaten up that he could not stand unsupported. The original charge against him was dismissed but he was immediately re-arrested on a charge of having assaulted an officer while in jail, and he is still confined.

Armed by the coal companies and emboldened by their freedom from punishment the strikebreakers grew more belligerant and defiant. Our men could get no protection from the authorities and a reign of mild terror existed which finally culminated in an outbreak. After taking stock of the outbreak it was found that the net result of the failure of the authorities to administer justice to strikers and strikebreakers alike, was that two men had been mortally wounded, much mining and private property was demolished, and the strikebreakers were driven from the camps. However, the mine owners had accomplished their purpose—an excuse for military occupation had been created.

After the first convulsion of violence had subsided the miners, who were desirous of nothing but legitimate protection from their tormentors, volunteered to help restore and maintain order. In response to this offer made in good faith, Attorney General Bowser, acting commander in chief of the provincial military forces, assumed the pugnacious attitude characteristic of his canine namesake, and dramatically issued the following bombastic public statement:

"When day breaks there will be nearly a thousand men in the strike zone wearing the uniform of His Majesty. . . . This is my answer to the proposition of the strikers that they will preserve the peace if they are left unmolested by the special police."

Reading from Bowser'sstatement it will be noticed that all the miners asked for was to be left unmolested by the special police, who have harrassed them ever since the strike began. Nevertheless, true to his boast, four regiments of soldiers and about 250 additional special police were rushed to the Island to protect the mine owners in their infamy, and if Canada had a sea-fighting force with Bowser in command, we suspect there would now be a fleet of battle ship anchored in Nanaimo Bay.

Some day ere long, the public mind will find its normal balance on this issue and the people will learn that they have been badly gulled and that somebody is a vainglorious ass.

Since the invasion of the soldiery all the camps are under military rule. One hundred and seventy-five of our men, including District Vice President Taylor and International Organizers Pattinson and Angelo, have been seized, jailed and held without bail, while the real malefactors are at liberty and the Vancouver Island mine workers have learned that the "Iron Heel" tramples with no less cruelty when applied to crush a Canadian patriot than it does when applied to defeat the legitimate ambitions of their fellow-workers everywhere.

FRANK FARRINGTON.

THE BRAVERY OF OUR GALLANT MILITIA

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—It seems to me that the general idea of the outside press is to exaggerate the stories of the disturbances on Vancouver Island. I wish you would give publicity to a few contradictions of the World's artist's descri'ption as published in your issue of August 23rd. He tries to make heroes of the militia and I must certainly challenge that assertion, which I will do later on. I arrived on the scene after the damage was done, and therefore am just as competent to describe the scene and incidents as the World man. He says that the damage done would necessitate several weeks work before the mine could be opened, but the representative of the Canadian Collieries Co., in a conversation I had with him stated that the mine could be worked, if necessary in 24 hours. Another item is the probability of the loss of several lives in the mine. I with three other men explored the tunnel for nearly two miles and never saw signs of any one having been so far in. One hundred and seventy men (?) flew into the tunnel! and the total number of scabs was only about 70. And funnier still they say, "the mine not being freed from gas for 70 hours." How quickly the capitalist press discovers gas when a scab is likely to be in danger, and yet a union man can travel nearly two miles in the tunnel on an errand of mercy. The statement that the militia helped the union men to explore the mine is false. Two militia men went in about three yards, but as soon as the smelted the smoke they ran out. Heroic! I don't think! Accompanied by another man I went about 400 yards into the tunnel and then came out, reporting to the officer in charge of the militia that there was no danger of the strikebreakers being suffocated. Two men from Extension then came in with us, and we went in nearly two miles, when our lamps went out, and we beat it out again. On reaching daylight again the heroic militia men had scooted. Shortly after they left the chief of police instructed the strikers to try and bring the scabs down from the hills to safety. A strikebreaker reported that a body of his chums with rifles and ammunition were in the hills, so the strikers were given permission to get them down and protect them. The militia kept away the next day and one scab was found under a house with a murderous looking revolver fully loaded and more ammunition. The final result was that strikers were arrested wholesale and Mackenzie and Mann's hired thugs got off Scott free.

Yours for industrial freedom,
WALTER HEAD.

The First Labor Day

By Terrence V. Powderly

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—I read with interest and pleasure the official circular issued by the national officers calling on the membership to fittingly observe Labor Day. In referring to the growth, during the past year, in membership, the circular says: "The United Mine Workers have a special cause for gratification." I rejoice in this evidence of good judgment on the part of those who cast their lot with your superb organization. It is entitled to their co-operation and support for its labors in their behalf during so many trying years. Every man wielding the tools of miner or laborer in or around the mines should be one with those who maintain the dignity of the craft and demand for it that recognition which it so well earns and to which it is so justly entitled.

Aside from the growth in membership there is another cause for gratification on the part of the members when contemplating Labor Day, its why and wherefore. It was a miner, a coal miner, who gave to labor's holiday the name "Labor Day." Robert Price, "Bob," we called him—was the first man so far as known to call it by that name. I wrote a brief history of Labor Day some years ago, and an enterprising, romantic pencil pusher went me one better by adding something to what I had written. He went on to say that "Suddenly the tall form of Bob Price loomed up in the gallery and, shaking with emotion, leaned far out over the railing. Catching the eye of Powderly, he made a motion that we call this Labor Day," etc.

That was all very pretty; it reads well and listens good, but Bob Price was not up in the gallery, as every old Knight of Labor well knows, for we all sat and stood upon a level with each other. It wasn't a base ball game that young man was describing and anyway Price didn't catch my eye; he couldn't from where he stood. It happened this way:

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor met in New York City September 5, 1882. Mathew McGuire, secretary of the New York Central Labor Union, notified the body on convening that the organized workingmen of New York would parade that afternoon and invited the general assembly to review the parade from the grand stand in Union Square. The invitation was accepted and as General Master Workman, I acknowledged the dipping of the colors of each local body as it passed the stand. Around me stood the general officers and a number of others who were not officers, among them Louis F. Post and Rev. Hugh O. Pentacost. Standing to my right was the General Worthy Foreman, Richard Griffiths, and back of us with a hand on each of our shoulders stood Robert Price, who was a member of the General Executive Board at the time. Leaning over my shoulder as the parade of 20,000 earnest men marched steadily on Price said to Griffiths: "This is Labor Day in earnest, Uncle Dick." You will observe that from such a position he couldn't very well catch my eye, but he did catch my attention, and that night in our room we discussed the Labor Day parade and the possibility of making it an annual feature of organized labor's plea for recognition—not alone by employers, but by everybody.

In the short history which I wrote of Labor Day will be found the dates on which the bill was presented to the various state legislatures, the names of those who presented the measure, the dates on which the bills received the signatures of the various governors.

On January 4, 1887, Senator Edward F. Reilly presented the bill to the New York senate and it became law when Governor Hill signed it on May 6, 1887.

Hon. J. J. Daley introduced the bill in the Oregon legislature on January 17,1887, and it received the signature of the governor of that state on February 21 of that year.

It will be seen that while New York first introduced the measure to its legislature, Oregon was the first state to pass the Labor Day law.

Five years after the naming of the day by Robert Price the measure passed into statute law. In the meantime members of organized labor and their friends kept up an agitation for its recognition. Letters were written the governors of the various states by the then General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor urging them to recommend the measure to the legislatures.

One of the first, if not the first, to wait on a governor was Robert Price of Lonaconing, Md., with a committee of coal miners. Among the matters discussed that day (I was present) was Labor Day legislation, and Price brought it up.

Yes, the Mine Workers of America have great cause for gratification in this year of 1913, and they should never forget that the proud distinction of naming the day we all honor belongs to them through a member of their calling and one of the best of men, Robert Price.

About this time every year we read this or that man was, or is, the father of Labor Day. The fact is, Labor Day had so many fathers that no one individual can lay claim to such distinguished paternity. This morning a newspaper man who is gathering material for another romance, no doubt, called on me and insinuated that I might be the particular father in question. My reply was: "I am not; all I did was to help the baby along after Bob Price christened it. We all took a hand and now that it is so strong, independent, and commands such universal respect, I don't care who may be called its father." He asked if P. J. McGuire, the honored secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, did not name Labor Day. I was in position to say no to that, for I talked the matter over with P. J. McGuire and he disclaimed credit for it and accounted for his name being used from the fact that Matthew McGuire, heretofore mentioned, had been so prominent in the work of pushing the movement forward.

In the days when the work was in progress we needed workers, no fathers, and it was no easy task to get influential men interested in the various states.

Labor Day means far more than looking up among the limbs of its family tree for its father; it means more than the parade which should be held and which evidences the growth of organized labor; it means more than an excursion or a picnic where greased poles are climbed and greased pigs are chased to the tune, possibly, of "Everybody's Doing It"; it means more than baseball games or other sports. All these are good and help along, but on Labor Day thought should be given to the future of labor and of everything pertaining to it. A thought which suggests itself for consideration is: What tax do you pay on your home? If you don't own a home of your own you are paying tax on some other man's home, make no mistake about this. Is the tax rate in your city or town equitable? Does it bear on all alike, or is there a lot of workers who, after all, pay tax on everything?

The army of organized labor is an army of peace; it abhors the killink of man by his brother whether done *individually or by wholesale. It realizes* that the fighters in our armies are the workers, the creators of wealth and values; that on their shoulders must fall the dread task of killing their own brotners who may be of other races or creeds; they realize that when the slaughter is halted they must repair the loss through increased taxation and by hard labor. It seems to me that if the organized workers of this nation should on next Labor Day send a message to the President of the United States saying that they do not want war with our brothers of Mexico and stand behind him in his effort to maintain peace, they would be doing a good thing.

Anyway, who the father of Labor Day was is not so important as: What are we going to do with it this year and every coming year?—U. M. W. A. Journal.

THE COAL OUTPUT OF 1912

The production of coal in 1911 reached the great total of 534,466,580 short tons, according to a statement by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician, just issued by the U. S. Geological Survey.

This year the report on the coal industry of the United States begins the fourth decade in which coal statistics have been published annually by the Geological Survey. In 1882, the first year of this period, the total coal production of the United States had reached 103,551,189 short tons. In 1912 the production of bituminous coal alone in the State of Pennsylvania exceeded that figure by nearly 60 per cent, and the combined production of bituminous coal and anthracite in Pennsylvania in 1912 was two and one-quarter times the total production of the United States of 1882.

The total production of the United States in 1912 was more than five times that of 1882. In 1882 the United States was a poor second among the coal-producing countries of the world, Great Britain having an output exceeding that of this country by about 70 per cent. The United States supplanted Great Britain as the premier coal-producing country in 1899, and in 1912 it was as far ahead of Great Britain as that country was ahed of the United States in 1882. The United States at present is contributing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of coal.

All Records Broken in 1912

In 1912 the production of coal in the United States not only surpassed all previous tonnage records, but the average value per ton exceeded that of any nomnal year in the 33 years for which statistics are available. There has been only one year when prices generally were higher than in 1912, and that was 1903.

The gain in output in 1912 over 1911 was 38,095,454 tons and the increase in value was -69,040,860. The production of bituminous coal increased from 405,907,059 short tons to 450,104,082 tons, a gain of 44,107,023 tons, with an increase of $ 6, 07, 26 in value. The decreased production of anthracite amounting to 6,102,469 short tons, was due entirely to the suspension of mining in April and May, when practically the entire region was idle.

The factors which contributed to the increased output of bituminous coal were (1) the revival in the iron and steel industry, which stimulated production in the Eastern States, the coal made into coke showing, alone, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 tons; (2) bumper crops of grain and other agricultural products, which gave prosperity to the farming communities of the Middle West; (3) decreasing supplies of natural gas and fuel oil in the Mid-Continent field and their consequent lessened competition with coal from the Southwestern States; (4) increased consumption by railroads and in nearly all lines of manufacturing; (5) activity in the mining and smelting of the precious and semi-precious metals in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. These factors combined made the year 1912 one of the rather rare prosperous years in the mining of bituminous coal.

Increased Production in 21 States

Of the 27 States in which coal mining may be considered to be conducted on a commercial basis, there were 21 in which the output of 1912 showed an increase over 1911, and in all but two of the important States the increase in value was greater than the increase in tonnage.

In the production of bituminous coal Pennsylvania in 1912 showed an increase of 17,304,231 short tons. West Virginia's increase in 1912 was 6,955,107 tons. Illinois increased its production by 6,206,108 tons, Ohio by 3,768,741 tons, Kentucky by 2,440,818 tons, Indiana by 1,084,363 tons, Alabama by 1,079,179 tons, Virginia by 981,971

The Spirit of Labor Day

By Wm. Green

The active, aggressive manner in which labor is carrying forward the work of organization everywhere ought to be gratifying to every toiler and their friends. The spirit of unionism is abroad in the land. It manifests itself with equal fervor among the copper miners of Michigan, the coal miners of West Virginia and Colorado and the skilled building and other trades in our larger cities. Gradually the worker is learning how helpless he is isolated from his fellows. No longer can he depend upon individual worth for advancement or protection; but realizing the change taking place in industry, he must lose his individualism and unite with his fellow workers.

Industries completely organized on a perfect basis. Employers' associations, formed for "mutual protection," have shown labor the way. No longer can industry be organized in every department and those who own them unite together while the millions who work are denied the right to do so. Our twentieth century civilization, the development of organized industry, the growth of all forms of organizations among society everywhere, all have taught the workers that they, too, must do likewise. The individualistic age has passed. The era of co-operation and organization is now here.

But strange as it may seem, those who claim ownership of industries most invariably oppose organization among those who work for them. Of course, no one must interfere with their right to organize their industries, as well as to associate themselves together, but this same right must not be extended to their employees. How inconsistent and indefensible is this position. It has ever been thus, however. Labor has always had to fight. It has met bitter opposition and has succeeded after many struggles and sacrifices. The right to organize has never been conceded except theoretically, the actual exercise thereof had to be fought for. Every local union and every district and national organization has been established in spite of tremendous opposition. An opposition which involved in many instances the loss of human life; human suffering and woe.

That which caused the early leaders of the labor movement the most concern was not the opposition above referred to but instead the indifference of the workers. It was hard to arouse and interest them. This was due to various causes, fear, selfishness and sometimes despair. Every student of the movement learned that if the workers would organize and educate themselves [illegible] them from compelling recognition.

And so this educational work has gone forward until now the workers are aroused as never before. In celebrating Labor Day this year we can look into the future with new courage and new hope. We still have opposition, but instead of retarding our progress it is inspiring a greater determination to persevere onward. It prompts the question, Why would the forces which oppose us do so if our labor organizations were not a good thing for the toilers? The very nature of the opposition is sufficient to incite us to redoubled efforts.

Again, the social, economic and political questions peculiar to our day and age are being studied as never before. Workers are becoming students; they are taking lessons in political economy. This is most hopeful, indeed, because once they learn the value of political co-operation and then practice it, the opposition with which we now have to contend will be insignificant indeed.

The future is brighter, the situation is better. As we assemble on Labor Day this year let us gather new courage and new zeal, determined that the coming year will witness still further progress.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

A special convention of the miners' Federation of Great Britain has been held in London this week to discuss, among other matters, the question of the wages and conditions of surfacemen and the three-shift system in Northumberland. The interest taken in the conference was shown by the presence of 139 delegates. The success of the federation campaign against non-unionists was evidenced by the report of an increase of nearly 100,000 in the membership of the federation, which now stands at between 600,000 and 700,000.

Behind closed doors the convention first discussed some special business and then proceeded to consider the draft rules for the taking of a ballot under the Trade Union Act, 1913, for the formation of a political fund. The draft rules, which have been adopted by a ballot vote of the men, authorize the expenditure of union money on—(a) the payment of any expense incurred either directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for Parliament, or to any public office; (b) on the holding of any meeting or the distribution of any literature in support of any candidate; (c) on the maintenance of any person who is a member of parliament or who hold a public office; (d) in connection with the registration of electors or the selection of a candidate; and (e) on the holding of political meetings of any kind and the distribution of political literature. When the registration has been completed the federation will again be in a position to undertake political action, from which it has been debarred (as have all other British unions) by injunctions obtained under the Osborne judgment.

The conference also resolved to demand a 15 per cent. raise in wages of surface workers in the mining districts with a view to this being a preliminary step to an organized demand for a minimum wage of $1.25 per day for surface workers. Strong feeling was also expressed at the action of the Government with reference to the labor troubles on the Rand, and the hope was expressed that the men might succeed in their agitation for better conditions of work and higher wages. Strong sympathy was also expressed with the miners in Holland who, it was stated, had been prevented by the authorities from holding meetings in public buildings in order to improve the organization. It was decided to contribute $1,250 toward a fund of $5,000 that is being raised with the object of building a hall for the Dutch miners.—The Voice.

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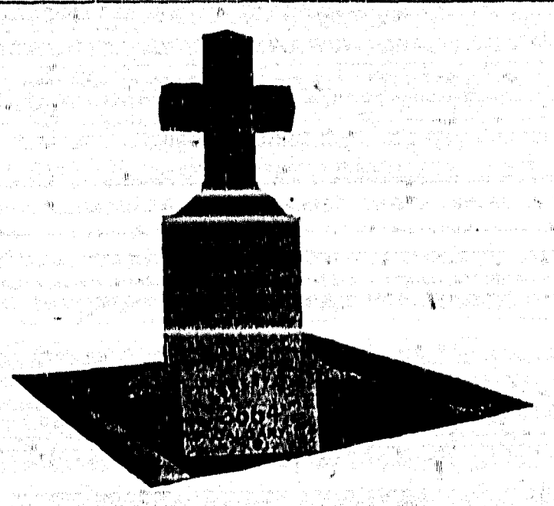

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How the West Virginia Miners Beat Coal Barons

Continued from Last Week

With the passing of summer and the falling of the leaves of autumn came the approaching days of winter. Christmas was not far away. These miners, innately a deeply religious people, never forget the birthday of the Carpenter. The children must have clothing and shoes to protect their little bodies from the biting cold of winter. Mother Jones never forgets the little ones. While others had left for home to spend the holidays with their families, Mother Jones stayed on the scene of battle.

On Christmas eve she held a monster meeting at Eskdale. On Christmas Day she held another great meeting at Holly Grove, and the miners' families, even the little children, came to hear her inspiring words. They put new hope in the hearts of the miners. The relief orders of the union are known throughout the district as "Mother Jones' Bread Checks." An extra allowance was made the miners for their Christmas.

Quinn Morton and His Armored Train

Failing to break the strike by the use of the State government, the militia, the courts, the army of thugs, and the suffering of winter, the operators were growing desperate. Such fighting determination was something new to them. They had become used to unprotesting submission on the part of the slaves of the mines.

They now summoned to their assistance the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The company gladly responded, giving an illustration of the solidarity of capital. The railroad company took a baggage car to their shops at Huntington and lined it with iron and steel plate, with portholes from which to fire rifles and machine guns. On one dark night in February, 1913, they manned this car with railroad police and company thugs, armed to the teeth. On board was the notorious Quinn Morton, a bitter enemy of unionism, the Sheriff of the county, and his deputies.

When this armored train pulled out of Cabin Creek Junction and went on its journey of murder, the men put out all the lights. About two miles away was the tented village of Holly Grove, filled with the miners' families peacefully sleeping, unconscious of the oncoming disaster. Just as the train reached the outskirts of the village a signal was given by the engineer, and a veritable hell of fire was rained into the homes of the miners. In the roar could be heard the thunderous rattle of two machine guns doing their murderous work. After the train had passed, Quinn Morton, superintendent of two large coal companies, said, "Boys, let's go back and give them another round."

This night attack made the women and children terror stricken. When day dawned they found their homes pierced through and through with bullets. Susco Estep, a young miner with a wife and several small children, was cold in death, murdered by a bullet from one of the machine guns. Mrs. Hall, a miner's wife, had both feet shot to pieces, making her a cripple for life. It was a miracle that a score or more were not killed. Only Providence could have saved them.

The massacre of Holly Grove shocked the nation. The story of this unspeakable crime is to be found in the records of the Senatorial Investigation Committee. Following this massacre came the report that another attack was to be made by the armored train. The miners, to meet it, got out their guns. Three days later, when the miners were looking for the attack, a clash came between the armed guards and the miners at Mucklow, in which a number were killed on both sides.

Then again came "martial law," with its tinhorn soldiers to do the work of breaking the strike. Came, too, the "military commission," and once again commenced the farce of railroading the miners to the penitentiary. Wholesale arrests followed. At one time more than 200 miners filled the military "bullpens." Then the Governor introduced the barbarous "lettres de cachet," formerly used in the days of despotism in France, by which he sent his uniformed emissaries to other parts of the State outside of the martial law zone and seized "agitators" and other "undesirable citizens."

Among those thus abducted were Mother Jones, the editor of the Labor Argus, Paul J. Paulson, Charles Batley and many others, all Socialists. Attorneys for the miners again appealed to the Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus. They were again granted, but on the hearing the court refused to discharge the prisoners, holding the astounding doctrine that the will of the Governor was the only law, and that he could snatch citizens from their homes in any part of the State and try them by his infamous military court. An appeal was then made by the miners' counsel to the Circuit Court of Kanawha County for a writ of prohibition to prevent the military court proceeding with the trials. The writ was issued, but upon the hearing it, too, was dismissed and the prisoners remanded to the military commission for trial. The trials went on and sentences were imposed upon the prisoners, in many cases approximating fifteen years.

Hatfield Becomes Governor

In the meantime, and during the trials of Mother Jones and about fifty others, Governor Hatfield succeeded Governor Glasscock. The trials were halted to permit the militia officers and members of the Governor's staff to attend the inaugural ceremonies. After that the trials proceeded and sentences imposed. By this time the "military commission," an institution forbidden by English law as early as Magna Charta, in the year 1213, was becoming known throughout the entire nation.

A mighty protest began to be heard, even in the halls of Congress, and an investigation was called for by the country. Although the military court imposed sentences, the new Governor refused to approve them. He sent the prisoners to various jails over the State and held them until about the 22nd of May, when they were released.

With the advent of the Hatfield regime, other attempts were made to effect a settlement. A conference was held between the officials of the Paint Creek Collieries Company and the officers of the miners' union, and at which a tentative settlement was arrived at, depending on the final approval of President Connell, who was then absent from the country. The publication of this settlement sent consternation into the other operators, especially those on Cabin Creek. They then exhibited for the first time a willingness to negotiate for a settlement.

Governor Hatfield, assuming the role of arbitrator, made a proposition both to the operators and miners This proposition, while calling for some minor concessions on the part of the operators, did not carry the important provision of the recognition of the miners' union or the right to organize, a right without which the other rights could not be protected. The operators, seeing an opening to deal the union a blow, promptly accepted the Governor's proposal, but shrewdly placing their own construction on the "right to organize." With customary deception, the operators accepted in bad faith, and, as was soon proven, had no intention to live up to the agreement.

Miners Accept Compromise

The miners' union, believing that such an important matter should be passed upon by the miners themselves, called a delegate convention to meet in Charleston. The meeting was held with 107 delegates present. For four days the convention discussed the Governor's proposal, which they finally adopted, repudiating, however, the false construction placed on the same by the wily operators. The operators even went so far as to promise to obey the law—a revolutionary step for them to take.

Now came the attempt to operate the mines under this new agreement. From the outset the operators commenced to discriminate against miners joining the union, contrary to their expressed agreement. The agreement, carrying the right of organization, the miners carried on the work of getting men into their union. The operators resented this by putting their blackjack gang of thugs to work in beating up the organizers and discharging members of the union. The operators violated the agreement in practically every particular, making it utterly impossible for the miners to work under it.

Conditions becoming more unbearable, if possible, than ever before, another strike was called June 28, 1913. This resulted in tying up the entire section, and the non-union miners poured into the union by the hundred. On July 15, the Paint Creek Collieries Company signed up with the union with full recognition, agreeing to the check-off. Other companies on the same creek quickly followed suit. On July 29 an agreement was entered into with the Cabin Creek and Coal River operators. This agreement, however, does not carry the check-off, though recognizing the right to organize, the companies agreeing to furnish the miners a place to meet on the property of the company.

New River Fields Invaded

During the winter months plans had been silently laid to invade and organize the famous New River section. Land had been leased and tents shipped in to house the miners when the work of eviction should be commenced. On April 10 a notable convention of New River miners was held at the town of Montgomery, at which time resolutions were adopted calling for a joint convention of the miners and operators of the New River field, to meet at Charleston on May 10, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement for that field.

The date for the convention rolled around and delegates from the New River field to the number of 125 met in the Odd Fellows Hall at the City of Charleston, but the operators were conspicuous by their absence, not one of them showing up. However, this did not discourage the miners. Plans were laid to carry their demands further, with the view of a final settlement, a new District No. 29 was organized. Seeing that the miners meant business and were determined to strike, if necessary, to gain their demands, the operators began to make overtures for a settlement. On May 29, a settlement had practically been reached; this, however, was repudiated the next day by certain of the New River operators, and matters dragged along for another month, when a final settlement was reached. An important provision of that settlement was the recognition by the operators of the miners' right to organize. It also gave them the semi-monthly pay day and other minor provisions. Under that agreement the miners of the New River section are now operating. The success of the settlement will depend on the good faith shown by the operators.

Two Important Incidents

Retracing the steps of this story of the mining struggle, we must mention two incidents of the greatest importance. One of these was the investigation by a committee of the United States Senate, and the other the work of the committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Senate Committee was appointed primarily for the purpose to inquire into whether West Virginia had a republican form of government. They could hardly believe the stories of the lawless military commission. The resolution of Senator Kern calling for the investigation met strenuous opposition. Senators Goff and Chilton of West Virginia, backed by the capitalist press of the State and much of the nation, made every effort to stay the investigation. But it finally won by an overwhelming majority, and the committee was composed of Senators Borah, Shields, Kenyon, Martine and Swanson.

Immediately after their appointment they came to the City of Charleston and commenced the hearings. A delegation of hired attorneys representing the operators hurried to Washington and tried to scare the members of the committee by telling them that their coming to West Virginia would precipitate civil war. The committee answered that in that event it was important that they come at once, and come they did. The New York World, in a scathing editorial, pilloried the coal barons of the State for their infamous nerve, and said if such conditions as that existed the regular army of the United States had better begin maneuvres at once. The sittings of that committee have become memorable in the labor annals of America.

Scenes at Hearing Indescribable

Neither tongue or pen can adequately describe the scenes that took place in the committee room. The committee heard from eyewitnesses and victims of the operators, men, women and children, the awful stories of heartlessness and brutality of the reign of industrial barbarism in these mountains. These stories are embalmed in the first part of the report of the committee, published by the government, containing more than 1,200 pages. These stories moved even the staid Senators to expressions of indignation. Senator Martine especially was horrified at the tales that were told by the women who were beaten by operators' thugs. Saying that he had enough to satisfy him, Senator Borah left, after a few days, for Washington. The harlot press of Charleston then commenced libeling the members of the committee in an effort to minimize the report that they knew must be made. This was one body of men the operators could not buy, browbeat or intimidate.

Another spectacular incident of the fight was the confiscation of the labor press. The Labor Argus and the Huntington Socialist and Labor Star took exception to the Governor's proposed settlement, and in characteristic labor paper style minced no words about it. Fearing that the strains of the anvil chorus would frighten the timid "dove of peace," the Governor swooped down on these papers with his militiamen, captured the editors and employees and carrying away and destroying their property.

In this high-handed and villainous proceeding, General Elliott, who had nervous prostration every time a fleeing rabbit rattled the dry grass, played a heroic part, assisted by "Major" Davis. They took hammers and broke some of the property of the Huntington paper, invaded the home of Editor Thompson in the night time and searched his house for suspected incriminating papers. They jailed Thompson and the other employees of the paper. The Labor Argus had its galleys confiscated and its subscription list seized. Boswell, its editor, was already in jail, and it was being edited by an able relay of volunteers.

National Socialist Party Gets Busy

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party was aroused to action by this assault upon their press. It appointed a committee composed of Eugene V. Debs, Adolph Germer and Victor Berger, ex-Congressman.

The committee came at once to Charleston and commenced its investigation. Its arrival here created quite a commotion in capitalist circles. At once the strong hand of military power was stayed. The jail doors commenced to open for the imprisoned miners, Governor Hatfield requested an interview with Mr. Debs, and later with the entire committee. The committee received the assurance from the Governor that he was in favor of unionism, and would use the power of his office to protect the miners in this right.

The great West Virginia struggle has been fruitful of lasting benefits. It is doubtful if the annals of labor contain the story of a more inspiring effort to throw off the galling yoke of industrial mastery. For decades the miners of these mountains have borne the oppressions of the operators almost in silence. Without a press or any other effective means of publicity, they had no way of telling their story to the world. But the last year has told it, and the telling has been in thunder tones that reverberated 'round the world.

With the coming of unionism the dark clouds part and reveal the first rays of the sun of liberty. There is a new song in the hearts of the miners, a new buoyancy in their bearing, and a new light in their eyes. The determination that won for them the rights that the operators have now been forced to recognize is going to win for them much more in the coming years.

For these men of the mountains have learned things in this war. Not alone have they learned the necessity of industrial unionism, they have also learned the importance of political unionism. In the fall of 1912, during the bitterest moments of the contest, the miners of the strike section went to the ballot box and elected miners to office. Among them was Brant A. Scott and Squire Britton, justices of the peace, two constables and members of the school board. In the County of Kanawha, the Socialist ticket polled nearly 5,000 votes, not counting the hundreds that were admittedly thrown out by the corruptionists.

Miners 90 Per Cent. Socialists

About 90 per cent. of the miners are Socialists, and they are already at work to capture, not alone the County of Kanawha, but the entire 3d Congressional District. No place in America is the working class so hopeful as here. The political and industrial movement is going hand in hand, and with this invincible army of labor victory is assured.

The victory won by the West Virginia miners was not won alone. It would have been impossible without the assistance of their brothers in the mines of the unionized States. From them came the food, clothing and shelter for the strikers. From them came the means to finance the work of organization. Without the assistance of the United Mine Workers of America and its able officials, the fight would long ago have been lost. The world has never witnessed a greater example of the solidarity of labor. The miners of other States knew that this was their fight. It was an effort to raise the condition of the miners in West Virginia to the condition of the union miners of other States. Acknowledgment must also be made to the Socialists of the country for their help. They, too, sent their funds o the miners and lent them all possible assistance.

As one scans the work of other years, from the pinnacle of the labor world today, he must marvel at the rapidity of labor's advance. This advance has been made not alone in numbers and financial power, but most of all in intelligence and education. The lessons that have been learned are of lasting importance. The lesson that the cause of labor is the cause of the working class in all lands will bear wonderful fruitage in the years to come. The growing solidarity of the workers will cement them into an invincible army that will conquer the world. It comes as a belated answer to the call of the Carpenter for a world-wide federation of the working class. Modern machinery, with its fairy-like productive power, gorging the capitalist class with limitless wealth wrung from the workers, has forced the world-wide solidarity of capital.

Having a common cause against this new despotism, the workers must meet it with a solidified working class. This lesson once learned means the ultimate and final emancipation of the workers. And this lesson is being taught today with a new emphasis. United, the working class is invincible; divided, its doom is certain.

The average toiler digs all his life and finds that he has done nothing in the end but dig his own grave.

It is apparent that a man can't be a good parent until he has enough to feed, clothe and educate his children properly.

Shiloh 25¢

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds
Shiloh costs so little and does so much!

PRODUCER GAS

For about two years now the barquentine Archer, a boat of 900 tons gross, has been running on producer gas on the Pacific Coast in the neighborhood of San Francisco. According to a writer in Power, the vessel and its plant have been decidedly successful. The producer has a capacity of 300 horse-power, and is neither an updraught nor a down-draught one, but a combination of both types. The washers employed for cleaning the gas are several in number, but are all of the centifugal form. Neither tower scrubbers nor dry scrubbers are used. The fuel is cheap lignite, having a percentage of moisture and ash, and costs from 7s. to 11s. per ton. Little trouble, it is reported, is experienced from the formation of clinker, provided the produced is properly looked after. The exhaust pipe of the main engine is furnished with a heater, which supplies steam for keeping the clinkers in the producer soft. A 20 horse-power petrol-electric set generates the auxiliary power when the main engine is idle, this power being used for driving the air compressors—whereby presumably the deck machinery is operated—and for lighting purposes. When the boat is under way a generator is driven by belt from the main engine and the petrol-electric set is shut down. Two men only—a fireman and an engineer—are required on each shift.—The Science and Art of Mining.

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.

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F. H. NEWNHAM Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP—PUBLIC CONTROL!

Under the caption "Reaping the Whirlwind," the Vancouver Province of August 27 take the U. M. W. of A. and its officials to task and attempts to shunt the blame for the closing down of No. 1 shaft of the Western Fuel Company's Mine upon the former. It does not require a microscopic examination to see that the article is inspired against what is termed "An American Union."

In the first place it has been distinctly stated by Frank Farrington, who has charge of the men's affairs at the Coast, that the Coal Company could have had all the men they required to run the pumps and preserve the mines from flood, they were told this on more than one occasion. We do not care to state positively what reasons the coal operators have for flooding the mine, but one thing is certain—they have themselves to blame. All the lying of operators and press cannot repudiate this. There is known to have existed for some months a very bad fire in an inaccessible portion of the workings and, if this is correct, the reason for flooding the mine is apparent to all mining men. The same thing happened in No. 8 mine, Michel, during the late strike in District 18.

To say the men will have to reap the whirlwind sown by their leaders is puerile and just another attempt to discredit the organizers of the U. M. W. of A.

To instance the absurdity of a paper like the Province attempting to discredit an American labor organization, let us consider this journal's position from a purely mechanical viewpoint. In common with other Coast papers this journal has a signed agreement with the International Typographical Union, and possibly the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, and the Pressmen's Union, all of which are "International" and have headquarters on the other side. The Province is printed on an American machine made in America. It is also "set up" on an American linotype (or if not an American made machine, then an American patented machine). When the machinery was erected, American tradesmen erected it, more than likely. If the Province can buy its paper cheaper in the States than in Canada it is nonsense for them to stop and consider the number of families who will be affected by their act. If they can buy better machinery in America it is absurd to expect them to patronize Canadian manufacturers.

Are you going to compel the operators to employ Canadian miners and use Canadian machines, or the Province to employ Canadian printers and buy Canadian machinery? Why then should there be any distinction with regard to unions? If men have to work internationally they must be organized internationally. The argument used about organizers going away and leaving the men to starve sounds very terrible and pathetic, but it is a positive falsehood. The U. M. W. of A. has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars and it would be the poorest business proposition to desert the men now, and, what is more, they will not. If the company have ruined their property irreparably, but we guess not, work will be found elsewhere and, whether in Washington or B. C., as far as the worker is concerned it cuts no figure. The Province knows and appreciates the situation every bit as well as the mine workers. Both parties know that the antedeluvian cry for a "Canadian union for Canadians" is the most miserable inconsistency ever advocated. But the operators do know what will be the effect upon the mine workers of this continent if they succeed in breaking the men from their international allegiance. They know what has happened in Nova Scotia and they want the same thing here. In the latter province we have the largest American corporation—the American Steel Trust—running coal mines in Canada with a Canadian union! And the result? Well, most of the Ledger readers know.

"Therefore," says the Province, "as state ownership is not effective, the only alternative is private ownership with public control!" As a discoverer the writer puts Columbus in the shade! Fancy, public control! This is the richest we have ever heard. Is the Province aware that the operators turned down the Minister of Labor and another cabinet minister (Mr. Rogers)? Surely the Province must know and realize that the mine operators will not own mines if they cannot control them, and control them to earn profit. How long does the Province think the present system would last with public control of commodities? Of course, we don't think for one moment that the writer of the Province editorial meant what he wrote—but it sounded so good he could not pass it up. Fancy a public with no vested interest telling the operators what they should do and what they should pay! Guess they would sure be tickled. Our pious hope is: Let it be soon. We fancy the Province editorial writer has been nosing around some scientific works on Socialism.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FERNIE

A remarkable state of affairs in connection with the public school of Fernie was brought to the notice of the Council by G. G. Henderson, chairman of the School Board, on Thursday last. The increased number of children that have applied for admission this term exceeds the most exaggerated estimates, and as a result in the Annex it has been found practically impossible to accommodate all the scholars. In one room alone 63 children are seated and there is but one teacher to instruct them. It is very evident to all that for one teacher to do justice under the circumstances, when it is remembered that the greater proportion of these children do not understand the first word of the English language, is impossible. There are three rooms in the Annex school and two of these contain about 117 scholars. The trustees have the third room vacant and are reserving it for the New Year term. Their object in so doing, as stated by Mr. Henderson, was to avoid sending the younger children to the Central school in the winter months. On Thursday night the School Board asked the Council for a grant of $7,000,000 to build on an additional room. The Council seems to be in a very unenviable position; last week they hypothecated (or in plain English, pawned) some $30,000 worth of debentures to the Home Bank, and received $20,000 for same. This appears to be the limit and we fail to see how the Council can squeeze another $7,000 out of that financial institution. We do not, of course, suggest that the Bank could not raise this amount, but at present municipal securities do not seem to command much attention on the market. The only way that this situation might be met is by immediately opening the third room in the Annex school, although this may appear a temporary remedy. In the meantime the School Board will have an opportunity of considering plans for the future and further, it may be possible to transfer some of the children from the Annex to the Central school. While insufficiency of school accommodation is a question that should receive immediate consideration from the Council, one can scarcely blame the civic authorities for same. There is evidently no need to introduce a bounty system in Fernie with a view to increasing our population.

Another very important matter touched on was the relationship of the Medical Officer of Health to the School Board. It is absolutely necessary that the children attending school should receive every attention from the Medical Officer and cases were quoted at the Council meeting of children being sent home with cycosis (or ringworm). It does not appear to us sufficient to send these children home, the Medical Health Officer should be notified and should attend them at their homes.

FINAL EFFORTS TO AVERT STRIKE

Walkout of 11,000 Southern Colorado Miners Depends Upon Conference Between Official and Mine Owners.

TRINIDAD, Colo., 29.—Final efforts to effect a meeting between Frank J. Hayes, International Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, and the mine owners of the southern Colorado coal fields, are now being made.

If this conference, at which it is hoped to determine whether 11,000 men will strike, is refused, Hayes declares no further step toward a peaceful adjustment of the miners' differences can be taken and the order to strike will be given.

The State federation of labor has placed unanimously the backing of the entire structure of organized labor in Colorado behind the miners' demands. The federation, in resolutions, endorsed the threatened strike and pledged moral and financial support.

A crisis is at hand, according to John McLennan, president of the federation and president of District 15, United Mine Workers.

Reports from nearby camps, McLennan declares, are that the miners are being restrained with difficulty.

A deadlock still exists in the threatened strike of union miners, the union leaders demanding recognition and the coal operators flatly refusing to treat with the organization.

Carload of Rifles Discovered

Members of the miners' union claim to have discovered a carload of rifles in the Colorado & Southern railroad yards. The car was withdrawn before the report could be investigated. According to a statement by John McLennan, president of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, the arms were shuttled into the Victor-American Fuel Company's mine at Gray Creek.

Fuel has been added to the flames of indignation by the liberation on $10,000 bond of W. G. Belcher and Walter Belk, Baldwin Feltz detectives, who shot and killed Gerald Lippiatt, local organizer for the United Mine Workers here Saturday.

Jury of Capitalists

A "packed" coroner's jury composed of six business men declares that the death of Lippiatt had resulted from a justifiable shooting. Supplementing this verdict, the jury recommended that Belcher and Belk be held for further investigation. A direct information charging both detectives with murder has been filed by the district attorney. Under the terms of their bonds neither may leave the county.

On the coroner's jury, which served at the inquest were E. C. Whitcomey, manager of the Wells-Fargo Express Company; W. R. Chapman, cashier of the Trinidad National bank; John T. Sherman, president of the Sherman-Cosmer Mercantile company; Floyd Beauchamp, manager of the Columbia hotel; John C. Baldwin, formerly of the district court bailiff and Joseph Tarabino, proprietor of a chain of mercantile stores.

Thugs Provoke Quarrel

William Dasell, a mine worker, testified that he had been on Commercial street and that Belk provoked a quarrel by reaching for his gun. At the same moment, Dasell said, Belcher pulled his gun and Lippiatt fell under his fire. Dasell declared that Lippiatt fired from the ground. He said he was the first man to reach the union organizer after the affray. When he raised Lippiatt's head, he said, Belk's gun was still trained on him.

Fred Schneider, another mine worker, testified that he had been with Lippiatt when the shooting occurred.

There was a conversation between Lippiatt and Belk, he said. "Belk made a pass for his gun with his left hand. Lippiatt then drew his gun and said 'keep your gun in your pocket.' A general flourish of guns followd. Seven shots were all I heard."

Disarming of Guards Urged

State Labor Commissioner Edwin Brake, in a conference with business men today, again urged Sheriff Grisham to disarm all Baldwin-Feltz employees and all other men found carrying guns on the street.

THREE PROPOSITIONS TO AVERT STRIKE

No Discrimination; Privilege to Deal at Any Store; Creck Weighmen

Consultations of State officers with John Lawson of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday developed the fact that a coal strike in Southern Colorado can be averted if the mine operators will accede to three propositions.

After a conference with Lawson yesterday Secretary of State Pearce said that in his opinion a strike could be averted if the Colorado operators "will accede to the same proposals to which the West Virginia operators agreed."

Lawson held a conference with Governor Ammons. Shortly afterward the executive held a conference with Jesse F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

The three propositions which State officials and representatives of commercial organizations in Trinidad and Denver desire the operators and miners to agree upon, are as follws:

"That the mine operators will make no discriminations against union miners and will allow both union and non-union men to work together.

"That the operators will allow the miners to buy their supplies, groceries and other articles at any store which they choose to patronize and will not force them to patronize company stores.

"That the operators will allow the miners check-weighmen."

The principal efforts of the State officers are bent toward a conference between the miners' representatives and the operators. The situation, as explained by Secretary of State Pearce, who has been assisted by E. V. Brake, deputy State labor commissioner, is that the only demand made upon the operators by the miners has been for a conference.

"Should Get Together"

"The miners have made no other demands," he said yesterday. "All they have asked for is a conference. The operators so far have declined to confer. It is certain that the two can do nothing unless they get together and talk the situation over. And I think that if they did get together each would find that the other is not such a bad fellow after all.

"I understand that the operators say they want to deal with their own men and not with outsiders—meaning probably Vice President Hayes and others connected with the union who have come here. Well, the miners say that they think they are entitled to choose representatives if they desire to do so. The men they choose may be more experienced and skilled in conferences than the miners themselves. The miners think they should be allowed to choose such representatives just as they would a lawyer."

So far no conferences between the miners and operators has been arranged, but it is understood that they have established emissaries who are conducting negotiations between the two.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

ANNUAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Cost of Living, the Minimum Wage, Nationalization of Mines, Hours of Labor, Insurance Act, and Many Other Subjects Will Be Discussed.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The annual Trade Union Congress in Britain opened in Manchester Sept. 1. Several hundred delegates will be occupied for the whole of the week discussing over 80 resolutions which appear on the agenda. Those concerning the wage question are predominant, no less than 14 resolutions being devoted to this subject alone, while almost of equal importance is the National Insurance Act, no less than 10 resolutions dealing with the measure are down for discussion. Factories, mines, workshops, hours of labor, workmen's compensation, education and kindred subjects, which directly and indirectly concern the status of labor will come under review.

The Cost of Living

The cost of living of the working classes will be brought to the front by a resolution from the London Society of Compositors asking that in view of the continued increase in the cost of living, and the consequent reduction in real wages, the congress should declare in favor of the Trades Unions taking early and simultaneous action to obtain an increase of five shillings a week for all grades of time and piece workers in both public and private employ, and that the parliamentary committee should be instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary to give effect to the demand at the earliest practicable moment.

The Minimum Wage

Resolutions on the wage question will also be dealt with, the minimum wage for all adult workers and for adult male workers, while payment for all statutory holidays is demanded, and various aspects of the fair contracts clause and fair wages clause will be considered.

WILLIAM COMES FORTH!

We have received the following characteristic letter from Brother William Balderstone, and with reference to some would add that (as stated therein) he was not responsible for this missive, and further, the letter did not originate in Fernie or Hosmer:

Hosmer, B. C., Sept. 3, 1913.

To the Editor
District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Gathering from the remarks of some of the spectators during the course of Hosmer's game with Coal Creek, on Wednesday, that they have me spotted as the individual who sent you a letter for publication headed Pure Sport, which appeared in last week's issue of the Ledger, possibly you would verify my statement that I had nothing whatever to do with the writing of the same. Any old time I feel like sending any letters to the Ledger for publication I shall stick my name to the same.

Yours truly,
W. BALDERSTONE.

THE SCENE OF ACTION

Col. Crawl had been selected to command the troops in the strike zone because of his firm character and great courage. Give him a machine gun and three hundred bold militiamen and he would face any ten of the most desperate spirits on the Island—provided they were not looking for trouble.

One evening, following upon a hot day, the Colonel sat in his headquarters wrapped in thought. He had never been wrapped in anything like that before, but his calm countenance gave no hint of his sufferings. Just as he was writhing in the unaccustomed throes of an idea, Lieut. Sling quietly entered.

Turning a young but manly face toward his superior, the newcomer forgot to salute. This would have brought a sharp reprimand had the Colonel not forgotten that it was necessary. These formalities over, the two began to discuss the situation and the following dialogue ensued:

Col. Crawl: Has anything of note occurred in Nanaimo today?

Lieut. Slink Nothing, sir, except that we had the misfortune to arrest a man who tried to kill a union man a while ago. He has, however, been released. I might say, sir, that we are likely to have trouble with our men. This inaction is becoming irksome to them. Now that they have learned that the union miners are unarmed and peaceful, their ardent spirits can scarcely be restrained. They simply must kill something.

Col. Crawl (gloomily): That's just the trouble. Here we have been moving around strategically for a couple of weeks without being able to round up a single excuse to shoot anybody. I have it (brightening up); we will give orders that all dogs hereafter discovered at large are to be immediately shot. I will get the reporters to send out a story that I have discovered a plot to destroy police headquarters by feeding dogs on dynamite and causing them to fight near the building. In anticipation of this our men can have lots of excitement shooting dogs, which will keep them busy and be good practice.

Lieut.: How clever you are, sir! great Chief Bowser (both bow) will no doubt reward you handsomely. What a noble man our chief is. Isn't it disgraceful that so wonderful a man should have any opposition in the government.

Col. (laying his hand in fatherly manner upon the young man's shoulder): That, my boy, is our chief duty here. We are to confound the political enemies of our great chief, who abound here. What a pity we cannot kill them! As it is, we can only try our best to drive them away. We must therefore apply ourselves with zeal to this noble purpose.—B. C. Federationist.

GIVING THE WORKERS CRIMINAL INCLINATIONS

"Can you first demoralize the workers," asks John Spargo, "train them to work inefficiently and to practise deceit, year after year, possibly for generations, without destroying their capacity for sound citizenship in the new social order?" Sabotage, he declares, is merely a return of the most primitive of all forms of retaliation, the weapon of desperate and despairing men. It is essentially a furtive and stealthy policy, practised by individual workers, and easily leading to crime. "Teach men and women in the labor movement," he says further, "to practise sabotage in the fight against their employers and it will not be long before they will practise sabotage within their own organizations to obtain factional or personal ends. Union men who practice sabotage against the employer to gain the ends of the union will sooner or later practise sabotage within the union to gain their own ends. A contempt for the will of the majority is developed, for 'sabotage is peculiarly the weapon of the rebel minority.'"

Worse still, Spargo concludes:

"Sabotage is not a weapon of the class-conscious proletariat. Rather is it the weapon of the slum proletariat, 'that passively rotting' mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society,' to quote Marx, whose conditions of life especially fit it 'for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue.' This was clearly shown by Kautsky in a letter published in the New York Call. The class-conscious wage-earners, because of their sense of classgle against property and depend more solidarity, reject the individual strug- and more upon mass action. The master class fears only this mass action, and to head it off sends its agents into the unions to preach individual action in all its forms, including sabotage and riot."

W. J. Ghent says: "To preach violence and sabotage to the working class is to preach not a working class morality, not a Socialist morality, but a slave morality. It is the morality of Roman slaves in the days of the empire. By lying, deceit, craft, and theft they sought to lessen the evils of their lot. They did not heroically strive for emancipation."

In France, George Sorel, the philosopher of Syndicalism, joins with Jaures, the famous Socialist deputy, in fear and distrust of the new doctrine. Kautsky denounces it in Germany; while in England, such leaders as Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald and Sidney Webb form a wall of opposition.

NEW ITALIAN SOCIETY

M. S. Felice Covalotti

This society is formed with the view of organizing every Italian worker in the Crow's Nest Pass. There will be attached a sick benefit aid and the objects of the society will be strictly in accordance with unionist principles. Last Monday morning the following officers were elected: Presidente, Frank Santoni; vice presidente, Salvatore Guiseppe; segretario si corrispondenza, Gioachimo Bozeth; segretario si finanza, Tnnocente Casoli; cassiere, Pietro Colombo; capo comitato, Bernat Giovanni; comitate Samitari, Vittorio Bagioli, Guiseppe Berlanda; Vittorio Alloro; verificatori sei conti, Picco Costantino, Esorico Colombo, Luigi Tontana, Umberto Cristante; portiere, Tasquale Telmini.

Governor Sulzer of New York has been impeached by Tammany representatives in the state legislature for corruption of various kinds. As Sulzer was elected by Tammany after it knew of the corruption for which it impeached him the whole thing is a fine picture of democratic simplicity and purity. It will be remembered that at the Baltimore convention Bryan denounced the head of Tammany and "licked it to a frazzle." The tiger, it would appear, has recovered sufficiently to claw a little, and the Wilson administration might as well take warning—if it has not already done so.

Poor old express companies! Even the railroads which have been exploited these many years are turning against them. It has been their custom to invest in railroads or induce railroad men to invest in their companies as a means of obtaining special privilege for express over the railroads. Now the Boston & Maine directors are charging the America Express company with having obtained fraudulently terms that have caused it a loss of $4,500,000 since 1907. They are suing for an annullment of the contract. The express companies have been robbing the people on one side and bleeding the railroads on the other until they imagine they own the country. Now is the time to take their entire business away and Uncle Sam seems inclined to confiscate it.

$100 Reward, $100

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

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FOR RENT—Four roomed House; meat kitchen, clothes closet, electric light, water, etc. Apply Wm. Barton, agent Singers Sewing Machine Co., City. 60

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TO LET—5-roomed house on half acre of land; water in house, situate in West Fernie near school; rent $15.00 per month. Apply to Mr. McDonald, Trites-Wood. 61

FIRST-CLASS IRONERS WANTED—Good wages to good help. Apply Steam Laundry, Fernie, B. C. 68

FOR SALE—A bargain. House of 4 rooms with water and toilet, on half lot, Block 49, Dalton Avenue. Price $550 cash, or $600 terms. Apply James Beveridge 67

FOR SALE—Double House, 8 rooms, plastered, on Lot 9, Block 3, West Fernie, 1 acre frontage. $1,250, terms. J. McLachlan. 66

FOR SALE—Four Roomed Shack on Lot 1, Block 89, Fernie Annex Extension. Price $400 cash. Apply H. Noble (on the premises), or by letter, General Delivery, Fernie, B. C. 65

BOARDERS—Room for about 3 or 4 Boarders in private house, situated in West Fernie. Apply Mrs. H. Jones, West Fernie. 64

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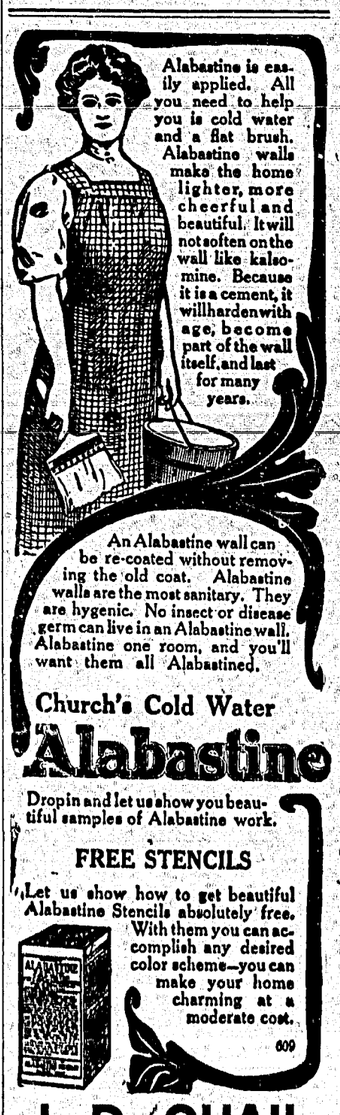

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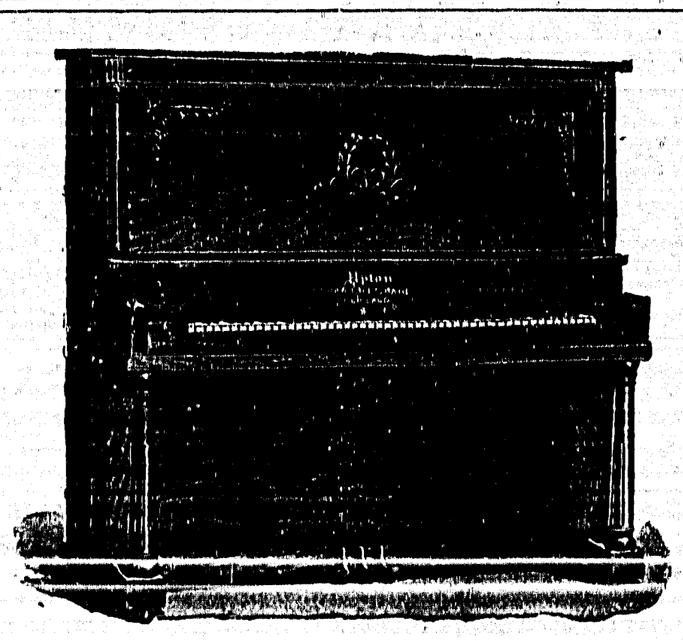

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News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Smoking Concert at the Club

The committee of the Football Club held a grand smoker in the Club Hall on Saturday last, the proceeds being devoted to the assistance of the injured players of the team.

W. R. Puckey occupied the chair and conducted the gathering well, a capable staff of butlers being kept busy supplying the cravings of the inner man, Mutzine and softs, and crackers and cheese being the bill of fare. The following is the program arranged by J. McMillan. J. Davidson pianist: Song, "Let's Wait and See the Pictures," W. R. Puckey; "A Little Child Shall Lead Them," W. Morgan; "Somewhere," P. Armstrong; "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," J. Thomas; "Farmer Giles," H. McAdam; "That Would Never Do," J. Bragg; "Two Little Pigs," P. Dawson; "Changge It," T. Armstrong; jawbone solo, J. Dixon; song, "If All My Dreams," and encore "Sands of the Desert," J. McMillan; "Parody on Teasing," W. May; "Dear Homeland," J. Buchanan; "The famous Light Brigade," R. McFegan; "Old Scotch Songs," J. Garvie; "Love Me and the World is Mine," W. Morgan; "Eileen Aarroon," J. McMillan; "Looping the Loop," J. Buchanan.

The football club committee desire to thank Fernie Fort Steele Co. for liquid refreshments; the Co-Op. for crackers and cheese; board of management for use of hall; District Ledger for donation of printing, and all who assisted in any way towards the pleasant time spent.

The news of Hosmer winning their protest against Coal Creek was received with surprize in the camp on Saturday night, and leads one to think that the rules are made to be broken and interpreted to suit the convenience of certain individuals and clubs ad lib. We have never in our experience of this league known of a player having to be transferred and registered for cup competitions, and it is evident that the assertions of one gentleman are taken before anybody elses. The secretary of the Coal Creek Football Club is prepared to swear and produce witnesses that the transfer of J. Yates was applied for, and that the fact was mentioned to Hosmer secretary on August 23rd. We await development.

The letter of "Pure Sport's" appearing in last week's issue of the Ledger has caused no small amount of discussion during the week and speculation is rife as to who is the author.

A hunting party consisting of Joe Wilson, Tom Glover, Ike Cartmell, Jack Chester and Wm. Branch (guide) left camp on Monday night's flyer, their destination being the Bull River district. They contemplated being away for two weeks. We await your return, boys, and wish you success in your expedition.

Died, on Friday night, Mary the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Schope, of Coyote Street. The funeral took place on Monday. Summer complaint was given as the cause of death.

Alex. Almond and family, of Michel, were the guest of their daughter, Mrs. J. Worthington, for a few days this week. Glad to see you looking so well, old man; it's nice to talk of old times.

Mr Flowers and Mr. McIntosh, of the firm of Trites Wood, were up here on Sunday to see the manager of the store. They were registered at the club. Pleased to welcome you, boys. Pity that Charlie was not at hame.

Mrs. Thomas, of Hillcrest, was visiting her son during the week. Coal Creek is a nice place!

Mrs. Jock Flemming and little daughter left camp on route for Bonnie Scotland on Labor Day, where she intends to stay for a month or two. Bon voyage.

We were rather surprised to note the amount of Coal Creek men, members of the band, up here on Labor Day. We would suggest that the practises be held up here, and that it be Coal Creek Band. We learn that there are several good musicians who would join if this was done. How would that suit, Ashton?

A large number of the sporting fraternity took in the fight at Fernie on the night of Labor Day and declared themselves satisfied with the bill of fare provided.

Accidents

On Saturday last Charlie Ward, employed as a miner in No. 2 mine, had the misfortune to break a toe while following his employment. After treatment he was convoyed to Fernie on the local train.

Tommy Barnes is trying his luck at baching again, having taken a house in Coyote Street. We wonder how long? The winter will soon be here, Tommy.

The sports have brought to light several prominent athletes. The race in which J. Shanks, W. Hughes and T. Worthington participated was a great surprise and the world's record received a narrow escape, so they say. Say, Joe, you can certainly go some.

A race was run between W. Hughes and J. Manning, resulting in an easy win for Manning, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Queenie Branch entertained a number of her young friends and acquaintances to a party at the home of her parents, Coyote Street, the occasion being the anniversary of her natal day. A good time was spent, as evidenced by the sounds of joy eminating from the house.

Some of the younger generation got quite a scare a few days ago while gathering blueberries. One girl saw what she took to be a bear, and raising a howl beat it for home with her companions competing for first place. Sorry for you, girls, but think it must have been a spaniel dog you saw.

Hosmer Football Club were visitors here on Wednesday to play the replay tie in the Mutz's Cup competition. The kick-off was adevrtised for 5.30, at which time Hosmer had not put in an appearance, and it was fully 6 o'clock before any attempt was made on the part of Hosmer to play. From the start Coal Creek had all of the play, and with better judgment in the shooting for goals the score would have resembled a cricket match. The lateness of the start prevented the finish of the game and Referee Wilson declared the game over 20 minutes short of time with Coal Creek winning 2—0.

The Methodists of Coal Creek are proceeding to re-paint their church. This will greatly improve the appearance of their roomy and comfortable building.

HOSMER NOTES

Nothing has happened during the week of any importance and news is hard to rake up. Labor Day passed off very quietly, there being very little of anything to amuse one here. The sport loving section of the community took in the sports at Fernie, many staying over for the dance and boxing bout.

The moving picture man is giving Hosmer another trial, two shows taking place weekly. So far they have been well attended.

The following Hosmer ladies are at present taking in the sights of Calgary: Mesdames Brown and Parkin and Misses Rankin and McKelvie.

St. Clair Marlatt left Saturday for Kingston, Ont., to take a course at the college there.

H. A. Marx, formerly accountant at the Coal Co.'s office, is renewing old acquaintances in Hosmer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fuller have arrived back from their sojourn in coast cities.

A wood rat's antics gave the ladies of Kootenay avenue a series of nervous shocks until Charlie Jamieson despatched it with his six shooter. We though it took more than a wood rat to scare Hosmer females.

Hosmer footballers played Fernie for the money Labor Day and thought they had an easy thing. The trouble was it was too easy and Fernie, in direct contrast to Hosmer, took the only chances they got and pulled off a surprising win 2-1. Can't even feel sorry for you, Hosmer.

Mrs. Thomas, of Hillcrest, was a Hosmer visitor Thursday.

W. Balderstone was Hosmer's representative at the League meeting at Michel. Billy says the Creek hot air artists were well wound up but they didn't seem to grasp it properly, hence Hosmer won their protest.

The Orangemen of Hosmer are to try and organize. The initial meeting will be held Monday in Oddfellows Hall.

The adjourned stabbing case came up again Monday, the court house being well filled with interested spectators. Judge Brown being very busy, we have not heard the verdict.

They were so mad at Coal Creek about the protest they wouldn't even put a nickel in the hat and we needed the money so bad, too.

Mrs. Wilson, of Cranbrook, is visiting her son, Mr. D. Wilson and will make a lengthy stay.

John Beckett has been busy with his gang putting a new bridge over Hosmer creek.

Norman Shaw has had to quit work, the old injury to his arm having reasserted itself.

Harry Hutson and Miss Eva Kulklo are companions in distress with injured collar bones, wrestling and baseball being responsible for the injuries.

Ernie Cox has taken over the livery business of George Shaw.

We have reason to believe that our tonsorial artist, who has given most of us a pretty close shave, has not escaped himself. It is to be hoped that this recent addition to the rank of benedicts will be on deck this week end to accept our congratulations. And don't be bashful!

MICHEL NOTES

The annual picnic and fishing competition of the Michel and District Anglers' Association was held on Sunday, 31st August. The fishermen turned out in full force and took the morning train to Morrissey Junction, where the competition was held. The day's outing was somewhat marred by a heavy downpour of rain, old Pluvius not having sense enough to let the mortals enjoy themselves once in a while.

The following are the names of the prize winners, also the weight of the fish caught by same: R. Yates, 5 lbs. 0 oz.; F. Carpenter, 4 lbs. 10 oz.; A. Yates, 3 lbs. 13¼ oz.; E. Hayes, 3 lbs. 13¼ oz.; E. Jones, 3 lbs. 10½ oz.; F. Yates, 2 lbs. 10 oz.; A. Waddington, 1 lb. 15 oz.; J. Waddington, 1 lb. 10¾ oz.; W. Hillman, 1 lb. 9½ oz.; T. Yates, 1 lb. 7¼ oz.; T. Hampton, 1 lb. 1 oz.; H. Pryor, 13 oz.; J. Mercer, 13 oz.; I. Price, 6 oz.; J. Cockram, 0 oz.; J. Marsh, 0 oz. F. Carpenter won the special prize for the biggest speckled trout, and A. Yates won the special prize for the biggest bull trout. The fisherman returned by the 7.30 train, and by all indications the affair could not have been strictly temperance, because we noticed one melodious voice singing sentimental songs in a somewhat maudling key. (Cut that sentimental stuff out, Jack). The Anglers' Association wishes to thank the business men of Old and New Michel through the columns of the Ledger for their kind contributions towards their picnic, which helped to make it a success. (This was evident to the writer by viewing them coming home). John Marsh claims that he took the biggest living thing out of the river at the fishing competition, although, as luck would have it, it was not a trout but a human being. We could not ascertain what kind of a fly he used in landing him.

Our old friend Wm. Hillman, of Hillcrest, was a visitor to our fair town on Sunday. Hillcrest is all right but cannot compare with Michel, eh, Billy?

A dance was given on Monday night in Martin's Hall by our genial friend Happy, and was well attended by our young folks of Old and New Michel. Turkey trotting, bunny hugging and bango banging was in evidence, especially the latter named. Happy in frock coat and stiff Christy was master of ceremonies.

The local management of the mines has been pretty busy last week decorating the outside property of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. with notices prohibiting trespassing on the company's premises. As every foot of ground in this corner of the globe is owned by the Coal Co., it is a puzzle to find out how people can go to and from their homes without committing the heinous crime of trespassing. So far the company has not charged us anything for the air we are breathing; in fact they have thrown in a lot of coal dust, smoke from their boilers and other valuable chemical substances from their coke ovens free of charge. To show that we appreciate their good will, the writer would suggest that we order one or two dirgible balloons a la Zeppelin, to enable us to leave our domiciles without giving offence to the company by trespassing on their property. (At a second thought it strikes the writer that Zeppelin is a "forreighner," and that, therefore, it would not be right for any loyal Canadian to ride in his balloons).

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused by a rumor going around town that one of our fair damsels of New Michel had eloped. After duly investigating this rumor, we find that the young lady only went on a shopping excursion to lay in a new supply of fall hosiery, X ray dresses, etc., and all our rubbernecking came to naught.

The officers of the local union would appreciate a larger attendance at the regular meetings of the local. Wake up, boys, and attend your meetings; don't think that you are a good union man by simply paying your dues.

Our recording secretary, Thos. Brown, left camp for Bellevue where he struck a job. We wish you luck, Tom, and should you get tired of the prairie, come back; we are always glad to receive you.

One of our old timers, George Beddington, is pulling his freight for pastures new. Good luck to you, George.

Quite a number of new men arrived in town lately and started work in or around the mines. Michel is living up to her old reputation, "The Strangers' Home." We would suggest to the Michel Board of Trade to put a banner with the inscription, "Welcome to Michel, the town with a past," across the street opposite the depot; this would undoubtedly attract trade.

Our local astronomer, after diligently studying the rings of the planet Saturn (which, in his opinion, influences the atmospheric conditions of our earth) comes to the conclusion that the nights in September will be cooler than they were in July

BELLEVUE NOTES

Married

At the home of Mrs. J. B. Rudd, Maple Leaf, on Monday evening, September 1st, Miss Charlotte Ferber, of Germany, to Mr. Emil Ostrzenski, of Bellevue, Rev. W. H. Irwin officiating.

At Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Miss Isabella Brooks, of England, was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Cummins, of Maple Leaf Collieries. The happy couple arrived here on Friday evening and will take up their residence at Maple Leaf.

Rev. Wycherley, of Passburg, held forth in the Methodist Church here on Sunday evening. Mr. Irwin preached at Passburg.

Mr. J. B. Rudd and son Gus and Mr. Bontry are on the Rudd ranch, near Moyie, B. C., putting up hay.

Mrs. Irwin entertained the sewing class at a party on Wednesday evening last.

Quite a number of the members of the local Order of Owls took in the sports at Coleman on Labor Day.

Mrs. Frank Bosely, who recently underwent an operation at the local hospital, was removed to her home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Joshua Atkinson has been laid up for a few days.

The Methodist Sunday School held their annual picnic at Goodwin's ranch on Labor Day and it was a big success. The weather here was all that could be desired to make it a successful occasion. A series of games and contests for the children excited a great deal of interest for old and young alike. A biscuit eating contest for girls was won by Olive Goodwin, Winnie Dickon and Florrie Halworth. Diving for lucky apples was won by Dick Shone and Willie Goodwin. The baby show was won by Ruby Cousens, the year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cousens.

Messrs. McCullough and Tully, of Maple Leaf, and Mr. Tully, of Fernie, spent Saturday and Sunday at the North Fork fishing.

James Cardie represented the Bellevue Athletic Association at the special league meeting held at Michel on Saturday last.

Quite a big crowd of Bellevue people spent Monday, Sept. 1st, at South Fork fishing. Some fine catches were brought to camp.

Quite a number of Bellevue sports took in the sports at Coleman on Sept. 1st.

Mrs. William Vambusker and daughter, of Fernie, are visiting in camp the guests of Mrs. David Davidson.

Mr. John Doyle and Alexander Neaman arrived in camp and have started to work at No. 2 mine. They are boarding with Mrs. Cook.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. Jean Schnum, an old timer in Frank, was a visitor here from Saskatchewan during the week.

Mr. Dan Dunlop, who has been working in Pocahontas for the past six months, returned to town last week, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. J. Roper spent several days in Cranbrook this past week.

Mrs. Knoldon and daughter, who have been holidaying in town, returned to their home in Lethbridge on Saturday. Miss M. Simpson went along with them.

Mr. E. Thomas returned from Chinook on Friday night.

Rev. A. A. Lytle, of Pincher Creek, and Rev. J. C. Anglin, of Hillcrest, were in town between trains on Friday.

Mr. W. J. McGowan left on Wednesday to spend a few days in Calgary on business.

Mrs. Wilcox and family are spending the week with friends in Lundbreck.

Mr. Blais and family took in the sports at Coleman on Labor Day.

Mr. B. G. Cooper, at one time a clerk in the bank here, passed through town on Tuesday on his way to Calgary, where he now works.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller last Sunday night and left a baby boy.

A big dance was given at the Sanatorium on Monday night last.

The gymnastic society of the Bohemians held their dance on Monday night in the hall over Blais' store. Dancing began at 7 o'clock and continued till about 2 o'clock. Music was provided throughout the affair by the Bohemian Band, which was in splendid form, sixteen instruments being used. A large crowd attended, all of whom are loud in their appreciation of the entertainment and pronounce it the best of its kind held yet. Those who were present say that the innovation of soft drinks instead of beer is a great improvement.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of our postmaster, came up from Calgary on Saturday and remained till Tuesday.

KIPP NOTES

(Received too late for last week's issue.)

International Board Member David Rees and Organizer Carl Theodovitch were visitors to Coalhurst on Saturday attending to business of their calling. They also stayed over until the Local meeting on Sunday afternoon and addressed the boys to the entire satisfaction of all. We hope to have another visit from the same pair any time they feel like coming around, and they will be made welcome by all.

Harry Powell registered at the Pacific Hotel on Saturday. He says he will stay with us a little while if we use him good.

Thomas Skeith was away to Milk River a few days this week looking over the homestead.

Alec Gordon is back in Coalhurst again at his old job in the machine shop.

John Delaney has opened his butcher shop in town again.

Men are being hired at the mines as fast as they come. Now we will soon reach the population of last winter.

Doctor Rose is now residing at Coalhurst. He says he is glad to be back with us again.

Harry Thomas hired with the company this week. Pap came from Hillcrest last Saturday. He talks like getting married if he don't get hurt again. We wish him well.

Clarence Mills arrived back from the East this week. He reports having a splendid vacation down where the maple syrup flows.

The miner who swiped the shearing machine would do well to take a puncher as well.

Fred Phillips came in from the north this week and started to work as a timberman in the mine.

Joe Graham has left for B. C., where he says he intends to start a chicken ranch. So long, Joe.

Ernest Buchanan and wife were away to Nanton on a vacation last week and arrived back on Saturday.

Tom Preston has left for Great Falls where he thinks he can better himself.

Sam Jones, mine inspector, paid us a business trip on Tuesday.

Frank Millar and Charlie Stine blew in a few days ago on a freight. They got here, anyhow.

TABER NOTES

Labor Day passed off very quietly in Taber. There was no sports. A football game was played in the afternoon between the Taber team and a team from the Canada West which resulted in a win for Taber by a score of 3 to 0.

The joint picnic to have been held for the children of the Methodist and Knox churches at the river was called off owing to the weather.

International Board Member Dave Rees was in camp on Thursday. This is the first visit of Bro. Rees since he assumed office. As Thursday was an idle day, a meeting was called at seven in the evening to give the men an opportunity of meeting the board member. Quite a number turned out, but owing to the short notice a few didn't get to know of the meeting until too late. Dave gave a good address and the boys will be glad to see him again, as it is very rare indeed that Taber gets a visit from a district officer.

The ballot taken for the recall of the checkweighman on Saturday, resulted 65 for and 57 against.

Tom Young has taken a position as fireboss on the night shift in the place of Wm. Jordan, who goes on the day shift.

Jim Ostler has made a start in the mine on the afternoon shift.

Dave Jones has removed to the mine houses, and Jim Head has moved into the house he occupied in town. Beginning this month, the company has reduced the rent of their houses to ten dollars per month.

On Sunday night Rev. Mr. Hahaffy, of Knox church, preached on Labor organization. A number of miners were present on invitation from the preacher. The rev. gentleman handled his subject well and his talk was something out of the ordinary to be heard from the pulpit.

The Palace Hotel is being given a new coat of paint. Walter Parrish is doing the work.

The Taber fair will be held on September 18 and 19. Three thousand dollars will be given in prizes. A $100 prize will be given for an automobile race. The fair this year is confined to the Taber district only, as other years professional exhibitors carried off nearly all the prizes.

Albert Appleton and family have returned from their trip to the old country.

Correspondents are requested to get all notes in by Thursday to ensure publication in current issue. Special copy envelopes supplied on application.

TO ALL LABOR UNIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF B. C.

Fellow Workers:

For the past eleven months a lockout has been in existence at the mines in Ladysmith and Cumberland. On May 1st the miners of Nanaimo and South Wellington went on strike to support their fellow-workers and also to secure better working conditions for themselves.

The Provincial Government was requested by the Federation last January to attempt to bring about a settlement between the operators and the miners.

Instead of doing so the district was flooded with special police who have acted as scabherders and generally harassed the strikers.

In spite of this the operators were unable to break the strike and as a last resort the militia were called into use, in order that those most active on behalf of the miners might be either hounded out of the district, or put into prison.

Over one hundred and sixty miners have been thrown into jail on the most frivolous charges. One of the officers of the Federation, Vice President J. J. Taylor, is among those in jail.

The Nanaimo representative of the workers in the legislature has been committed for trial on a fake charge of felony, the intention being to deprive the workers of Nanaimo of a representative in the legislature.

It should be borne in mind that the only two working class representatives in the local house are those elected by the miners now on strike, and that the main cause of the present strike was the non-enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, in its entirety.

We are convinced that this is an organized effort on the part of the provincial government to stamp out this working class representation on the Island, in the hope of killing the growth of the workers' political movement, and to prevent them from keeping in existence an industrial organization.

The Federation was formed for the purpose of protecting as far as possible the interests of its membership.

The coal miners on Vancouver Island are affiliated with the Federation and for several weeks a number of members and officers of organized labor have been urging the officers of the Federation to call a general strike as a protest against these methods that are being used by the provincial government in an attempt to break the miners' strike.

However, each organization, when it affiliates with the Federation, reserves the right to govern itself in its own affairs.

Therefore as each union has local autonomy the Executive Board of the Federation has not the power to call a general strike, moreover it has not the funds to carry on an extended strike.

We are also aware that a number of the organizations have agreements with their employers covering a period of years.

Despite these conditions, adverse to a general protest of organized labor against the endeavors of the government to intimidate our fellow workers on Vancouver Island, we believe that the membership of the Federation have the right to express their approval or disapproval of the proposal, to call for a general strike of short duration, by the workers of British Columbia.

If you are willing to lay down your tools and leave your employment for a period of forty-eight hours, in order to make the most emphatic protest possible against the actions of the government, you will vote "Yes," if, however, you approve of the use of the militia in an attempt to defeat the workers you will vote "No." The officers of the Federation have no power save that granted by the support of the membership.

No one can save or protect the working-class but the members of that class.

We request that special meetings be called to deal with this question at the earliest possible date. After the vote has been taken local secretaries will please fill out the attached form and forward at once to P. O. Box 1044, Vancouver.

If the Federation is to endeavor to perform the function for which it was intended, NOW is the time to act.

Yours fraternally,
CHRISTIAN, SIVERTZ, Victoria
President
G. A. BURNS, Victoria
J. CUTHBERTSON, Greenwood
J. FERRIS, South Vancouver
J. W. GRAY, Fernie
J. KAVANAGH, Vancouver
J. J. TAYLOR, Ladysmith
A. WATCHMAN, Victoria
Vice Presidents
VICTOR R. MIDGLEY, Vancouver
Secretary-Treasurer

The Fernie Athletic Association wishes to thank all who assisted to make Labor Day sports a success.

Brisco's

—We carry exclusive agency—
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Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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Grinding Out Men's Lives

By John Wanhope

When the twelfth international congress of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America convenes at Richelieu Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th of this month, probably more than one-half of the delegates will be men who have worked at the hazardous trades for years and who have contracted in their work either tuberculosis or some throat affection. Very few workers engaged in the metal polishing industry die a natural death, most of them succumb to some occupational disease caused by the conditions in which they work and the materials which they use.

The organization of metal polishers has been active for the past twenty years in securing better working conditions for the men and it has in part succeeded. It has caused, or been instrumental, in having blower laws enacted in nearly every State in the Union. Unfortunately, the Eastern States, especially New York, have paid little attention to the demands of 150,000 men for better working conditions, and as a result the metal polishing trade in the East is actually a murderous industry. Hundreds of men die every year of tuberculosis contracted in the shops in which they have worked for years.

The metal polishers, well knowing the conditions in this State, avoid it as much as they can, and in the industry New York is known as the worst State in the Union for evil factory conditions.

A State law provides that an effective blower system must be installed where grinding or buffing is done, but the Factory Commission is practically inactive. Because of a political fight now raging between the State government and the political machine, the State Labor Department is without a head. Nothing has been done to force the shop owners to establish an efficient blower system.

In many of the shops around New York, where a personal investigation was made, it was found that the blower system, if established, was absolutely ineffective, and that the shops were in a most deplorable condition. Only, where the union of metal polishers has forced the bosses to grant union wages and conditions are the working places sanitary in any way. A few examples will illustrate the condition in the New York shops, and contrasted with union shops, they show that the enormous loss of life in the metal polishing industry can be considerably minimized if the shops are provided with blowers as demanded by law.

The Rosenbaum Manufacturing Company, with offices at 3 Bleecker street, and a factory at 316 Bowery will serve as a horrible example. This company manufactures gas irons, and a particular brand of gas irons known as "Rose Gas Irons." The factory is situated on the third floor of a three-story fire trap. Up two pairs of flimsy wooden stairs the visitor (but the company does not usually admit such inquisitive persons) comes to a sorting room, where the gas irons are sorted and stored. This room is separated from the polishing and plating rooms, and in the summer the heat and fumes from the plating vats cause a disagreeable headache upon entering.

The forging of the irons is not done on the premises, but the article is finished and polished there. The hum of a number of grinding and polishing wheels is heard.

Upon entering the polishing and plating room, one notices the close proximity of vats and polishing wheels. The two men sitting on soap boxes at the left hand side as you enter, are "roughing out" the irons, that is, they are grinding on coarse emery wheels all foreign bodies from the irons, preparatory to dipping them in the plating vats.

To be sure, a blower system has been installed, but the room is choked with dust. The men are sitting with their feet in dust piles, in some places a foot high. The blower system in the Rosenbaum Company is absolutely ineffective. The hard dust circulates all over the place and the grimed men present a ghastly sight, straining every muscle, bent over the machines.

The emery buffing and polishing wheels revolve at the rate of 2,400 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. The belting is unguarded and dangerous. A little further down the room are several more men polishing the dipped irons. A very fine wheel is used and sends up a very fine dust.

Two feet away from the whirring wheels are several nickle plating vats. Each vat is about six feet long, three feet wide and about four feet deep, and contains a colored liquid which is electrified. All metal connected with the vats is covered with a slimy brown and green corrosion.

The gas iron, after the "roughing out" process, is placed in the vat and kept there several minutes, according to the strength of the solution and the quality of the plate desired.

The floor around the vats is covered with water and drippings from the vats, *forming poisonous puddles.* A young man is taking out the irons and washing them in heated tanks of water and scrubbing them with potash to remove dirt and grease.

Between the steam, dust and water, working in such a place is particularly unhealthful, and the workers themselves give evidence of this fact. All of them are young men, between the ages of 20 and 30. Their faces are gaunt and their eyes stare from their sockets. Many exhibit evidence of tuberculosis, and after working ten or twelve hours a day for months in such a place it is no wonder that they sooner or later contract that dread disease.

These men, though all highly skilled, receive exceedingly low wages. Such manufacturers as the Rosenbaum Company make it their business *to get "green" men who have recently* landed and exploit them as long as the latter will permit. Some of the bosses have been known to take in a "green man" and pay him the sum of $3 per week until the "green man" learned the value of money and protested.

The men spit everywhere, and even though a healthy person may not have been affected, the dusts spread tuberculosis. Often there is no drinking water in the place and the inevitable result is the beer can. The law forbids workers eating their lunch in any room where polishing, plating or grinding is done, but the time the unorganized worker is allowed for lunch is insufficient for him to go elsewhere.

One of the most notorious shops in the industry is the W. H. Flavin Company at 247 Center street, directly opposite Police Headquarters. Flavin's shop is situated in the second floor of the five-story building. The place is so dark that one can hardly see anything ten feet away. It is always dust choked, though a pretense is made to keep up a blower system.

The Flavin Company is well known as employing the cheapest kind of labor. They make it their specialty to get immigrants, generally Polish and Italian, and work them for the lowest possible wages. There is practically no ventilation in the place, nor is any attempt made to better sanitary conditions in the shop.

On the fourth floor of the same building is the Brandt & Herman Company, a firm employing union men and recognizing the organization. This shop is clean, because of the effective blower system. Every wheel is covered with a hood. The place is well ventilated and lighted.

The union shop is having a hard time making ends meet, because of the cheap shop below where the work is done by cheaper labor, and consequently the customer goes where he can get the best prices. However, the work done by the Flavin company is known to be inferior in all ways. Brandt & Herman, through giving the workers good conditions, have a reputation of turning out very fine work, and all this work is of the best quality.

The workers in the union shop receive a minimum wage of $20 per week, working eight hours a day.

In places where cheap work is done, the finished product is decidedly poor. The nickel, brass, silver or gold plate soon peels off, if the object is not properly prepared before plating. A good nickel plate will last several years, while a cheap job rarely lasts more than a few months.

Among some of the other shops visited, where conditions were found to be bad, with ineffective blower systems and bad ventilation, were the A. G. Miller Company, 108 Center street. All kinds of urns are manufactured there and brass is known as one of the worst metals to work on. Dust was thick on the floor.

The George Taylor Company, 97 Cliff street, is another shop where conditions are particularly bad. It is said to be one of the worst in the city. The big vats are less than a foot apart. In winter the air in such a shop is filled with dust and fumes from the tanks. It is particularly dangerous, and by the installation of hoods above the vats to carry away the fumes, the diseases which result from constant contact with the acids could be considerably reduced.

Another of the shops said to be in bad condition is the Hampel & Lipner Company, 83 Crosby street. Very few except the workers ever gain entrance to the polishing rooms, and the investigator was unsuccessful and only reached the office.

All of the above mentioned unorganized small shops were overcrowded. In winter when the windows are closed, the place becomes a veritable hell hole, and the fumes of the plating vats and the dusts make the place unhealthful to the highest degree. In many of the cheap shops young girls are employed, and the effect upon their health can be imagined.

Although there is some slight evidence that the factory inspector has visited some of these shops, still the violations exist. Nearly every small shop in Greater New York is a firetrap and many of the places have no fire escapes. The polishing and plating business is usually located in some old building.

Hundreds of small plating and polishing shops are to be found along Greenwich street, the heart of old New York. The East Side is credited with many more. In every such place investigated, the stairways were found to be made of wood, and they were usually in bad condition.

As for light and ventilation, both are practically nonexistent. Some of the windows in these places were nailed down, and the dirt and grease and acid stains had never been removed.

Sanitary conditions referring to toilets and wash basins were vile.

In not a place visited were the plating tanks in any way covered, or the fumes removed. The heat from some of the acid and water vats was stifling.

The J. H. Williams Company, 150 Hamilton avenue, offers another contrast in conditions. Although the shop is not unionized, at least does not recognize the union, conditions in the polishing shop are good. Every worker has an individual wash basin and locker. The blower system is powerful and the floors are clean.

The superintendent of the shop declared that if the belting broke it would not be two minutes before the whole place would be filled with dust. There are fifty polishers employed there and twenty-five machines are in use at once. However, despite the great amount of polishing done, there is no dust. Each wheel is provided with a hood which carries off all the dust.

The workers in this shop are distinctly different from those seen in some of the smaller nonunion shops. They look healthier and seem to be better workmen. The company has tried to make working conditions as good as possible, and shower baths have been installed.

The trade in all branches is perilous, and the workers engaged in the trade find it particularly difficult to obtain life insurance. The life insurance companies refuse to take the men at a risk and, in exceptional cases, if the polisher or grinder is able to obtain insurance, the rate is extremely high. The insurance companies are at present trying to remedy conditions by educating the workers.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York is endeavoring to instruct workers how to preserve their health. A number of pamphlets have been printed and are being distributed among the workers. In the "Health of the Worker," by C. E. A. Winslow, one of the Metropolitan pamphlets, a passage referring to the grinding and polishing industry, quoted from an old Massachusetts doctor, reads as follows:

"I have seen a number of cases of so-called grinder's consumption. The symptoms are excessive shortness of breath on slight exertion, dry cough and great prostration. The grinders are from the Polanders and Finns for the past dozen years. The disease takes hold of them more frequently and is more rapidly fatal than among the grinders of former years and of other nationalities. When I came here forty years ago I found the victims among the Yankees who had ground some twenty years before. Those would grind eighteen or twenty years before having to give it up. The French Canadians were then grinding. They could work twelve to sixteen years. They became frightened and the Swedes took up the work. They would get the disease in eight or ten years. Now the Finns and the Polanders are at it, and they last only three to five years, and the disease is more common among them."

Then, again, the acids which are used in dipping and plating are extremely dangerous. The worst is cyanide, used in silver plating. If the fumes are not caught before they leave the tank, the effect on all employes working near the vat is noticeable. Sometimes it takes only five days for the cyanide to enter the system, and with its appearance sores break out on the body. In a short time it causes a general breakdown. Among the other acids which give off dangerous fumes and are used in the industry are sulphuric, nitric and several alkalis.

The plater who works around the vats all day is subject to constant headaches and colds in the head. The mucuous membrane of the nose and the throat becomes parched and dry. This gives malignant germs a chance to work and inevitably leads to serious disease.

The brass working is another perilous job, and it is not uncommon to see a brass grinder or polisher with green hair. The body exhudes green perspiration and the entire system is affected.

In many of the Middle Western States, especially Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, the blower laws are strictly enforced. This can be attributed to the work of the organization in these parts. The law says that the blower system must be effective, and if those installed in any place do not come up to the standard, they are ordered taken out and an adequate outfit installed.

The law demands that the blowers be of sufficient strength to carry away all dusts from the wheels. The size of the blower pipes are specified, and the strength of the suction is regularly inspected. In all the Middle Western States where any grinding or polishing is done, the law demands that all vats containing harmful plating solutions shall be covered with a hood, and a suction fan of sufficient strength to carry off the fumes shall be installed. Consequently, working conditions are better, because the organization is stronger in those States than anywhere else.

Most of the shops in the West and Middle West are one-story affairs and are seldom higher than two stories. By this plan light is obtained from all sides, and ventilation is better.

The Pacific Coast States are rapidly becoming centres of the polishing and grinding trades. However, all these States have strict blower and sanitary laws, and the mortality in the industry there is much less than in the Eastern States.

Of the eight death claims paid by the union last month, seven were directly the result of insanitary factories and shops. Only two of the men who died of occupational diseases were over 40, the rest being between the ages of 25 and 30. Five of the last named died from lung trouble, and the remaining two from throat affections and pneumonia respectively.

The death rate among the cutlery grinders in Sheffield, England, is about twice as high as for other workers of the same age. More than half of the men employed in cutlery grinding die of tuberculosis.

At present the organization is making attempts to organize the East, where a great part of the polishing and plating is done. Thousands of dollars are to be spent in organization work. Owing to the great number of small shops, those employing five to ten polishers, the work of organization is extremely difficult.

There are hundreds of shops in Greater New York where there are no blowers at all, the floors are wet, and there is practically no ventilation. The bosses depend upon the ignorance of the workers, and manage to keep wages down to an insignificant sum. The union has a definite wage scale, and where union conditions prevail, the minimum wage is 41 cents per hour. The union demands an eight-hour day and sanitary conditions. Some polishers and buffers receive wages as high as $40 per week, but they are few. Usually the worker receiving the highest wage is the one who has charge of the plating solutions.

Thousands of men are engaged in nickel plating. Another large branch is chandelier plating, and most of the chandeliers being brass, the work is especially dangerous and unhealthy.

One can hardly turn around without seeing some evidence of the polishers' or buffers' toil. All door and window trimmings which are polished have had to be plated.

All the polished parts on bicycles, typewriters, elevators, telephones, automobile and stove trimmings, and thousands of other things, too numerous to mention, bear the mark of the polishers' work. The cutlery branch is a big one, and the largest of the manufacturers have realized the hazardous nature of the trade, and consequently the shops are fairly well fitted with good blower and polishing systems.

Today the young man who engages in the polishing or grinding industry, at the same age as other young men enter different trades, will be used up before ten years have passed. The sharp dust particles of steel or brass tear the delicate membranes of the throat, nose and lungs, and give the tuberculosis germ a better chance to do its fatal work.

Polishers and grinders, no matter in what conditions they work, are usually affected with colds most of the year. The throat becomes parched and dry, which inevitably results in some pulmonary trouble.

Not only is the polisher and buffer or grinder subject to industrial diseases, but also to many industrial accidents. The polishing and buffing wheels are so constructed that as soon as they wear loose, they are likely to break. When a solid emery wheel breaks, it frequently means instant death to the polisher who is working the machine. Hundreds of men have been killed because the boss has been anxious to get the most usage out of the wheels.

The buffing wheel is sometimes made of cotton and is pliable. This is to enable all parts of an irregularly shaped piece of metal to be polished. The danger in the cotton wheels lies in the fact that the cotton sometimes becomes entangled with a protruding corner of the metal.

So powerful is the heel that an unsuspecting or inexperienced polisher often sustains a broken arm. These accidents are by no means uncommon, the desire to obtain cheap labor resulting in inexperienced men being put to work at jobs which are the work of a skilled man. The desire for profit is always a much greater consideration than the life of the workers.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America is an outgrowth of the Knights of Labor. The organization has been particularly active in securing better conditions, wages and hours for the past twenty years.

The delegates at the coming convention will be confronted with the problem of many strikes now in progress in different cities throughout the United States. Most prominent of these strikes are in the following cities where the organization is strong: Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Freeport, Ill.; Bridgeport, Conn.

But the organization of the East, especially New York City, is one of the real big problems the convention faces.—New York Call.

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USE OF LIQUID OIL AS A SOLID

A Connecticut man is believed to have succeeded in solidifying mineral oils into a paste, and it is asserted that this product contains not less than 96 per cent. pure naphtha, if so desired, which makes it desirable for a number of purposes. The paste is inflammable, but it is not explosive. Such a product is very apt to open a new naphtha soap industry. The report has it that a tablespoonful of the paste contains as much naphtha as three cakes of the ordinary naphtha soap, in which, on the average, two-thirds of the naphtha has evaporated before it gets to the consumer.

The paste has other uses. A cylinder of strawboard dipped into it when it is in liquid form, and allowed to solidify by cooling, makes an excellent fire lighter. The solid oil fire-lighter is said to be cheaper, cleaner, and much more efficient than kindling wood.

As a binder for briquets, solid crude oil is said to be ideal. Unlike pitch, it does not smoke, and it materially increases the calories of the briquet. Solid oil briquets, mixed with either coal dust or sawdust, contains as high as 10,000 British thermal units. These solid crude oil briquets are intended for torpedo boats, fire engines, and, in fact, any uses where the development of quick steam is important. This fuel simply needs a match to start it.

The lighter hydro carbons may be used for many other purposes than as fuel when solidified, and develop qualities they do not possess in liquid form. Gasoline, when solidified into candle form, makes a clean and safe railroad torch, and can be used also to advantage in torchlight processions. When mixed with red or blue fire, it can be used for danger signals at sea, and can be employed also to cheapen fireworks. Mixed with fuller's earth, solid gasoline becomes an excellent antiphlogistin, and when impregnated with carbolic acid it is said to make an excellent cleansing product and germicide.

The international tennis championship was won for the United States from England on July 28 by Maurice E. McLoughlin, a young California player, who now brings home the famous Davis cup lost to America since 1903.

The Ungodly Automobile

For several years now there has been a tendency to gauge the national prosperity by the number of automobiles purchased or said to have been purchased by the farmers. No statistics were ever given, but the reiteration of the alleged immense rural consumption of automobiles always served as a reliable standby to confute the assertions of the Socialists anent the unequal distribution of prosperity.

It may be that there is some truth in the assertion, for we notice that a State conference of Kansas clergymen has declared the other day that there are at present no less than a thousand abandoned churches in that State. The shepherds explained this sad state of affairs by asserting that the farmers and their sons and daughters all had automobiles and spent the Sabbath joy riding instead of going to church.

From this it would seem that capitalist prosperity is in its very nature destructive to religion. Commenting on this matter editorially, the New York World, after pointing out that fifty years ago Kansas was settled by a people intensely religious (it omitted to say they were poor also), continues:

"Behold, now their grandchildren scoff at worship, abandon churches and take to Sunday joy riding!

"This is the progress of bumper crops and high prices. Too much fat in the land, too much milk and honey in the streams, too many chicken dinners for harvest hands, too many wayside inns where forbidden waters are sweet, and though secret, are abundant; too many good roads for swift riding where the corn grows high and the riders can't be seen, too many motors for the farmers' sons and also for the farmers' daughters. With these impulses pressing through the week, Kansas can't sit still on Sunday."

The above, though apparently written in a half jocular vein—for religion is becoming a joke with many of its journalistic defenders—is nevertheless the popularly accepted explanation of such manifestations of the decay of religion, as is shown in the abandonment of churchgoing. It has Scriptural warrant, too, and the allusion to the connection between worldly prosperity and "forgetting God," frequently occurs in the Good Book.

But the people who hold this view, and the New York World itself, would be horrified if some Socialist informed them that religion in its ebb and flow was largely a matter of economic determinism. Yet that is precisely what the World editorial comment means. They would insist upon the fact and at the same time deny the palpable *conclusions* drawn from it.

According to this view of the matter, people become religious in times of depression and pray for the return of prosperity, so that they may once again become irreligious and forget God. If some agricultural pest devastated Kansas, we would hear thousands of these same ministers declaring that the pest was a punishment from the Deity for neglecting his worship and abandoning his houses. When the affliction was withdrawn after a season of prayer and revival and humiliation, once again the return of prosperity would bring about the same conditions in an interminable cycle. The theological explanation of this phenomenon undoubtedly contains a dominating economic element.

It is a phenomenon, however, that seems to be connected with individual property alone, and probably for this reason religion and property have ever been closely associated in the bourgeois mind. The propertiless industrial proletariat of the great cities display an altogether different psychology. In times of panic and industrial depression, when they are unemployed by millions, no religious revival has the slightest chance of making any impression on them in the mass. Prosperous times for them, as the times are called when unemployment is least, make no difference either. Witness the collapse of the Men and Religion Forward Movement recently, a movement which synchronized with the time of gradual recovery from the panic and depression of 1907. The matter might be explained perhaps by the assertion that the modern industrial wage workers are never really prosperous, and the prosperity attributed to them is about comprised in the fact that they get enough subsistence from day to day. Certainly we never behold them in any noticeable numbers joy riding in automobiles, as the farmers are said to be doing. The ownership of an automobile by a man working for daily wages is so rare as to be practically nonexistent. Beyond getting possession of a frame house after devoting a lifetime of hard labor to paying off the mortgage—which they sometimes succeed in doing, and oftener fail—their sober wishes never learned to stray. By the time the modern wage slave has succeeded in securing his "home," he is generally past the dead line, and the possession of an automobile is an iridescent dream that he rarely allows himself to indulge in. He may build or have built them for others, but that is about his limit. Certainly the irreligion of the modern city wage earner can neither be attributed to the ownership or nonownership of automobiles, though the farmer may be different in this respect. Prosperity manifested in automobiles may impair his sense of religious duty, and poverty restore it, but neither of these causes affects the modern industrial proletarian. The atrophy of his religious interests cannot be laid to the charge of the ungodly automobile, and must needs proceed from other causes. Like the thousand clergymen who have lost their jobs in the thousand abandoned Kansas churches, he also seems to be the victim of capitalist prosperity, or at least no gainer by it.

Clergymen who suffer in this way are placed between the devil and the deep sea. They dare not pray for poverty and affliction to fall upon the joy riders to recall them to a sense of their religious duties—at least not publicly. And in the discharge of their clerical duties they must, with apparent earnestness, thank the Lord for the prosperity that they declare has closed a thousand of his temples in one State alone, and thrown a thousand of them out of employment. In this case they might rightly assert from their own standpoint that poverty is a blessing, but the joy riding farmers, in all probability, would be about as much impressed with the statement as are the industrial wage workers. It would simply pass unnoticed as an expected piece of clerical cant, proper on the whole, but of no particular application so far as they were concerned.

It is deplorable, of course, that the opulent Kansas farmer flying past the empty place of worship on the Sabbath day in his devil wagon at 'steen miles an hour, should convert the earth into a vale of tears for the local preacher by depriving him of his job, but the good man should remember that there are other victims of capitalist prosperity as well as himself, and possess his soul in patience. Besides, the condition anyhow is an answer to prayer, for he has prayed for capitalist prosperity and got it—in the passing whiff of his former parishioner's gasoline.—New York Call.

At the time of going to press the copper miners at Calumet, Mich., were still on strike. Military rule prevails, and many miners are being evicted from their homes. Even the capitalist papers speak of the lawlessness of the troops and warn the women to keep off the street. Conditions are as bad around Calumet as they were found to be by the congressional committee investigating West Virginia. Mother Jones is aiding the miners as only she can, having gone to Michigan from West Virginia.

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481	Beaver Creek	J. Longhram, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1337	Canmore	N. W. Finacane, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, 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 Mines	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

"LABOR DAY"

Lunedì prossimo, primo Settembre, i lavoratori del dominio di Uncle Sam celebreranno un 'altra volta in forma imponentissima il giorno a loro piu caro e sacro, ponendo in disparate i ferri del mestiere.

E' il giorno che appartiene ai figli del Lavoro, giorno che ricorda l'anniversario destinato all'e mancipazione degli operai del mondo intero, per la quale essi strenuamente lottano da tempo immemorabile. Per fortuna l'orrizzonte comincia a rischiararsi per le masse operaie, mentre quello del capitalisti principia ad offuscarsi: 'l dispatico doro regno sta per aver termine!

Per anni ed anni i lavoratori sono stati tenuti nella sottomissione e nella schiavitu dagli sfruttatori; ma questo stato di cose e ormai in procinto di divenire un triste ricordo del passato. Sta per terminare il letargo secolare in cui i lavoratori sono stati immersi. Hanno finalmente compreso che per essi non vi sara ne giustizia ne liberta sino a che non saranno affiliati a qualche ramo dell'unionismo, il quale mira ad assicurare una decente esistenza.

L'unione ha gia fatto del progressi meravigliosi ed impavida prosegue il trionfale suo cammino.

Ogni anno le parate operaie che si fanno nelle citta e borgate di queste contrade, diventano sempre piu maestose; nelle file unioniste si scorgono sempre nuovi visi, tutti sorridenti, dimostranti la fede e la speranza che hanno nel futuro e nel loro destino.

E' perche non dovrebbero essisorridere? Sono membri del Lavoro organizzato, che e l'ente piu forte e grande del mondo intero.

Facciamo in modo che d'ora in poi sia ogni giorno "Labor Day" e che i volti del cavalieri dell'u mana attivita siano sempre im prontati al sorriso.

Facciamo del nostro meglio e non risparmiamo nessuna energia per raggiungere il nobile intento!

Sorridete, amici lavoratori: nel vostro sorriso vi e una promessa, un incorraggiamento ed una speranza!

EUGENE DERNE.

—L'unione.

UNA GRAVE SITUAZIONE

La situazione nel Quindicesimo Distretto minerario e assai nubolosa, anzi piu grave che mai e di quello che possa sembrare.

Non e ancora scongiurato infatti il pericolo di uno sciopero generale nel Sud Colorado, New Mexico e Utah.

I minatori insistono precipua mente nel volere il riconoscimen to della loro unione e non voglio no piu che operai non appartenenti all'unione seguitino a lavorare fra minatori unionisti.

Le compagnie hanno dichiarato invece di essere pronte a fare qualche concessione, ma sono ri solute a mantenere la 'openshop'.

Gli ufficiali della United Mine Workers of America sono risoluti a proclamare lo sciopero generales e le compagnie non cederanno alle domande che sono state loro fatte ed i minatori del XV Distretto son pronti a disertare le viscere della terra e provare che sanno anche'essi imporre la loro volonta quando il case e la necessita lo richiedono.

Sono cominciati i primi trattativi per venire ad un accomodamento ma sino ad ora non e stato possibile venire ad alcun concordato, in causa dell'ostipatezza delle compagnie.—L'unione.

LO SCIOPERO DEL MICHIGAN

La situazione nelle miniere da rame nella Contea Copper diviene sempre piu critica di giorno in giorno. Gli sbirri ed i soldati appartenenti alla milizia dello State, colle armi impuguate, non tollerano neppure le pacifiche parate degli scioperanti, i quali mantengono un contegno calmo e tranquillo alieni da qualiasi atteggiamento bellicoso.

Essi cercano pero, colle buone, di indurre i pochi crumiri a far causa comune, cosa che non va a sangue alle compagnie, le quali fanno quindi agire a loro beneplacito il Governatore dello State, i fantoccini e gli sbirri.

Lo sciopero del West Virginia ci ha dato e continua a darci un esempio di dispotismo e di abuso di potere da parte delle autorita di quello Stato; ma nel Michigan la situazione e ancor piu triste, piu vergognosa. Nelle miniere di Calumet, Hecla, Osceola, Quincy, Superior ed altre vi e praticamente lo stato d'assedio. La milizia la polizia si sono prostituite al capitalismo!

Nello zona dello sciopero le cose sono divenute talmente acute e la situazone talmente critica, che gli ufficiali della Western Federation of Miners hanno deliberato di inviare i figli degli scioperanti in luoghi piu sicuri e dove si pessa avere buona cura di loto.—L'unione.

A Deterrent in Coal Dust Explosions

By Richard C. Hills

Excerpt from a paper read before the Colorado Scientific Society, Denver, June 7, 1913.

Until the latter part of the last century it was accepted belief that explosions in coal mines were due solely to the ignition of inflammable gases, chiefly marsh gas, which is the principal constituent of the much-dreaded "fire damp." It is now well known that while "fire damp" in sufficient quantity will produce a disastrous explosion, and when present in small quantity may initiate one, the chief cause of the tremendous force developed by a coal mine explosion is the coal dust in the mine workings.

It is not necessary that the amount of coal dust in the mine atmosphere be sufficient to render it explosive under ordinary conditions. The presence of a comparatively small amount may suffice to propagate an explosion initiated at a remote point; for example, where the coal is being broken down and loaded into the pit cars, or where, from any cause, the formation of dust renders the atmosphere locally explosive.

As soon as the inflammable nature of coal dust became generally recognized several methods were suggested whereby explosions might be prevented or the effects minimized.

Sprinkling the mine frequently with water has been resorted to in the majority of cases, and the use of hygroscopic compounds, such as calcium chloride, which, when mixed with the dust, would cause the surface to be always moist, has been strongly advocated.

It is doubtful if sprinkling with water serves any useful purpose other than to "lay" the dust. Indeed, it is certain that a large part of the impalpable powder that otherwise would pass out through the "return" is by such means accumulated in the mine in a wet, often muddy, condition, which, when an explosion occurs, is caught up and completely atomized by the terrific force of the blast. There is thus formed, in front of the advancing flame, a dense cloud of highly inflammable material through which the explosion is propagated with increased acceleration of power and velocity. Hence "sprinkling" is, in effect, one way of augmenting the amount of potentially explosive material accumulating in a mine while, from a hygienic standpoint, the maintenance of an ultra-humid atmosphere, where men are constantly and strenuously working, is open to serious objection.

The use of dustless zones was also resorted to, but was found to be of small value in preventing the extension of an explosion.

Another method, and one that deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received in this country, is the application of stone-dust as developed during the last four years at Altofts colliery in England. This method has been well described by William Edward Garforth in his presidential address delivered before the Institution of Mining Engineers of Great Britain, at London, June 6, 1912.

This method consists in the distribution of finely-crushed shale dust along the roadways on the rough surfaces and ledges along the walls and on board shelves arranged to the right or left near the roof, according to circumstances. The shale dust is distributed either by hand or by machine—we would prefer the latter in this country, owing to the high price of labor.

The proportion of shale dust used is from 10 to 12 times the quantity of coal dust present; an amount that should be amply sufficient, since the Altofts gallery experiments demonstrated that a mixture of equal weights of coal dust and shale dust was not explosive, even when the amount of coal dust present was five times as much as caused explosion when pure coal dust was used.

A study of the conditions in the Silkstone pit following the explosion of 1886 seems to have first suggested the use of shale dust as a deterrent. It was there observed that the return airways contained a large quantity of shale dust formed by the wearing away of the floor by the feet of men and horses, those aidways being used as travelling roads. The intake roads contained coal dust only, and the explosion was found to be confined to these roads notwitnstanding that the stoppings were blown out and the blast penetrated into the return airways, yet in no instance was the explosion propagated along these airways. Subsequent experiments in the Altofts gallery fully confirmed the observations in the Silkstone pit.

The stone dust used at Altofts is obtained by finely pulverizing the argillaceous shale "ripped" or "brushed" from the roof to increase the height in the roadways. Roof shale is preferred to any other rock for this purpose, since in addition to its being a waste product it best meets the following requirements:

(1) The crushed dust should have a low specific gravity to insure the maximum amount of flotation when thrown into the mine atmosphere.

(2) It should not contain hard, splintery, insoluble grains of such substances as quartz, which, when brought in contact with animal tissues, produce irritation.

(3) The rock should be soft that it may pulverize readily into rounded particles.

(4) [illegible] weak solvents should be high that the irritating asperities of inhaled particles may be dissolved by the fluids of the body.

(5) The percentage of carbonaceous matter should be low.

Mr. Garforth recommends that distilled water, dilute hydrochloric acid and digestive fluid be employed in solubility determinations. Likewise the estimatition of the percentage of magnetic particles which may be produced by the use of iron, in pulverizing, especially if the rock is hard or contains sharp, cutting grains.

The success attending the use of shale dust in the Altofts colliery led W. J. Murray to adopt this method, tentatively, in several of the mines of the Victor-American Fuel Company.

Pending a thorough examination into the merits and adaptability of the different shales available, dust gathered off the roads has been used for the time being to mitigate the effects of an explosion should one occur.

The samples examined include six of roof shales, one of road dust and one of the ordinary loam of the country. The shale samples were from different parts of the Delagua mine, and were all carefully selected by Samuel Dean, inspector of the mine, an educated engineer and a man deeply interested in the use of shale dust in coal mines.

These several shales were prepared and distributed according to Mr. Garforth's observations and content-determinations as nearly as possible, and then tried, chemical and microscopic tests having been made. The author submitted the following conclusions:

Viewed in the light of miscroscopical and chemical investigation it appears that the shale samples that are much less than two feet above the roof coal contain too much carbonaceous matter to be applicable for use as shale dust in the prevention or mitigation of coal-dust explosions.

Satisfactory results were afforded by a sample of dust that was well rounded, the specific gravity low, the solubilities high and with a total absence of the objectionable quartz grains. In most respects it is superior to the Altofts shale for the object intended.

In conducting the solubility tests in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Garforth the air-dried sample was crushed in a porcelain mortar, to avoid the formation of abraded particles of metallic iron, and the crushed material passed through a 10-mesh screen—60 meshes to the linear inch—the size that would probably be employed in the large way.

The solvents used were distilled water, a 20 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid of 1.20 specific gravity, and a solution of Elixir lactopeptine, stated by the manufacturers to contain 38 per cent. lactopeptine and 19 per cent. alcohol, together with pepsin, pancreatin, diastase and lactic and hydrochloric acids.

The quantity of solution used in each case was 25 cc., which was poured into a small (75 cc.) glass flask containing one gram of the powdered sample. The mixture was of sandy loam from soil near the mine, and was frequently agitated by imparting to the flask a brisk circular motion. It was then allowed to stand overnight at a temperature approximating 98 degrees, Fahrenheit, the solvent being allowed to act for a total period of 20 hours. In the case of the distilled water and dilute hydrocloric acid tests the contents of each flask was transferred to a beaker, diluted with water, thrown onto a weighed filter and the residual washed, dried and weighed.

In the case of the digestive solution test the procedure is varied, thus: The fluid, which is carmine-colored, is washed into a beaker and diluted to 400 cc., with a 50 per cent. solution of alcohol, allowed to subside and the clear liquor decanted onto a weighed filter. The residue is then repeatedly treated with strong alcohol and ammonia until the organic precipitates, formed by the action of the fluid on the rock are are completely dissolved and there is no longer the faintest lilac tint to the solution. The residual powder is then thrown onto the filter, washed down with about 100 cc. of water, finally, once with alcohol, then dried and weighed.

The investigation will be followed later by practical tests on a sufficiently large scale to furnish reliable results. For this purpose, under the supervision of W. J. Murray, an experimental gallery is now being fitted up at Gray Creek. The results of the experiments will probably be communicated to the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Association at its Denver meeting.—The Coal and Coke Operator and the Fuel Magazine.

A well-known university professor who has taken much interest in the woman's suffrage movement, was persuaded to carry a banner in a parade that was held in New York some months ago.

His wife observed him marching with a dejected air and carrying his banner so that it hung limply on its standard, and later she reproved him for not making a better appearance.

"Why didn't you march like somebody, and let people see your banner?" she said.

"My dear," meekly replied the professor, "did you see what was on the banner? It read, 'Any man can vote. Why can't I?'"—Youth's Companion.

CHARLIE LUCCA

Who it is hoped to match against Frenchie Vaise for lightweight championship of Canada in Fernie on Sept. 22nd.

"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 Parasticial Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sicca, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excema) and certain to result in absolute baidness 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 positiely 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.

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Complete With Rings and Brackets

These rods are of 1-inch finely finished wood and have an ornamental bent wood bracket 15 inches long. Regular $1.00. Special at 75c

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Special Sale of Remnants

All grades and designs, beautiful Inlaid Cork, plain and printed cork and printed Floor Oil Cloths at a big saving for small rooms.

Many new patterns now on sale from 85c to $2.50 per yard.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Brussels Rugs, 7 x 9 and 9 x 12, good quality, choice of designs at $7.00, $8.00, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50.

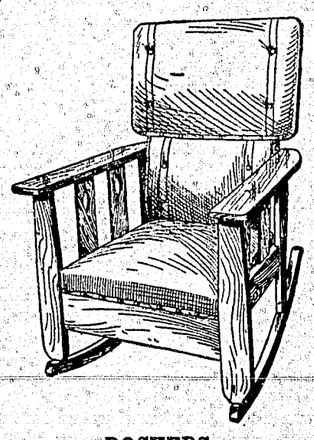
Wilton and Velvet Rugs, room size, highest grade materials. $25.00, $35.00, $40.00.

Hearth and Bedroom Rugs. Beautiful Mohair Bedroom Rugs, $3.50.

Wilton Rugs, 27 x 54, designed from famous Orientals, suited for den, living room or library. Other lines in abundance at 75c to $3.50.

WALL PAPER

Our clean out sale of Wall Papers is still in progress. All Wall Papers, regardless of kind or price, at greatly reduced bargain prices.



ROCKERS

Large line of Rockers from which any taste may be suited. Golden or Fumed Oak or Mahogany, some plain seats, others in Art Leather or finely finished Genuine Leather.

Golden Oak or Mahogany $4.00, $6.50, $8.00
Fumed Oak, Leather Seat $6.75

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES

The celebrated McClary line, largest and best known in Canada. Satisfied users everywhere recommend them for wonderful heating and baking capacity and economy of fuel. All sizes, big selection.

Sweater Week

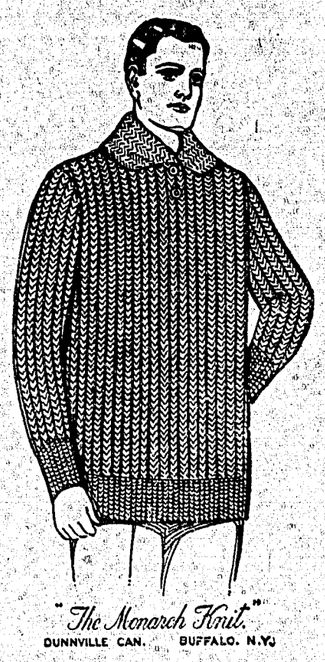
We will open our Sweater season with a sale of the best and newest lines of Men's Sweaters and Sweater Coats. Our Fall and Winter lines are now complete and we take this opportunity to introduce the latest ideas for 1913 at very attractive prices.

MEN'S ROLL-NECK SWEATERS

Men's Heavy All Wool Sweater in Plain Navy, Plain Grey, Grey with Green Collar, Black with Green Collar, Black with Cardinal, and Navy with Smoke Grey. This Sweater will meet the requirements of the working man. Worth $2.25. Special Saturday only $1.50

MEN'S COAT SWEATERS

Men's Heavy Wool Coat Sweaters, with deep Collar, two pockets, sizes 36 to 42. Colors—Brown and Grey only. This is a great money saver. Regular value $3.00. Special Saturday only $1.75



MEN'S V-NECK SWEATERS

This is one of the most convenient Sweaters, Collar can be turned down to leave neck open, or buttoned up high. Made from 4-ply yarns, extra heavy, made to stand hard wear. Colors—Brown with Khaki Collar, Green with Grey Collar, Myrtle with Tan Collar. A regular $2.75 Sweater. Special Saturday $1.50

MEN'S COAT SWEATERS

Our extra heavy 4-ply Wool Sweater Coats, with high Collar and two pockets. All sizes 36 to 42. Colors—Grey and Maroon, Fawn and Khaki, Dark Smoke and Grey. Regular value $4.00. Special Saturday only $2.50

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY FOR LINES NOT MENTIONED HERE. NEW IDEAS AND COLOR COMBINATIONS IN CHILD'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S SWEATERS

New Modes in Millinery-Saturday Specials

An extraordinary showing of new modes in millinery, embracing all the latest styles. The colorings that are being mostly used this season are Toupe, New Blue, Solid Black, Bottle Green, Stone and Nigger Brown. Trimmings consist of Ospreys, plumes, gama, fancy and novelty ribbons. These hats are from the fashion's centre and you are invited to inspect these beautiful models when next in our store. They are quite different from any we have shown before. Prices ..... $5.00 to $10.00

New Fall Coats and Suits

Style, quality and value were never stronger in evidence than are exemplified in our this season's showing of Ladies' Fall Coats and Suits. **The Coats**—a distinct change in the style this season. More in the nature of a luxurious wrap, large fancy collars, sleeves slightly fuller, fasten in front with large frog or buttons. Some in the new Bulgarian Blouse effect, gracefully draped below the waist into wide belt effect band and come in three quarter and seven eighths length. All the new materials, diagonal stripes, curls and chincilla's dainable change in the style of the suits is the neat fitty combination color effects, with reverse cloth trimmings. $15, $65

Suits—The most notable change in the style of the suits is the neat fitting draped skirts and the cut away front coat, with the long rounded backs, decidedly smart and becoming. We have a remarkably complete range, including all the new materials and shadings. Coats all silk lined. $15. to $50

SPECIAL

Ladies' Fall Weight Knit Vests and Drawers, long sleeves. Each 25c

GROCERIES

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Tuxedo Baking Powder		.15
Lima Beans	3 lbs.	.25
Krinkle Corn Flakes	4 for	.30
Quaker Flour	98 lb. sack	3.25
Pride of the West Flour		3.00
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tins, 2 for	.45
Canada First Catsup	pts.	.20
Seeded Raisins	12 oz. pa., 2 for	.20
Red Sockeye Salmon	2 tins	.45
Snyder's Catsup	20 oz. bottle	.30
Bran	for 100 lbs. sack	1.15
Shorts	for 100 lbs. sack	1.25
Chicken Wheat	100 lb. sack	1.75
Upton's Jam	5 lb. pails	.50
Tuxedo Jelly Powder	4 for	.25
Mazda Electric Lamps, 110 v 60 c		.65
Lemonade Powder	large tin	.25
Sheriff's Marmalade	1 lb. pot	.20
Assorted Meat Loafs	2 tins	.35
Red Cross Pickles	18 oz. glass	.25
Lyles' English Syrup	2 tins	.35
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lbs.	1.00
Kelowna Tomatoes	2 lb. tins, 3 for	.35
New Dried Onions	8 lbs.	.25
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins	.25
Pears Unscented Toilet Soap	3 bars	.35
Lyman's Talcum Powder	2 tins	.35
Beef, Iron & Wine	per bottle	.50
Nestles Food	per tin	.40
School Scribblers	7 for	.25

Have you ever wished for relief from tired feet? Ever wished for a shoe you could wear all day without thinking of your feet? There is just such a shoe for women. It is called "Empress." We are "Empress" agents.

VACUUM SWEEPER DEMONSTRATION

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BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The small children are still unable to attend school owing to lack of furniture. It is hoped to be able to accommodate them next Monday.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Minty, wife of Provincial Chief of Police, which took place in the East on Wednesday. Chief Minty had left for the East when the news was received at Fernie.

The young people of the Methodist church are carrying on a series of studies in sociology on Monday evenings. The subject for September 8th is "The Making of a City," and the leader is Mr. Pennell. All interested are welcome.

Mr. Geo. S. Diestzer and Miss Lydia Carsten, both of Cranbrook, were married at the Waldorf Hotel, Fernie, on Wednesday, September 3rd, by Rev. D. M. Perley. The newly married pair left on the Spokane express for Cranbrook, where Mr. Dietzer is employed as a barber.

The Rev. Father Donnolly, O. M. I., of London, England, will be holding a mission in the R. C. Church starting with the 10.30 service on Sunday, Sept. 14. Lectures and discourses will be given during the first week for the benefit of the Catholic congregation, while the second week's work will be in the shape of propaganda.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association held in W. H. Herchmer's office on Thursday, the following alterations in the list of officers was necessitated by the resignation of H. W. Herchmer, who is leaving shortly for the Coast: Mr. J. F. McDonald was elected president, while Mr. Brown, of the Home Bank, succeeded to the post of treasurer.

ISIS THEATRE

The management of this smart little theatre never allow a week to pass without some further alteration to their bill of fare or house. Mr. Miller informs us that he is making some extensive alterations to the pitch of the floor whereby those seated in any part of the house will be able to obtain a full view of the screen. He is also adding several rows of chairs in the auditorium. The program for this week end contains a two reel Rex sea story, the "Smuggler's Daughter." While for Saturday there is a two reel 101 Bison military drama entitled "The Indian's Secret," also two comedies and two dramas. Patrons should not fail to secure copy of the "Weekly Bulletin," which contains a synoptic review of the features for the forthcoming week.

Born—On August 29, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Thomson, a son (stillborn).

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held at the home of Miss Alexander on September 6th at 3.30.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Kennedy on Sept. 10th at 3.30.

We are able to announce the prizes for the drawing in aid of Brother Amans Lassalle, which consist of a $50.00 14k gold watch, a fine 14k diamond ring and handsome scarf pin. Tickets may be obtained from Frank Santoni or Mr. T. Uphill, Secretary of Gladstone Local. Drawing takes place in the Isis Theatre on Oct. 20th. Prizes are on view in A. C. Liphardt's window.

VETERANS' CONCERT

This evening, Friday, an amateur vaudeville entertainment will be given in the Grand Theatre under the auspices of the Veterans' Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the memorial fund. All artists are being trained by Mr. Wilson Macdonald, of Toronto, and are local characters. The program includes hypnotism, sleight of hand, cartooning, dancing and music, while some first class, up to date ditties will be heard. Mr. Macdonald is one of the greatest stage managers off the stage and the progress that the local artists have made during a short period of instruction is nothing short of marvellous. We can assure all who intend patronizing the concert and assisting the cause that arrangement have been made with the local practitions to be on hand to render assistance to any sustaining fractured ribs as a result of convulsions.

LUCCA V. FRENCHIE VAISE

Fernie appears to be the rendezvous for aspirants to ring honors, and the latest arrival is Charlie Lucca, of Chicago, who is at present staying at the King Edward. Charlie Lucca, or "Kid" Lucca, as he is popularly known in the East, has allowed us to peruse his scrap book, which contains enough material to fill half a dozen Ledgers, and if the Kid is as good as the Eastern papers credit him, then the match that Jack Lowe is arranging between him and Frenchie Vaise for the light weight championship of Canada, should be very interesting. The Kid has a reputation for being a clean sport, and has visited most of European countries. The match, if arranged, will take place on September 22nd.

Communicated

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—After having our schools closed down for the usual two months' summer holidays, notice was given that school commenced on Monday, Aug. 25th.

The pupils belonging to one class (if not more) presented themselves for school 5 or 6 times, only to be turned each day. Thursday morning they were told that they had better stay home until Monday morning.

To my mind there is something wrong somewhere. The cause, as I understand it from one of my children, is insufficient seating accommodation.

The thing that puzzles me is what was the reason this could not be attended to during the two months' holiday just passed?

Again, why tell the children to come morning after morning, having to be sent home through pouring rain for no benefit? Why not have used a little horse sense and instructed the children to stay away until notified through the press or for a period of a week or so?

Trusting the school trustees will make a note of this and thus avoid a similar recurrence. The children's education needs attention; we will soon have winter here, when it will be impossible for some of the little ones to attend.

Thanking you in anticipation of giving this space.

Yours truly,
PARENT.

THE CITY COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Council held on Thursday evening, in the City Hall, the mayor and all the aldermen were present with the exception of Ald. Rizzuto.

It was decided to pay the balance of $300 to the Athletic Association in connection with the park.

Alderman Robichaud wanted to know whether the names of those who had paid their rates could not be erased from the delinquent list. It was remarked by one alderman that this was one means of keeping your name before the public. Robichaud did not agree, although he was of the opinion that it might save one from the attention of impecunious friends.

It was decided to order the pipe necessary for sewer extension to macaroni factory, which will shortly be opened up as a packing plant. Watch Fernie grow—and compete with Chicago.

Alderman Uphill called the attention of the Council to the state of the sidewalk beside the provincial building, where the contractor has excavated a trench some four or five feet deep and piled the earth onto the sidewalk, leaving a space of about twelve or eighteen inches for pedestrians. This street is very much used, being principal thoroughfare to the lower part of town and Annex. The councillors made some very caustic remarks about same and at Mayor's suggestion it was moved by T. Uphill and seconded by W. Morrison that the chief of police be instructed to have sidewalk cleared immediately.

G. G. Henderson, who seems determined that the schools shall have all that is coming to them, was present and called the Council's attention to the overcrowding of the Annex school. It was pointed out that in the two roomed school there are 117 children and in one room alone, one teacher had charge of 67 children. Mr. Henderson wanted $7,000.00 to build an addition to the Annex school. It was remarked by the school trustee that the increase in the number of scholars had been remarkable, and exceeded all provisions made. The Mayor remarked that of the 20,000 dollars loaned on debentures by the bank that 17,000 dollars had been asked for by the School Board and he was at a loss to know where the additional money was to come from. He would, however, communicate with the bank and endeavor to raise a further loan, but was dubious about being able to squeeze 'em. Mr. Henderson also asked the Council to state what power the School Board had over the Medical Health Officer, and whether the relationship was on all fours to that of the Council. The Mayor was of the opinion that it was. Another matter mentioned by the representative of the School Board was the appointment of a truant officer, and Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that with the assistance of such an official another roomed school could be founded up. Having regard to the present famine in school space his suggestion did not meet with the hearty approval of the Board, although they expressed sympathy with the object.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTICES

A special meeting of Gladstone Local Union will be held in the Grand Theatre on Sunday, September the 14th, at 7.30 p.m. Business to receive nominations for District Officers, International and Sub-District Board Members, also to discuss important matters pertaining to the Sick and Accident Fund.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

The regular meeting of Gladstone Local Union will be held in the Club Hall, Coal Creek, on Friday, September the 12th.

Boxing Contest is Won by Cyclone Scott

The main bout was scheduled for 10.30 p.m., but the preliminary of four rounds between Piola and McCormack got going about 10 p.m. This was quite an interesting exhibition, both lads landing some sharp, clean blows and giving no indication of that affection (?) which characterized the main bout. From the first it was seen that McCormack had a good "kick," although the Italian lad had both speed and wind. Neither boys displayed excessive scientific knowledge and although McCormack sent his man down twice it was pretty evident that it was more in the nature of a stumble than a knock down. There is no doubt the lads will meet on some future date when an interesting exhibition will result.

Some delay was occasioned by the contestants for the 15 round bout not being on hand and the spectators showed considerable impatience. This is a condition of affairs that should be remedied and it should certainly be noted by the promoters that punctuality is a condition indispensable to the management of all fights. The contestants introduced by the referee were Dick Marshall (Fernie) and Cyclone Scott (Vancouver); rules, Marquis of Queensbury, 3 minutes, one minute interval.

In the first round both men tried to draw but honors were about even. The second round was Marshall's and he succeeded in landing several blows, but Scott was always a little beyond reach. In the third round Scott got in several uppercut jabs while in-fighting and drew first blood. Marshall was doing all the fighting and Scott did not look a stayer. The fourth round was pretty even, neither men doing much hitting and the referee working hardest in trying to separate the men. In the fifth round Marshall did all the fighting again, but Scott was able to avoid heavy punishment, although his body showed Marshall had given same attention. The sixth round found both men fighting strong with Marshall looking the better in spite of a rather badly battered mouth. Scott lost no opportunity to jab his man while in the clinches. The seventh round was Scott's and the latter seemed to be getting stronger every round, but Marshall was game and in spite of heavy punishment landed several blows and rushed Scott to ropes. Eighth round—This was one of the best rounds and both men appeared to be tiring when gong sounded. Honors in favor of Scott. The ninth round was Scott's and at one time it looked as though Marshall must go out; he saved himself by clinching. Tenth round—Marshall gets severe punishment in early part and saves by clinching. The eleventh round was an exhibition of affection but Scott got in some effective jabs. Marshall makes several blind hits and loses his head for the moment. The thirteenth round found Marshall on his feet, but Scott was the stronger and got the best in the clinches. The fourteenth round was not sensational, but Scott got the best in the clinches. Marshall shows signs of tiring. Fifteenth and last round found Scott smiling and hitting strong. He put in several heavy blows but Marshall seemed able to take all the punishment and managed to stay on his feet until the call of time.

The decision of the referee (Con Whelan) in favor of Cyclone Scott was received with applause.

Marshall certainly fought gamely out he could not get through Scott's defence, while the footwork of the latter saved him time after time.

The promoters are to be congratulated on arranging what was the best bout seen in Fernie for some time.

CHALLENGE

Frank Saxon, of Hillcrest, will wrestle Guy Sansom, catch weight each for $100 a side.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY, A FEATURE EVERY DAY, FEATURES FOR WEEK SEPT. 8th

Friday, Sept. 5.
The Smuggler's Daughter

Tuesday, Sept. 9
Why?
"Eclair" 3 Reel Drama

Saturday, Sept. 6
The Indian's Secret
2 Reel. "101" Bison Military Drama.

Wednesday, Sept. 10
In Slavery Days
2 Reel "Rex" Drama of "Dixie Land"

Monday, Sept. 8
Love Life and Liberty
"101" Bison Cuban-Spanish War Story

Thursday, Sept. 11
The Stronger
"Eclair" 2 Reel Drama

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