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The District Ledger

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

No. 3, Vol. VII. | THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1913 | $1.00 A YEAR

YOUR MOST EFFECTIVE KICK--THE BALLOT

Get on the List Now!

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF WOMAN

A rather serious case was reported to the police by the hospital authorities, and as a consequence the dying depositions of a Syrian woman named Mrs. Aboba Rahal were taken by Magistrate Whimster at the hospital. The woman died on Wednesday morning at 2.45 and the husband was immediately placed under arrest, and is now in the city jail.

The coroner was notified and an inquest held on Wednesday at 1 p.m. in the afternoon of Wednesday. The jury, which consisted of T. Uphill (foreman), A. Barnes, A. Prentice, J. I. Macdonald, T. Letcher and F. H. Newnham, after having viewed the body thought it advisable that a post mortem examination be made by the doctor and pending same the inquest was adjourned until Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

At the adjourned inquest held in the City Hall on Thursday night evidence was given by Dr. Corsan, who made the post mortem, that death was due to shock, the result of a miscarriage.

Questioned by the Coroner, Dr. Corsan stated that he found no signs of violence internally or externally that he would consider likely to cause a premature birth.

The Chief of Police (Brown) stated that he was called about 9.30 on Tuesday evening and requested to attend the hospital, which he did in company with Magistrate Whimster, and that the depositions of deceased were taken. The woman was excited but he thought she knew what she was doing.

Questioned by the Coroner he stated that deceased had made complaint on various occasions alleging ill-usage on the part of the husband. As a result of her complaint on Saturday night the chief despatched Constable Hughes to the house. No arrest was made, however, the parties having separated that day.

Magistrate Whimster called stated that he took the dying depositions in the presence of two witnesses, and that she appeared excited but was able to recognize him.

A legal point of some importance involved was whether the deceased had been told before the depositions were taken that she was dying. Questioned by the Coroner Mr. Whimster admitted that he had not informed her that she was dying, stating as his reasons that he believed she had previously been informed of this and that her condition was such that he feared a complete collapse had he done so. Mr. Whimster said that he had known deceased for some three years.

L. Dickey, attendant at the hospital, stated that he was on duty during the night in question and present at the taking of the depositions. He stated that previous to calling the Rev. Michel, who administered the last rites of the Catholic Church, he had informed Mrs. Rahal that she was dying.

Mrs. Hadad was the next witness and as she could not understand English very well Mrs. Kefoury was introduced to interpret for her. The evidence of this witness was very disjointed and both coroner and interpreter had considerable difficulty. The result of her evidence went to prove that she had not witnessed any violence on the part of deceased's husband, but stated that on the Saturday the husband had visited the house on three occasions and locked her out. This, coupled with the fact that she had been separated from her children, appears to have upset the deceased.

Mrs. Unis, who also required the assistance of the interpreter, gave evidence similar to that of the previous witness. She stated in reply to enquiries that deceased had not complained to her of any violence on the part of the husband. She said that Mrs. Rahal had carried a bed that the husband had removed. The witness also stated that the husband had been down three times, on two occasions putting the woman out of the house and locking the door. The deceased woman after the third time went to stay with the witness.

Rosina Miscisco, the next witness, had her evidence interpreted by her husband, Nic Miscisco. This witness also stated that deceased had not complained of any actual violence on the part of the husband.

Constable Hughes, who had visited the home of deceased after her complaint to the police on Saturday night, gave evidence. According to witness the husband claimed that the wife had in her possession two suits of clothes and a watch which he valued at $35, and that these were in a trunk in the house. He examined the trunk in the presence of both parties but the only articles that he could find belonging to the man were a small mirror, two ties, two pair of sox and two photos.

Questioned by a juryman as to what was the feeling between the parties, he stated that there was a deal of feeling on both sides.

The Coroner having charged the jury and reviewed the case the latter, after some 30 minutes deliberation returned the following verdict:

"We find that Mrs. Aboda Rahal died in the Fernie Hospital, on Wednesday, September 10th, at about 2.45 a.m., and that death was due to miscarriage caused by shock, this being accelerated by separation from her children and the abuse and ill-treatment of her husband."

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space this week we have been compelled to hold over several letters. We will publish these, however, next week. We trust correspondents will accept this explanation.

MILLER RAN TWO TRAINS FOR A WEEK

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—Gaunt and haggard, following five days and nights of agony, Engineer Augustus B. Miller stood dramatically in the witnesses box today and throwing off restrain told the truth—for the first time revealed the real cause back of the Wallingford wreck when twenty-one lives were sacrificed to antiquated wooden equipment on the New Haven Railroad last Tuesday.

DRUMHELLER MINERS HAD DIZZY RIDE

DRUMHELLER, Sept. 8.—A fatal accident occurred at Drumheller, about 9.30 tonight, as the men of the night shift of the Drumheller Collieries were going on duty. Three miners undertook to go down the incline into the mine in a coal truck when the hook of the cable became unfastened, and let the car run the full length of the incline, something like 300 feet, before hitting an obstruction.

Harry Holden, one of the men, was struck on the head and only lived a few minutes after the doctors arrived; Harry Wheatcroft is seriously injured internally; the third man, Thos. Mackin, escaped practically unhurt.

BROTHER LASALLE'S BENEFIT

We have received from the Local Secretary at Diamond City, $5.00. If a small local like this can sell ten tickets within seven days, surely some of the other locals will be able to do much better. We have received a communication stating that the sale of tickets in Alberta is illegal, and we believe such to be the case, although there is a certain clause in the Act which permits these drawings to be held when same is for charitable purposes. This, at least, is the way we interpret the Act.

WILL GET FIGHTING DICK HAYLAND

Just before going to press we learn that arrangements are practically complete to bring Fighting Dick Hayland here and pull off a contest on September 30th with Kid Lucca. As a lightweight fighter, Hayland has an international reputation, and has met, among others, Battling Nelson, Jimmy Brett, Eddie Hanlon, together with most of the star lightweights of the world. There is no doubt that if this is pulled off the public will see one of the finest star exhibitions ever held in Fernie. Charlie Lucca is working out every day in Ingram's Gymnasium and is in fine shape.

NOTICE

Inquiry is made for one Levison Steele, who worked in the mine at Coal Creek last April. Any person giving information to this office will oblige.

THE SITUATION ON THE ISLAND

MORE NANAIMO MEN ARRESTED

Official of United Mine Workers Is Remanded for Week on Charge of Rioting and Intimidation

NANAIMO, Sept. 6.—George Pettigrew, of Nanaimo, international board member of the United Mine Workers, was arrested here this afternoon by the chief of police. He was charged before Magistrate Simpson with intimidation and rioting on August 14, and remanded for one week.

Frank Ireland, Walter Noson and Mike Wargo, also arrested on a charge of rioting, were remanded for a week.

Steve Arman, John Loudon, Joe Burns, George Bramley, Robert Steve Michek, John Nanasky, Jos. Harket and Thomas Blakely, who were arrested at Extension yesterday, were brought before the magistrate today on a charge of rioting and burning property at Extension on August 13 and 14, and remanded for a week.

Fifteen men committed for trial on Wednesday on a charge of rioting and burning at Extension on August 13 and 14, appeared before Judge Barker this afternoon and elected for speedy trial.

MATSON PAYS SOLDIERS SENT TO STRIKE ZONE

The following is clipped from the Vancouver Sun:

The following editorial appears in this week's issue of the official government weekly organ at Victoria. It explains much:

"A section of the Canadian press has during the last year or two twitted certain people with being "cheap patriots" and with being much given to "flag-waving" as a substitute for a more practical evidence of patriotism, generally known, but is fully recognized by the few who enjoy Mr. Matson's friendship, which is that genuine kindheartedness is one of his most marked characteristics."

Nanaimo, B. C., September 8, 1913.

District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

Sentiment in favor of a general suspension of work by all the organized workers of British Columbia is prevalent in union circles. To such an extent has this sentiment crystalized that the B. C. Federation of Labor has issued a circular asking all affiliated organizations to take a vote to determine if there shall or shall not be such a suspension of 48 hours' duration. Inasmuch as this move was launched to show the just indignation of the workers because military power has been invoked to defeat the striking miners on Vancouver Island, some surprise has been expressed because the writer visited the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council which, aside from the Federation of Labor, is the largest body representative of organized labor in the province, and advised against the fulfilment of such a move. No doubt those who encouraged the plan are actuated by a sincere desire to be helpful to the Island miners, therefore I feel that an explanation of my attitude of opposition should be made.

With me the success of the Vancouver Island mine workers is paramount, and though I appreciate the good intentions of our supporters, I feel it to be my duty to protect the strikers against danger of injury by impetuous friends as well as by designing foes. It will be asked wherein lies the danger to the strikers. Let us analyze the project and see.

The essence of the official circular calling for a vote on the question is as follows: "If you are in favor of the use of the military to defeat the workers, vote against a general suspension." Now what is the status of the men who are to vote on the question? Forty-five per cent. of them are employed in Vancouver City and New Westminster; included in this proportion are 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees who have just within a fortnight signed up a two-year contract. The members of many other organizations are working under joint agreements. Both cities are full of idle, half-starved desperate men who cannot get a day's employment of any kind, and before the vote can be taken, returned and tabulated and the result announced, winter will be at hand, and a consequent lessening of work in the buildings and other trades, which will add to the number already unemployed.

Included in the remaining 55 per cent. are the miners employed by the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company on the Island, and those who are employed in the Crow's Nest Pass country of Eastern British Columbia, all of whom are members of the United Mine Workers of America and working under joint agreements which neither the terms of the agreements nor the laws of their Union will allow them to violate by unitedly suspending work for 48 hours. So that in voting in the affirmative on the question the striking miners, who are also eligible to vote, will occupy the rather strange position of fighting to secure a joint agreement yet advising others to violate agreements already secured.

The position of the miners in the Crow's Nest Pass will be best explained by a quotation of a section of their joint agreement, which follows:

"When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with the Pit Boss of Foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the Pit Boss or Foreman for or of their absences, otherwise they may be discharged."

The workers in other trades must violate agreements and subject themselves to discharge, and all the workers, whether working under agreements or not, must subject themselves to the risk of being displaced by men drawn from an idle, non-union labor supply. The ranks of organized labor must be shattered, chaos and internal rebellion must follow and, after the suspension is over, many men will be jobless and left to suffer for their loyalty and no beneficial purpose will have been served because of their sacrifice. The test is a severe and dangerous one, yet men must suffer it or be recorded as being in favor of "the use of military to defeat the workers" who, in this instance, are the Vancouver Island miners.

And herein lies the danger of injury to the miners. We must keep in mind that the press and predatory interests have religiously upheld the government for sending military to the Island and now, under the proposition as submitted, unless the organized workers of British Columbia throw discretion to the winds, rebel against the authority of their parent unions and ignore all the rules of self-preservation and vote for the proposed suspension the position of our antagonists will be endorsed by organized labor itself.

Furthermore, if only a minority of the votes are cast against the suspension that minority will be used to show that at least all the organized workers are not in sympathy with the striking miners, and we object to the miners being placed in that position.

We know the workers are in sympathy with us and we know they disapprove of the use of military to defeat us, but the proposition is put up to them in such a way as to make it necessary for them to injure every self interest in order to show their sympathy and disapproval.

So that, in summing up the proposition, we are inclined to the belief that it was only immaturely considered by those who fostered it, before being submitted, and that it is untimely, ill-advised and unfortunate for the striking miners in particular and the organized workers in general.

Surely some other plan of protest, just as effective and fraught with less danger to the workers, could have been devised. If the B. C. Federation of Labor want to be helpful to the strikers—and we believe they do—there is a way. The way is not spectacular, but it is sensible. The miners of Cumberland and Ladysmith have endured the rigors of one winter since the strike began, and unless the mine owners change their attitude, the strike will extend throughout the coming winter. Shoes, clothing and fuel will be needed by the strikers and if the workers of British Columbia were to raise a fund to furnish these necessities it would bring joy to suffering men, women and children, and would be a substantial indication that they are opposed to the use of military to defeat the workers, and they are indeed in sympathy with the striking miners. This is a suggestion and not an appeal. However, one day's pay donated to relieve the distress of the strikers will not mean as much to the donators as two days' work lost for no avail, and it is a plan that will not injure those who contribute.

FRANK FARRINGTON.

Last Day to Get on Voters' List--Oct. 6th

Revision Nov. 17th, 1913

The New Act specifies that the List of persons claiming to vote shall be suspended, from and after the first Monday in April and October of each year, and Court of Revision held on the third Monday of May and November of each year.

F. J. BURNS,
Registrar

British Columbia has witnessed during the last week a unique, and probably unprecedented, illustration of the most practical form of patriotism, which is none the less impressive because it is due to the generosity of a man who has been a most persistent flag-waver, and has used the great influence he possesses in the daily press of the province, to spread imperialistic sentiment and to uphold the dignity of the sister services. Mr. J. S. H. Matson has advanced the considerable sum of $5,000 in order that the militia men who rendered such valiant service at Nanaimo and Ladysmith should not return home without at least a modicum of their pay. That such an action should have been necessary, owing to the tardiness of the government in making prompt provision for the men, is regrettable, but this does not detract from the credit due to Mr. Matson. He knew how serious a crisis had arisen when the militia men were called out. He witnessed the feats of interpidity and valor which they performed. He recognized that their allowance was a mere pittance at the best and that it would be at least timely to ensure some prompt recognition, however slight, for the services so ungrudgingly and cheerfully rendered. Under all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Matson's action stands out as an expression of practical patriotism which is all too rare. It is also an evidence of thoughtfulness and kindly consideration which will impress the public with what is not generally known, but is fully recognized by the few who enjoy Mr. Matson's friendship, which is that genuine kindheartedness is one of his most marked characteristics."

THE LATE JONATHAN GRAHAM

TRAIN WRECK INJURES MANY

Pennsylvania Fast Passenger Meets Disaster by Striking Raised Rail

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9—A long distance telephone message from Wylie station, where the Pennsylvania train was wrecked this morning, states that there were none killed, twelve are seriously injured and about a dozen sustained more or less minor injuries.

None of the coaches nor the engine turned completely over according to this information.

Earlier Reports

NEW MADISON, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Reports reaching here are that thirty-five to forty persons have been injured in a wreck of the Pennsylvania fast passenger train five miles west of this city. Reports of deaths have not been confirmed.

All doctors here have been rushed to Wylie station, which is five miles west of here.

BRITISH UNIONISTS CONDEMN "MAD RACE IN ARMAMENTS"

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10.—The annual conference of the Trade Union Congress closed today by recording its unanimous protest against "the mad race in armaments" throughout the world, and also incidentally against Field Marshal Lord Roberts' scheme of conscription.

William Thorne, M. P., one of the Socialist and Labor leaders, declared that there "was not a thimbleful of difference between the Tories and Liberals in regard to the increase of armaments, and even some Labor members of Parliament voted for armaments every time the question came up."

The congress passed a resolution demanding the right of trade unions to registration of union labels, which Ross, a Scottish typographical trade unionist, pointed out was fully recognized in the printing trades of America.

The American delegates to the congress thanked the members for their hospitality. The proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Trades and Labor Council Complies With Wish of Miners Refuses to Take Hasty Action

Last Thursday's meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was devoted largely to a discussion of the Vancouver Island strike situation in general, in which quite a number of the delegates participated. The question was dealt with from almost every angle imaginable, and if the delegates did not go away with a more thorough knowledge of its status and the relationship of British Columbia organized labor towards it, then it was not the fault of the speakers.

Credentials Received

Bakers—H. G. Teaworthy; A. Harenden; John Black.

Tailors—H. Guttridge; C. McDonald.

Amalgamated Carpenters—A. J. Crawford; W. Currie.

Bricklayers—Chas. Baker.

Cooks and Assistants—Jno. Cumming.

Tilelayers—A. Willard.

Received and delegated obligated.

Executive Report

From the B. C. Federation of Labor, asking for an expression as to the advisability of calling a 48-hour strike as a protest against the militia being used to break strikes, with special reference to the recent Vancouver Island situation.

A motion was made asking for concurrence in the request of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Del. Pettipiece opposed the motion as being unpracticable at this time.

Frank Farrington, U. M. W. of A. representative, was present and asked to address the council. Mr. Farrington recited the events leading up to the present situation on Vancouver Island. The miners had only gone on strike when they were compelled to in order to conserve their organization. Referring to the B. C. F. of L. circular before the council he said he appreciated what had been done by the unionists of Vancouver to help the miners. It was not his purpose to dictate to the delegates present what they should do. Reviewing the various phases of the question before the council it was the opinion of Mr. Farrington that a general suspension of work for 48 hours, even if possible, would be inadvisable. The miners were able to keep up the fight for victory and he felt sure that if, at some later day, the miners asked for such drastic action the workers might then be justified in complying with such a request as was now before them. Mr. Farrington referred to existing trade union agreements, among them several of their own. He was opposed to the militia being used as strike-breakers and had always condemned such governmental interference. Had he been consulted by the officers of the B. C. F. of L. he would have advised against such a call at this time. The suspension would bring havoc to the workers of the province and he trusted there would be careful consideration before definite action was taken by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. He personally would advise against hasty action before making such a sacrifice.

Del. Midgley reviewed the circumstances leading up to the issuance of the "call" issued by the executive of the B. C. F. of L.

Del. Ferris supported the motion.

Del. Davidson agreed that the question was one of serious moment. The motion placed the council between "the devil and the deep sea." Such a strike would be ineffective, he feared.

Del. Robinson regarded the miners as worthy of every consideration.

Del. Pettipiece moved in amendment that the communication be laid on the table. This was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 26.—B. C. Federationist.

VETERANS' CONCERT

A vaudeville entertainment was given in the Grand Theatre last Friday, when most of our local artists took part. Some very pretty dances and songs were put on, but owing evidently to the promoter's anxiety to get out of town, or an exaggerated idea of his own capabilities as a manager and the histrionic abilities of his company, some of the stunts were a little flat. The artists, who in many cases had only time for three or four rehearsals, were not given a fair opportunity to display their talent, and for our part we should be delighted to see the same company given two or three weeks' training in vaudeville entertainment similar to that of last Friday. With this training, there is not the slightest doubt that we have some splendid material for this class of entertainment, but to expect them to perform creditably after so short a preparation is very unfair to amateur talent.

GLADSTONE LOCAL UNION

A special meeting of the Gladstone Local Union will be held in the Grand Theatre on Sunday next, Sept. 14, at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

BUSINESS—To consider the advisability of a stoppage of work of 48 hours as a protest against the military being sent to Vancouver Island.

To consider matters pertaining to the Sick Fund.

To receive nominations for the District Officers.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

Re Paton Memorial Fund

Anyone having any subscriptions for the above fund are kindly requested to forward same without delay, to

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

Parker Williams

As Seen by a B.C. Liberal Newspaper

To watch Parker Williams, Socialist member of the legislative assembly of British Columbia, from Newcastle district, in debate; to hear his harsh denunciation of the government for its treatment of the coal miners and workingmen of British Columbia; or listen to him addressing his constituents in the Vancouver Island coal camps, is not to see this most unique figure in provincial politics at his best.

He has been painted as a fire-eating fanatic who would ruthlessly destroy all that is sacred and true, if necessary, to attain his object; a man without a conscience, who would not hesitate to precipitate the nation into civil war which would make the horrors of the French revolution pale into insignificance in comparison, and one who would without mercy, banish all home life and have mankind revert to the barbarian state of the dawn of civilization.

Such an impression is utterly false. To see this man—this fire-eater— at home with his wife and family on his farm, or rather ranch, for he is attempting to hew a home out of a dense forest—is to realize how utabsurd such a picture is.

No amount of grooming and combing would transform Parker Williams into a Beau Brummel. It has been said that the clothes bespeak the character of the man, and scientists have stated that the different garments denote the traits of the wearer. This is true of Mr. Williams. None of his acquaintances ever remember seeing him when his clothes did not look as if they had been thrown on him in a hit and miss fashion, but every line of his creased "store rags," from the soft felt hat which covers the tangled thatch of black curly hair to the heavy boots turning red for the want of polish, tells a story of a man inside of them.

It is not the clothes, however, or the firm grip of the calloused hand with which he greets you that brings realization of the fact, no matter how you may differ from him in politics or in the tehories that he holds, you have met a man who can hold his place among men. It is his face that makes you forget his ready-made garments and rough appearance and think of how, practically unaided, he is fighting a desperate battle against despotic government — a battle which ultimately will be won because of the very fierceness of it.

His broad, intellectual forehead, prominent cheekbones and straight, broad nose above the laughing mouth hidden as it is beneath a bushy moustache, mark him as a person of more than ordinary intelligence, but it is his eyes that compel attention. They are wonderful eyes of a dark brown, deep set and shaded by exceptionally heavy eyebrows; continually changing with every mood. As he recounts some tales of his mischievous youngsters they are soft and warm, but as he tells of the bitter fight between the coal miners and the government they are two burning coals, signalling the fire within the man.

When the work of the session is over and the house has adjourned, Parker Williams discards the suit which may have caused some mirth to his colleagues at the capital and dons the rough shirt and overalls in which he is most comfortable. You will find him at his place on the old Ladysmith-Nanaimo road, some five miles from the former city, busily engaged in clearing land or grubbing in the small acreage already cleared.

Perhaps, though, you may have to make two or three visits to find him at home, for a telephone message may have summoned him to one of the surrounding pit heads, where an accident has happened and a man has been injured, or he may be at a neighbor's explaining some point in regard to the school act, bush fire regulations or one of the many legal matters that puzzle the farmer. Again he may be attending an inquest and questioning witnesses with a view to ascertaining if everything possible is being done to protect the widow and orphans under the provisions of the workmen's compensation act. His duties do not end with the drawing of his sessional indemnity.

But if you find him at home and turn up the driveway between the "snake" fences to the lonely little cottage, he will leave his work and come across the fields, wiping his dirty hands on his pants leg or mopping the sweat from his brow with a great red bandanna. A welcome awaits whether you are a Socialist, Liberal or Conservative, and he will offer you a drink from the clear spring, or if you prefer it, of cool milk, before he enquires the reason of your visit.

He will insist on your staying for lunch, and while that meal is preparing, will take you about the place. First to the apiary, some half dozen hives, and he laughs at your fears as he moves freely among the bees examining the combs and replacing the lids. Over there he is clearing the underbrush, and assisting him are several of his little sons, working while he is busy, but ready to dodge through the fence and off to an adjacent creek at the first opportunity. When he finds the little fellows have disappeared he laughingly explains that he don't blame them in the least, and himself can hardly resist the call of nature and the voice of the babbling stream.

From the clearing he guides you through the raspberry canes to the spot which to him l more attractive than any other in his place. This is what he terms his "experimental garden," where he delights to cross and graft shrubs and plants. Just now he is endeavoring to produce a new berry, crossing the salmon and raspberry canes.

A call from the house announces dinner, and after washing the grime from his hands in the outhouse, he brings you into the kitchen, scrupulously clean, and introduces you to Mrs. Williams, a quiet golden-haired little woman, who attends to her family of six children, does her own work and still finds time to take an interest in the affairs of her husband, aiding and encouraging, and, if necessary, criticizing him. The little ones troop in, all of them bearing a marked resemblance to their father, and the meal begins.

The table set in the front room is well supplied with good, plain food; new laid eggs, with plenty of milk and tea, vegetables and honey, with homemade bread and fresh butter.

After the meal has been disposed of, and the table has been cleared by the little ones, under the kindly direction of their mother, if you are insistent your host may consent to play a few tunes on the organ, which stands in the corner of the cosily furnished room, for, like the majority of Welsh, Parker Williams is musically inclined, and although you learn that he has never taken music lessons, he plays with much skill.

It is a hard matter to get this bold speaker to talk of himself, for he is bashful and reticent in regard to the man who is more in the public eye in British Columbia today than is the premier, but mention the workingmen of British Columbia and he at once commences to talk. With much of the sarcasm which characterizes his public utterances, he will tell of the men opposed to the laboring classes, relating incident after incident in support of his contentions. He will recount the trials and tribulations of the miners, not only in his own district, but throughout the province, or of the fishermen of the distant Skeena, for, unlike many members of the assembly, the confines of his constituency do not constitute the limit of his labors.

His conversation reveals that his has been a difficult row to hoe, and you learn how, a mere boy, he went to work in Wales, practically devoid of even the three "R's" of elementary education; how he married before he attained his majority and the struggle he had for existence in his early married life, and from the glances he casts at the sweet, motherly person who is his helpmate, you realize the inspiration which prompted him to educate himself.

It is easy to imagine nights of deep study after long days of toil to reclaim the opportunities missed in his youth. His face clouds and you know it is not of himself he is thinking in recalling the days when "blacklisted" for expressing his opinions, he has tramped from one place to another seeking employment. His days in a lumber camp are touched on lightly, and also his work in the Vancouver Island mines, and then he delights you with reminiscences of his early attempts at farming, for his sense of humor is keen.

When the time comes to depart you cast about for some excuse for an invitation to return. This is not hard to get, for there is generally a hearty "come again."

As you leave you may be met by a young fellow you can't mistake. His every feature is a duplicate of the facial marks of Parker Williams. It is David, his eldest boy, and the light of his father's eye, a straight, clean-looking boy, returning from his work at the mine.

This, then, is the home life of the "fire-eating" ogre who has proved such a thorn in the side of the suave Sir Richard McBride.

Organization Among Brewery Workers

The following letter has been received by Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter and is evidence of the activity of the Alberta Federation of Labor on behalf of organized labor:

Alberta Federation of Labor

Mr. A. J. Carter,

United Mine Workers, Fernie.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—I have been instructed by the executive of the Alberta Federation of Labor to bring to your special attention the following report of a special committee adopted at the recent convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor:

"Delegate Smeed, of the Brewery Workers, having drawn the attention of the delegates of the Alberta Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to the fact that the prices being charged for beer by the hotel keepers and liquor dealers in the Province of Alberta is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and that while the brewers had from time to time made overtures to the liquor vendors to reduce the prices, offering to carry a portion of this reduction themselves, they had always met with opposition to such an arrangement;

"And Delegate Smeed having also advised that those interested should protest to the liquor dealers, with a view of getting such reduction put into force;

"And Delegate Smeed having also drawn to the attention of the Convention the fact that the liquor distilleries are not organized, and requested that the workers govern themselves accordingly;

"Your Committee therefore recommends that this statement be forwarded in circular form to all affiliated bodies by the officers of this organization."

You will therefore kindly bring this matter before the next meeting of your trades union body.

Thanking you in advance,

Yours fraternally,

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOR

R. W. Bellamy, Secretary.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Aug. 30th, 1913.

$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 mucous 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.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Strike Question is Directly Put

Denver, Colo., Sept. 8.

The question of a conference to prevent a strike of 9,000 coal miners in southern Colorado was put up squarely to nearly fifty operators Wednesday by officials of the United Mine Workers of America in this district in a letter.

The tone of the letter indicated that the miners are in no mood to permit a conference being arranged by anyone who will not recognize the right of the miners to organize and who will not consider the recognition of that right as the paramount issue.

The letter was mailed late Tuesday and follows:

Dear Sirs—For many years the miners of Colorado have been desirous of working under union conditions, and, as you no doubt know, have made this desire known on innumerable occasions, a large number of them being discharged because of their wishes in this respect.

Ask Conference

While we know your past policy has been one of keen opposition to the union, we are hopeful at this time that you will look at this matter in a different way and will meet with us in joint conference for the purpose of amicably adjusting all points at issue in the present controversy. We are no more desirous of a strike than you are, and it seems to us that we owe it to our respective interests, as well as the general public, to make every honest endeavor to adjust our differences in an enlightened manner.

It ought to be evident to yourself and associates that Colorado cannot stand alone in opposition to our movement. The operators of Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Iowa, embracing all the important coal-producing States west of the Mississippi river, have been working under contracts with our union for years, and it goes without saying that the operators in the above-mentioned states—who once held the same opinion concerning our union that you now seem to hold—are at this time well satisfied with our organization and are much pleased over the security and stability given to the industry through the medium of the trade agreement.

Opposition Needless

Why oppose us here, spending millions of dollars in an industrial conflict, for no good purpose? Why is it not possible and practical for you to do in this State what the operators in all the neighboring States have already done?

We feel sure you appreciate the gravity of this situation and will do your part to meet it a tthis time, when no sting will be lef behind, which is always the result of a strike settlement.

Let us meet now as friends and proceed to settle this entire controversy, with honor to ourselves, with credit to our people and with faith in each other.

Hoping you will favor us with a prompt reply, we beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. HAYES,
JOHN R. LAWSON,
JOHN McLELLAN,
EDW. L. DOYLE,

Policy Committee representing Colorado Miners.

GOVERNORS OF COAL STATES ALL FAVOR UNION OF MINERS

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 8.

Hunting for a governor here who is not heartily in favor of union labor and who does not approve the stand the coal miners of southern Colorado have taken in demanding recognition of their right to unionize, is like hunting for a man who will bet that the Denver Grazzlies won't win the Western League pennant.

And they are just as hearty in their commendation of the efforts the miners are making to settle their differences with the operators through a conference.

There are coal mines in Montana, Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma. The miners there are unionized. They belong to the United Mine Workers of America.

Approve Union

Governors Stewart of Montana, Carey of Wyoming, Hodges of Kansas and the chief clerk of Governor Cruce of Oklahoma were asked if the coal mines in their States had been hampered or retarded in their development because the coal miners were organized.

All said not.

"Union labor is one of the most vital forces of industrial development and one of the most humane agencies in the world today," said Governor Hodges. "The unionization of coal miners has helped Kansas and hasn't hurt a single operator."

"Our coal miners have been organized so long I hardly realized they were not organized in all coal fields," said Governor Carey. "The union hasn't retarded the growth of the coal industry. It's one of Wyoming's biggest assets."

Few Disbelieve

"Our coal miners were organized in Oklahoma before we got statehood and our coal is one of the biggest money makers in the State," said Bill Kerr, chief clerk to Governor Cruce of Oklahoma.

Yet there are a few people down here playing polo and doing other playful things who believe that the basis of all wealth production isn't labor. But they never worked very hard.

MINERS DRIVEN FROM WORK—ASKED RIGHTS

Charging that five armed men forcibly drove them away at midnight Tuesday from the stockade at the Mitchell coal mine, Lafayette, because they dared to ask for honest weighing of the coal they mined, eighteen Hungarian and Greek miners, headed by Michael Stoynoff, came to Denver Wednesday and signed affidavits telling of their experiences.

The men, it is claimed, protested Tuesday because they were being allowed credit for only about one ton for every car mined, while the average weight of a car, when a checker was allowed to watch the weighing, was 2,600 pounds. Stoynoff claims that John Thomas, pitt boss, refused to allow him to examine the scales or to act as volunteer check-weigher.

Ordered Away

J. C. Williams, superintendent of the mine, discharged the eighteen men when they continued to protest, it is alleged, and ordered them to their shacks, under threats of death if they talked to other miners. Soon before midnight Tuesday, Stoynoff says, the pit boss, with five armed helpers, roused the men from their beds and drove them outside the stockade.

In addition to being shortweighted by the mine company, Stoynoff claims, the men are forced to pay exorbitant prices for supplies purchased at the company store. One sick man, he says, had to pay $1.50 for 100 pounds of ice.

Mines Guarded

Armed guards and pickets have been stationed at practically every mine in the northern Colorado coal fields, according to Edward Doyle, secretary of the United Mine Workers, who charges that mine operators are trying to goad striking union miners to a wild outbreak so as to discredit them with the people of the state

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August 31, 1913

409,158

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A Review of Labor and Industry in the Pass...

Profusely Illustrated

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Published Sept. 20th.

Established April 1899

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The Price of Coal

By George Allan England

Yesterday I got my first real knowledge of the price of coal. Till then, I had measured it in terms of money, so much per ton. Now I measure it in terms of mutilation, agony and death. For yesterday I visited Radley, one of the big Kansas mining camps, with "Jake" Sheppard, the Socialist attorney, so much of whose life is spent in defending the miners' claims, and who is loved and reverenced by all the miners for many miles around. Needless to say, in passing, that the coal operators and the dividend eaters do not reverence or love him.

Radley. Under the glare of the red sun, getting beyond the skyline of the prairie, it lies sprawled out and frightfully ugly, a tangle of shacks and hovels scattered along ragged, weedy roads, with here and there a slattern store or two. Everywhere great grey culm piles, with smoke vomiting chimneys and tall, ungainly pit-houses. Bony dags and starved cats; half-dressed children, swinging on rickety gates or running in the roads, or standing, staring, wide-eyed at us. And the men—! Lame men, legless men and armless men, one-eyed men, blind men, men with faces twisted and distorted and blue from powder explosions. Cripples at wholesale, praise be to Old King Coal!

We visited a Hungarian widow—and there be many widows at Radley, as in all the mining camps. Last week her man was brought home on a shutter. The company hadn't bothered about the necessary props. It had taken a chance to save a dollar or so. Now the Hungarian woman has the world to face, with eight children on her hands. Her damage suit will be contested by the best legal brains that money (coal money) can buy. At Radley, the injury or killing of a miner is merely a matter of routine. It scarcely attracts comment.

Another "home" we visited. There, in all the heat and dust of the July evening, lay on a tumbled bed a thing that only three days before had been a strong, active, vigorous man of forty, full of hope and confidence and love for the family now left wrecked and helpless on the shoals of Coaldom. A man, three days ago; insufficient props in the coal chamber; crash!—and, after his mates had pried off the enormous boulder, they bore the crushed and bleeding body to his wife in the shanty near the pit-mouth. I looked at his body, rigid in a huge plaster cast; and out through the window at the pithouse I gazed, black against the blood-red sunset—and I thought. . . .

Rigid, motionless, paralyzed for life, the Slovak lay there, unintelligible to us, surrounded by a roomful of his relatives and friends. From time to time his agonized eyes sought a crucifix on the little table beside the bed. He little knew the symbolism of that crucifix; but I knew, I understood. Labor crucified—I saw it on the bed before me. As the shadow of the pithouse fell across the window, darkening it, my heart grew very hot within me. How long shall God be God?

We got his simple story, through a comrade who could speak German also. First, Sheppard had to give me the question in English, which I passed along to the friend, in German, and which he translated into Slavonian. The answer came back the same way. Imagine something of the difficulty of that conversation. But there was not much to learn. Always the same old narrative—failure of the company to put in props, with the inevitable catastrophe. The man informed us that, immediately after the accident, the company had fully propped the chamber. These futile props will be offered in evidence as a defense on King Coal's part. Ingenious King Coal!

The paralyzed miner looked at us with dumb, appealing eyes of pain, as we took our leave. We were Socialists, he knew; we would help him. Against the ravening greed of capital, only to Socialism could he look for help. And he was typical. The miners, all through the coal field, know now, and understand. Our speakers go among them, and through interpreters spread the message of emancipation, eagerly received and cherished. The Appeal goes everywhere among them; and in the little huts and cabins some miner, wiser than the rest, deciphers the word and haltingly translates it, while the others listen, ponder, and with deeper thoughts than we can know, clasp this new hope to their wronged souls.

The great majority of all these men, today, are Socialists. A non-Socialist is looked on as a scab, and hated as a traitor. The region is under the administration of Socialist officials, as a result of the active campaign carried on there by the Appeal. Not much can as yet be accomplished for these martyred men, but all that can be done, is done. More than 3,000 men have already been exempted by Socialist officials from paying any poll-tax. More than $9,000 a year has been saved to the miners by this action. Socialism is sapping and mining at the base of King Coal's palace. And year by year the breach it makes will widen; and some time the light of the new day shall yet shine into these dark places.

As we left Radley, the blood-red sunset had faded to dull purple. Dimly seen, the miserable hovels crouched about the pits and stacks and culm-piles. Here, there, yonder, a feeble twinkling of light shone through an uncurtained window. Perhaps at one or two of those lights some weary miner was spelling out the message of the Appeal. And at this thought, I thrilled with joy and hope and confidence that, beyond the shadows, a better day was surely dawning.

The Future of Labor

To attain his rights the wage-worker has to face conditions as they are. A wrong conception of them only leads him astray, makes him waste his energies on chimerical plans, and in the end intensifies his sufferings. The light of economic knowledge must illuminate the way upon which the forces of labor have to march. How often the latter are appealed to by the small manufacturers and shopkeepers in their hopeless struggle against trusts and monopolies everyone knows. The answer to the question whether the workingman should fight the battles of the middle class is contained in the following:

Combined capital is king; competition is almost dead. The old idea that it was the life of trade has gone the way of the tinder-box and the rush-light. Co-operation of brain and fortune gave it its death-blow. It is making a few feeble efforts to once more assert itself, but the spasmodic attempt, as soon as it shows life, is quickly and effectively stopped. Co-operation and competition cannot co-exist. One only can flourish; the other must wilt, wither and die. Co-operation is just born; competition's day has passed.

The flourishing business man of a decade ago believed so strongly in individual rights and the non-interference of the state with what he called "the right of capital to manage its own affairs" has almost passed away. He still lingers and fondly hopes that his night has not yet come; that his star will once more be in the ascendant. But he will awake without hope or aspiration, crushed with unutterable woe and the knowledge that his class is doomed and that there is nothing for him but to drift into the vast army of the proletariat, among those whom he formerly despised.

Time was when he stigmatized as disturbers all those who endeavored to show how, unless he joined issues with the workers who were combined for mutual protection and against the encroachment of capitalism; he, too, would soon be crowded to the wall. But he paid no heed. He was conscious of his individual strength to meet combined capital. How different now! He endeavors to involve the very power he despised to assist him in his fight against capitalism! He has suddenly discovered that labor can be of use to him; that is, if he can control its vote or its purchasing power; but labor, intelligent and awake, will not be made use of. It realizes that capitalism is capitalism, whether it is in the form of a trust or a corner grocery.

A futile attempt is being made in several cities to enlist the aid of the workers to fight department stores. The small individual capitalist is trying to prolong his existence by inveigling labor into a fight against the co-operative principle as it is found in these great distributing agencies, but it is of no use. The department store is here to stay. The small capitalist with his competitive method is doomed. He is no friend—never has been—of labor, and it is well that his days are numbered. He and the system that gave him life have created more suffering and sacrificed more lives than all the wars of history. The competitive system has created more starvation than famine, more sickness than the plague, more destruction than the earthquake, and more sorrow than death itself.

The establishment of the co-operative idea—even in the department stores—is an advanced step, a step away from competition, and will in time be appreciated by all. When the great stores compete against each other, when the big ones devour the small, another step will be taken. When all the railroads are under new management, how much easier it will be for the whole people to claim their own! Trusts and combinations are of evolutionary growth, the logical climax of which will be—collective ownership.

When the people own the land they will own the fullness thereof; when they own the machine they will own all its products; when they own all the means of transportation they will distribute the necessities and luxuries of life without discrimination or favor. The farmer won't burn corn, the miner won't hunger. The factories will provide shoes and clothes for all. No want, no misery; happiness and joy when competition is dead and co-operation reigns!—The Bakers' Journal.

The organized workers of New Zealand are now coming together. Heretofore they had loosely-formed city central and district organizations, all more or less independent of each other. A national conference was held and propositions were drafted and referred for a vote to local unions to form a national federation of labor to do the business of the workers on the industrial field and a Socialist party to look after their political interests. The latest reports from New Zealand state that the workers everywhere are enthusiastically endorsing the plan, which will be finally consummated in a second conference to be held shortly. It is also expected that the New Zealanders will affiliate with the International Secretariat, and thus come in touch with the organized workers of all other countries.—Cleveland Citizen.

The above in the Cleveland Citizen, shows that the spirit of industrial unionism is taking hold of the workers of New Zealand. Industrial unionism will come through the education of the labor class, and not through frenzied fanaticism gone mad.—Miners' Journal.

"Leaders" is but another name for masters; "followers" but another name for slaves.

COMMUNICATED

VOTES FOR WOMEN

In every newspaper, magazine or journal, we find a passage or passages commenting upon the above topic. It is a topic of international interest. Even women, the supposed brainless portions of humanity, are beginning to realize that their emancipation lies in political power. They are beginning at last to command the admiration of the male sex by their aspiration for power.

Why are governments so reluctant to grant women the franchise? Would we, as miners of District 18, benefit materially if women were to exercise the franchise? Bitterly chafing and rebelling under my present economic bondage, I would gladly be a party to the passing over of the male suffrage to them, if I were convinced that my emancipation would be brought sooner to realization.

Knowledge is power; men and women alike lack the knowledge necessary to lay hold of the power that makes for freedom. The indifference and apathy manifested by the would-be franchised working man is astounding. Men! Get on the voters' list. It is never too late to accept your manhood. To be a free and manly man, is infinitely better than a weak and abject hireling of the master class.

The foreign-speaking brothers who wish to obtain their naturalization papers are advised to see the miners' secretary. Now boys! see that every union man amongst you spends the few dollars to get your papers, and be on the voters' list blanks before the end of this month.

Sunday, the 21st of this month, will be a red letter day for all Socialists in and around Fernie. Moses Baritz, of Manchester, England, will address a mass meeting in the Grand Theatre in the evening. He has an internationol reputation for being the best informed and most forceful of Socialist lecturers.

Come in crowds, men, women and children, and learn of the message that must lead to our emancipation.

Comrades! Boost this meeting.

W. L. PHILLIPS.

A REPLY TO "PURE SPORT"

(This letter was held over from last week owing to pressure on our space).

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—Permit me space in your valuable paper to protest against the insinuations conveyed by the letter of "Pure Sport" appearing in last week's issue of the Ledger. In my opinion, and the opinion of others, this gentleman's nom-de-plume is rather at variance with the tone of his letter and the fact that he has not sufficient courage to sign his name. As a result of his bashfulness (?) I have heard more than one individual accused of being the author. He refers to the poor sportsmanship of clubs in the Pass, but whether he wishes his remarks to apply to Coal Creek in particular or not, I do not know. I would ask him to consider the attitude of all the clubs competing in the League and will leave him, if he possesses any impartiality, to draw his own conclusions as to which one has shown the most sportsmanlike spirit. He further remarks that probably Coal Creek lost their temper under the impression that they were about to lose the match. Now, sir, the most casual observer could not fail to have seen who was the first to lose their temper. Up to the time of the scrap, as referee of the game, I had the game fairly well in hand, but if I had done as "Pure Sport" suggests and ordered off the field all who participated in the "donnybrook," then I would most certainly have had my hands full, not to find the guilty one, but to ascertain who was not taking part. I understand perfectly well that no referee ever handled a football match to the satisfaction of all the partisans, but I certainly think that the writer, in his love for "Pure Sport," might have used a little discretion before rushing into print. There is one point more about the writer of this letter and that, if he is such an eminent critic he should prove an equally proficient referee. Why will such individuals, in their modesty and beatific love of pure sport, always hide behind some incongruous nom-de-plume? What an addition he would be to the list of referees!

Yours, etc.,
JOSEPH MITCHELL.
Coal Creek, B. C.

ZAM-BUK

MRS. A. SAICH, of Cannington Manor, Sask., Writes:—"My brother suffered severely from eczema. The sores were very extensive, and burned like coals into his flesh. Zam-Buk took out all the fire, and quickly gave him ease. Within three weeks of commencing with Zam-Buk treatment, every sore had been cured."

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ECZEMA

Law as it Ought to Be

The law is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power of the state commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. That is law in theory. In practice there is no wrong without a remedy, no injury without redress.

If that theory were true, does anyone suppose that a peaceable community would be called on to endure the presence of an organized band of thugs? Nor would the sheriff be permitted by an evasion to break the plain intent of the law.

Note how it works out: The sheriff can only deputize citizens of the state to aid in the enforcement of law, but there are not enough citizens who will beat up and kill peaceable strikers to suit the mining companies—and the will of the C. & H. rules in Houghton county. Accordingly Waddell and his murderous band are brought in—not as deputies, mind you. O, no, but to aid and train deputies in enforcing the law. They are not content to murder themselves, they must initiate and train others in the noble art of shooting down defenseless strikers. And a learned judge with warm human sympathies seems to see no way in which he can restrain their murderous proclivities. A sheriff whose malfeasance in office should have cost him his office and his collusion with murderers and conniving at their escape should have cost him his liberty—he is to be permitted to go his way unrestrained and human life must remain unprotected.

A corporation has broken the net of the law, human life has been taken at its instance, an emergency has arisen and as yet Judge O'Brien hasn't risen to meet it.

This is the question that is to be met: Can a sheriff by calling a deputy sheriff by another name use as deputies men that would be forbidden if a subterfuge had not been resorted to? Can such transparent methods as that defeat the great purposes of the law?

If a sheriff is sufficiently base to turn murderers loose against a community, is that community without recourse? Must men be prepared to forfeit their own lives or act upon the law of self-defense? Has corporate barbarism driven us to such lengths as this?

Is civilization at bay before Sheriff Cruse and Waddel's thugs?

Such a problem would not perplex any man whose mind was not enmeshed in legal technicalities.

But this is not a technicality; it does not rise to that dignity; it is a subterfuge and an evasion worthy a man who would use such tools.

What if a technicality stood in the way? All intelligent men realize that the presence of the thugs constitutes a menace to human life, to many lives. How long and how much should technicalities weigh against human life? Which comes first as a primal function of society, the protection of life, or legal technicalities?

In the spinning of legal technicalities for the undoing of justice and the enslavement of man, Taney's Dred Scot decision was a masterpiece—but the sword of Grant cut through it and humanity marched on.—Miners' Bulletin.

When the poor refuse to longer remain poor—well, then the rich will have to go to work.

Some people never realize how little they know until their children are old enough to ask questions.

Peary gets credit for discovering the North Pole, to Amudsen South Pole honors belong, but it was Harry Thaw who put Sherbrooke on the map.

The Dangers of Indigestion

You simply can't be well—that is, really well—if your digestion is bad, for your very food may poison you unless it is digested. That is why indigestion (imperfect digestion) is the root cause of nearly all our minor ailments and of many serious ones too. Food should nourish your body, and make good the daily waste which never stops, but it can't do that unless your stomach digests it. No wonder dyspeptic men and women are always weak and ailing—they're starved and often poisoned too. Starved, mind you, not for lack of food, but because they don't digest the food they eat. Poisoned, not by eating bad food, but because their stomachs are weak and their bowels inactive, and so the food they eat ferments and gives off poisonous gases which are carried by the blood stream to every part of the body. It is because Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup possesses in a remarkable degree the power to tone, strengthen and regulate the action of the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—that it is still, after forty years' testing, the best known and most successful remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many distressing ailments which are traceable to a weak or disordered condition of these important organs. Success breeds imitators, and there are many so-called substitutes for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but none of them contain the combination—of more than ten herbal extracts upon which the restorative and curative value of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup depends. If you suffer from indigestion, and wish to give Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup a trial, be sure you get the genuine article.

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THE PENALTY OF OVER PRODUCTION

We are often taken to task by a certain section of the capitalist press, tried, found guilty, and condemned, for what they are pleased to call the inconsistency of the radical element of the working class, but it would be harder to find anything more inconsistent than the present system which permits conditions to prevail as the following cuttings illustrate—

FARMER PUT ON HIS FEET

OTTAWA, Ont. Sept. 8.—"This year's crop will put the western farmer on his feet," declared W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, who has just returned from the west.

PENTICTON, B.C., Sept. 9.—Thousands of peaches, tons of luscious fruit, ripe and delicious, lie rotting in Okanagan orchards. The growers who have worked so hard to bring the fruit to maturity, the shipping agencies, and the transportation companies are powerless to do anything to stop the wholesale ruin which has come to such a large percentage of this year's record fruit yield.

The old cry about "putting the farmer on his feet as a publicity stunt is pretty well worn and we do not think that Mr. Scott's optimism will influence, to any large extent, the educated farmer or worker of Canada. This year's crop will do no more for the farmer than it has done in previous years. A large crop means small prices invariably.

Referring to the other cutting we learn, upon inquiring of the local stores, that the price of peaches this week end will be about $1.25 per box. Now, in spite of the glut of luscious fruit, how many will be able to secure even one case? Can you imagine for a minute any system more idotic or ludicrous that permits one section of the community "to get on its feet" (?) as a result of a bumper crop, while to the other section it means possibly ruin!

This bumper crop will do the farmer as much good as the fruit growers. It is just the inconsistency of this system that it robs the producer on every occasion, but permits the capitalist to get away with the spoils. The farmer, when he raises a big crop, finds himself up against the market or the elevator companies, while the fruit grower gets his handed him by the transportation companies, and the two of them are between an existence and, in most cases, "Canada's principal ruler" (the C. P. R.).

This leads us to another point. Many shallow-minded individuals may be heard complaining that the miner does not dig more coal because he is lazy. It never occurs to most of these boncheads that if all the diggers were smitten with a desire to break records the immediate result would be an increased output and if the market were not ready, over production.

The first consideration when employees ask for an increase is "How much are they receiving?" Of course, some would like us to say "earning." But it is never a question of what a man can "earn," it is what he "receives." The coal operators are not out to let a man "receive what he earns"—he must "earn what he receives." Paradoxical! No, not at all. Their prices are not governed by how much energy he puts forth to earn a ton, but they are governed by what he receives per ton. If there is too much coal, the company must suspend operations or cut prices; if there is too much fruit the grower will get less. It is the result of our glorious system that when nature is bounteous, or the producer produces too much, he is compelled to suffer as a consequence.

A geologist in the employ of Dr. Esler and Dr. Dunn is reported to have discovered a very interesting specimen of a petrified dinosaur on the Red Deer River north of Brooks, Alta. The Calgary papers claim this honor for a Calgary geologist. This is not the first specimen of mythology or the Mesozoic age that has been discovered by Calgarians. In case some of our readers, like ourselves, may be ignorant of the characteristics of this animal, may mention that the encyclopaedia says "towards the close of jurissic times the dinosaurs were the monarchs of land and sea. Some were herbivorous and subsisted probably on the leaves and young roots of trees; others were carnivorous and preyed on small mammals. Most of them were probably land animals," etc., etc. If the dinosaur were to be resurrected he would find some very keen competitors among the real estate section of the west today. There are still a number of "land animals" to be found, not only in Calgary, but on the whole of this continent. Nature, like history, has its repetitions.

Vancouver Island seems to be very much in need of a few men possessing the fearless outspokenness of Judge Alfred J. Murphy, who, in finding against the copper mining companies of Michigan on the general proposition of their attitude, uses language in which he describes the operators' attitude as "unreasonable and arbitrary." The copper companies, like the coal operators of Vancouver Island, wish to eliminate recognition of the union. Their only conception of a union is their own lawless combination which permits them to employ special police who are nothing more than the most degraded scum of humanity, and any other means to defeat the strikers. "The position of the employers," says the judge, "that withdrawal from membership in the Federation must be a condition precedent to re-employment, is arbitrary and untenable. In principle, if an employee can do this, he can with like propriety compel withdrawal from any political, religious or social body as a condition of employment. In this intense situation where power should be used generously and gently, it is a policy which will set men's teeth evoke in strikers the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice and make them ready to suffer desperate hardships before acknowledging any such right in the employer."

The mine workers on Vancouver Island are struggling against, not only the coal operators, but one of the most autocratic oligarcies that ever disgraced the name of the British Constitution. The flagrant breaches of the Mines Regulation Act which were permitted by the coal operators was condoned by the Minister of Mines for B. C. (Sir Richard McBride) when he deliberately refused to investigate the case of the men. As a result of his attitude the Coal Mines Regulation, which calls for the appointment of gas committees, is being openly disregarded in most of the mining camps of British Columbia today. The men realize that they must disregard the legislation enacted for their benefit or run the risk of creating trouble and possibly strikes. It is positively asinine to expect the worker to serve on gas committees when he knows that he is likely to be discriminated against if he obeys the act, and that his zealousness may cost him his job. Jobs are too few and men too many.

WHY WE ORGANIZE

As wage earners we organize in trade unions to improve the wages and working and living conditions of labor—not merely to benefit ourselves in a selfish sense as individuals, but, through the collective effort of the whole mass of labor, to benefit the entire wage-earning class.

In a large sense we are essentially opportunists. We gain an advance or an improvement for ourselves whenever an opportunity offers and we are ready to take advantage of it. Many of such opportunities are lost because of large groups of wage earners being unorganized. The trade union movement, strong as it is, with all its proud record of accomplishment, still embraces much less than one-third of the wage earners, the remaining more than two-thirds being free lances in the field of labor. Many of these unattached wage earners are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of organized labor, but still we can not count on the support of those who have not allied themselves with us. The old saying that "He that is not with us is against us" may be somewhat harsh as applied to those wage earners who are in sympathy with the trade union movement, though not members of it, but still, as they are not with us, where are they?

It is the existence of so large a body of unorganized wage earners that makes it possible for an occasional loud-mouthed advocate of radical theories to obtain a temporary following in opposition to the more orderly, more sound, and consequently more successful and permanent organizations of labor, thus presenting for the criticism of patronizing intellectuals and for the satisfaction of hostile employing interests the spectacle of labor divided against itself. These offside movements have the effect of discouraging the wage earners who participate in them from affiliating with the legitimate trade union movement. They swallow everything said to them by the glib talkers, who are responsible to nobody, and then, when the movement results in failure, they feel sick and sore and do not wish to venture again. They know they were hurt, but they have not learned to distinguish between the bona fide trade union movement and the personally conducted excursion to the land of defeat that scooped them in.

Our labor unions are handicapped, first by the existence of so large a percentage of unorganized workers, and second by the tendency of different groups of these workers at different times to become the easy prey of the self-seeking adventurers, the Captain Kidds of the labor world, who sail the sea of labor under the black flag.

We all know that we need the affiliation of those workers with the legitimate trade unions. We need them so we can present a united front to all the world, so that none may see labor divided against itself. We need them so that the unions will control a large percentage of the labor market, and be able to give shorter hours, higher wages and better working conditions to more wage earners. Not for ourselves alone do we need these workers for the accomplishment of these beneficial purposes, but for their own sake for the welfare of all other workers.—Ex.

ARE YOU ON THE VOTERS' LIST?

All workers are reminded that now is the time to register their most effective kick; the voters' list being now open. The list does not remain open for an indefinite period, and it is the duty of every worker to make immediate inquiry and ascertain whether his name is upon the list or not. The closing date is October 6th. Do not leave it until the last day, but make your inquiry at once and if you are not on get on at once. The other side has no better argument or election agent than the apathy and indifference of the workers. The individual who classes the ballot as useless invariably wants an excuse for his neglect in registering his name. It is just as useless as you make it.

Do this at once, not tomorrow, but today. The next election in this province may mean to you more than any previous election. Every effort will be made to defeat the worker, whether he stands pat as a Socialist or extemporizes as a Liberal Labor. The only thing for the worker is to be on the voters' list, and until his name is there he must expect what he has always received from the opposition, the glorious opportunity of shouting and receiving in return—PROMISES.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

Mike Seamon has returned from Bellevue, where he has been for the last four months, and started his old job driving in No. 6 mine.

The Labor Day celebration was a disappointment to the miners, as they had all arrangements made to parade from their hall to the Labor Hall. The inclemency of the weather made it impossible, however. But it did not deter a good many from assembling at the hall, as arranged, and their disappointment was voiced when they found is was cancelled. However, arrangements were made to hold a smoker in the evening at which all enjoyed themselves.

D. A. Simister, who is engaged as blacksmith at No. 6 mine, was removed to hospital last week with a mild attack of typhoid. We hope to see Dave around again soon.

W. Graham, vice president, was in the city last week on his way through to visit the Taber mines.

Notices are posted at the mines that nominations for all District officers takes place this week at the regular meeting of Local 574.

J. Hargreaves has opened a mining class in the Miners' Hall. A few are taking advantage of this opportunity to increase their knowledge in mining but there are a great number of young English-speaking men who are not exhibiting much interest.

John Brown has left the mine and accepted a situation in Morden and Bennett's store.

Miss Louisa Moore has accepted a situation in the Monarch Theatre as pianist.

The Lethbridge Callies were the winners of the Scotch cup. After a hard and fast game with the St. Andrew's, they ran out the winners by 3 goals to nil. Oh ye cup, which was filled again and again on adjournment to the Alexander Hotel. First wae auld Scotch, then wae three staur, then soda water, then ye lemonade. What a peculiar sensation thae Templars had in the morning when they found some of the auld Scotch had adhered to the cup and mixed wae the lemonade. However, I dinna think their pastors will be so hard as to tak' their buttons frae them seeing that they were tenderfoots.

There seems to be a craze for ae things Scotch in the air around here the noo. For if you go north, south, east or west, you kin near naething bit the heroic efforts of a few Scotch chiles as they wrastle wi' the Do, Are, Me on the chanter. My whit a band o' Highlanders we will hae around here. Go it, Alex; it is good for the lungs and gaes you a good full cheek. In fact, I feel the craze coming owre my sel'. I wonder if they would let me play the cymbals.

PASSBURG NOTES

The wash house here at the Passburg mines is now under way. The coal company is getting all kinds of lumber for the scene and everything points to a speedy completion. We understand that the workers here are going to have a wash house of the latest design. Anyhow, we sincerely hope that it will be an improvement on the present one.

The concert and social held at the Passburg Church here, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, last Wednesday evening, was pronounced by all to be quite a hit. There was quite a good attendance and everybody felt that they had enjoyed a nice evening. The program was as follows, Mr. Hamilton in the chair: Passburg Male Voice gave a nice rendering of "Nita"; song, Mr. Leyshon, "Genevieve"; song, Mr. Rundell, "Mary"; song, Mr. H. Beard, "Thora"; Passburg Male Voice, "Billeen Allanah"; song Mr. T. Coran, "Oblige a Lady"; song, Mr. Rowell, sen., "Alice, Where Art Thou?"; duet, organ and mandolin, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell; recitation, Mrs. Hamilton. A few remarks from the chairman concluded the first part of the program. The second part, with the tables nicely loaded, made a fitting conclusion for a hungry man.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan left Passburg last Friday night for the land of the thistle, where Tom has swore to land for some time. We wish them a happy time and a safe return.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Elko, were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Duncan, for a few days prior to their leaving for Bonnie Scotland.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, leaving them a fine baby girl. Both mother and child doing nicely.

Mrs. Robertson left Passburg last Thursday for Edmonton to join her husband, Mr. Robertson, who has secured a position as schoolmaster. Come again, Mrs. Robertson, we shall be pleased to see you.

The 6th of September witnessed the first two-weekly pay day for the mine workers in Alberta. The boys did not seem to understand at all until they saw their statements. Then they appreciated, you bet.

Old Bill Hillman, from Hillcrest, and an old timer from up the Pass, paid us a visit last week. Bill claims this end of the Pass is his home for some time to come. Stay with it, Bill.

Messrs. Bisset, Nansen, Coram, Richards, Farrell and Duncan, and a whole host of their friends, journeyed to the head waters of the North Fork for a few days' fishing. They started from Passburg on the 30th of last month, and landed back, some of them, Tuesday night, and the others on Wednesday. Although the weather was very unfavorable, they secured some very nice catches. Fish less than a pound would have looked like a sprat. The boys must have had quite a tough time coming home, as they landed two horses shy. However, they made it.

Any person desirous of joining the Passburg Male Voice Party may do so by enquiring from the secretary, Mr. Nat Howells, or just come along some night. The party meets at the Presbyterian Church twice a week, Monday and Friday evenings, at 7.30. All interested are cordially invited.

The mines here are running fairly well these days in spite of the car shortage that seems to make things pretty bum. In our neighboring camp, Burmis, where the miners have scarcely done anything at all for the last three weeks, it has been said that things will brighten up in the near future.

We hear that our old friend Ed. Thomas will soon be with us again. It seems that nearly all of the boys have lifted their tent pegs from Beaver Creek. Nothing doing, so say the boys.

There seemed to be quite a deal of kicking going on among the miners here last pay day in regard to the whole month's union dues being stopped. According to the information that the "Observer" has, it seems that there was some mistake or misunderstanding with the coal company. Our secretary, Mr. Tom Harries, claims to have had an understanding with Mr. Hamilton, to the effect that the company agreed to deduct the whole month's union dues on the second pay of each month. Possibly this thing may be fixed up by next month.

It seems that the half mile race between Nat Evans, of Passburg, and Scot, of Burmis, which should have been contested at Passburg on the 8th of this month, has fallen through. The Burmis boys failed to put in an appearance, thereby losing their deposit of $10.00. Easy money, Nat.

BEAVER MINES

Although the Beaver Mines Sports Committee were compelled, owing to the mine working so badly, to cancel the competitions offering prizes for football, baseball and tug-of-war, to teams from outside the district, and to confine the sports to local competitors, yet from every standpoint the sports were a great success. The weather was all that could be desired, and this enabled ranchers and others for miles around to flock to the village and take part in the various competitions. Great credit is due to the committee and especially the energetic secretary, Tom Moody, for the manner in which all the details were carried to a successful issue, the unanimous vote being that it was the best day's sport the people enjoyed for a long time.

The dark cloud of depression continues to hang over this camp, and so far the mine has only worked two days since the commencement of the present month. The result is that men are pulling out every day until at present very few single men are left. In the meantime the management are endeavoring to find employment at development work for men with families and others whose fortunes for the time being are tied up in the camp. Our only consolation is that the cloud is not without its silver lining and it is an open secret that the commencement of next month will see development work on a much larger scale than heretofore commenced while the prospects for a good winter's work appear bright.

As Mr. Cecil Durham, who has acted in the capacity of timekeeper at the mine here for a considerable time, is leaving, the boys have arranged a smoker for Saturday evening, the 20th inst., in order to give him a pleasant send-off.

TABER NOTES

The big mine is working steadily this month and is getting in shape for the season's run. No loaders are being hired at present owing to scarcity of places.

John Serrie is back from the homestead and started in the mine.

Sam Dunn has moved his family into town but has not got a job yet.

The Miners' Hall is to be painted and varnished. Walter Parrish is to do the work, which is much needed, as the hall was getting badly weather worn. The hall is also to be wired for electric light, Dave Ryan having charge of same.

At a contract miners' meeting held on Sunday, the result of the ballot taken on Saturday was discussed. It developed that a great many men misunderstood the ballot, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to declare the vote illegal. As the trouble arose over the checkweighman refusing to take checkoffs, and help get men in the union, and as he had receded from his position and said he would be guided by the instructions from the men, the matter was let drop.

International Organizer "Big Karl" is in town this week on business.

George Bizner has returned from his "trip" to Lethbridge and has started in the mine.

Charlie Carlson was in town on Sunday visiting friends

Ambrose Shea has quit the mine and is working as night porter at the Royal Hotel.

Dr. Leech sprung a surprise on his friends a few days ago when he went to Calgary and was married. His bride was Miss Jeannette Mackay. They are spending the honeymoon at the coast.

Mrs. J. Bartlen is disposing of her household goods at auction. She is going north to join her husband near Edmonton.

Dr. Philpott, of Winnipeg, is in town taking care of Dr. Leech's practice in his absence.

The little daughter of Alvin Daapl met with a serious accident on Tuesday, when she fell down the cellar. There seems to be no bones broken, but the child is unable to move.

HILLCREST NOTES

Brisco—Graham

A pretty wedding was solemnized in the Methodist Church at 6 p.m. on Saturday, when Miss Grace Graham became the bride of Mr. Daniel Brisco. The bride, who looked beautiful in her bridal robe of cream duchess satin with trimmings, carried a shower buoquet of bridal roses. She was attended by Miss Edith Taylor, and Mr. Jno. H. Hood did the honors for the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. J. Watkins Jones, in the presence of a large number of friends acquaintances. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple, in the midst of friends and showers of rice, marched to the Masonic Hall, where a sumptuous supper was served. After supper the wedding march was played by the Coleman orchestra. Dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours, when the happy couple retired to their own home on Hillside. The magnificent array of wedding gifts received by the young couple is a proof of their general popularity and the event proved a most enjoyable occasion for all those who had the pleasure to attend.

A party of Hillcrest sportsmen, namely, C. L. Johnston, Rius McNeil and James Barbour, returned home from a few weeks' vacation in the mountain the last few days. Fears were entertained as to their whereaboouts and safety on Monday evening, and we were pleased to see them turn up safe and sound. While on their trip they came in contact with a grizzly. It appeared that he objected to their presence and made a cowardly attack on them. But the men, being cool headed and good shots, his boldness resulted in his pelt being now on exhibition in Hillcrest.

Mr. Chas Carlson was visiting friends at Taber at the week end.

Miss Mamie Boyd, of Blairmore, was visiting friends in Hillcrest on Monday.

John Melak suffered a painful injury on Tuesday. While following his employment as miner, a fall of coal and caprock caught him. He sustained a broken leg and was removed to the hospital, where he is doing as well as can be expected.

George Helgan, who sustained a painful injury in the mine some weeks ago, is able to be around again.

Robert Dunlop, well known through the Pass, has been visiting in Hillcrest the last few days.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. Frankish, of Bellevue, was in town on Monday evening.

Yaroslor Vysholida has been unable to work during the past week. While unloading a car of hay, by mistake he got a large hook stuck in his foot instead of the hay.

Dick Porter, who has been here for some months as assistant to the car repairer of the C. P. R., has given up his job and expects to leave this week end for his old home in Manitoba.

Miss Latta and Miss Perkins, of Blairmore were visiting in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, who left town some time ago for the Coast, have returned to the Pass again and passed through here on Tuesday.

Last Thursday night a fierce wind storm caught the town, which knocked the electric light system almost out of commission for the time being, several of the posts were lying on the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Olic and son arrived in town last Friday from Bohemia. Their three sons, who have been here for some time, had prepared a home and on Saturday night had their friends in to enjoy a social glass.

The home of Mr. Excakkel was all aglow last Sunday, the occasion being the celebration of the baptism of their baby.

Martin Povitch, of Frank, got hurt in the Blairmore mine last week. His life had a very narrow escape, as he was under a heavy fall of rock. He will be laid up for a few weeks.

Contractor Palmer's young saw mill got blown down in one of the recent storms. Mr. Palmer was inside the building when the roof came in.

Our constable, Benjamin Bashford, of R. N. W. M. P. barracks, suddenly disappeared last week. No one seems to know anything of him except that he got on the train going west in plain clothes and has not been seen since. His place here is taken by Constable Wilson.

Dan Dunlop, junior, was arrested last week in Blairmore and charged with taking money from a letter. His preliminary hearing was held in Blairmore on Friday and was remanded for trial at Macleod on Friday last.

Two of Blairmore's young people were married last Wednesday by Rev. W. H. Muncaster; Miss Chatfield, who belongs to a family that resided in Frank for years, and Mr. Harry Berry, of Blairmore Drug Store.

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning the fire whistle blew and the town was informed that the premises of the 41 Meat Market were all ablaze. In a few minutes the Frank fire brigade, or all that is left of it, were on the spot and were pouring a good stream on the flames. A little later the Blairmore fire brigade arrived in an automobile. The brigade was composed of Messrs. Lyons, Dawson, Swin, Moorhead and Howe. After a hard fight by all those, and well aided by the timely appearance of Jake Whitler, the fire was extinguished but the upstairs of the building was practically

Ryan, of Frank, and Moorehead's T ruined. Louis Ryan, of Frank, and Moorhead, of Blairmore, did good work with an axe and the results still remain. After a little clearing away Mr. Howe was able to start cutting in the lower part of the building next morning. When the flames were put out several parties, who had got over excited looking on at the fire, were led to imagine that they too were on fire somewhere, and had to apply some form of moisture to quench this fire, as a result of which several interesting side shows were pulled off during the afternoon such as "How to get teeth out without a doctor" and "How to have a black eye though not a nigger."

The heads of families in Frank all gathered in Blais' Hall on Wednesday night to discuss the school situation in Frank. The government having failed to come forward with any help and no prospect of the one hundred children of town getting any school for this year, the people of town decided to accept the offer of Rev. W. S. Young, who said he would give his services free of charge till Christmas, and if enough money would be raised to provide an assistant and thus teach the majority of the children of school age, a nominal fee of $1.00 per month for each child of parents who do not pay taxes is to be made to cover expenses. School will open on Monday for children in the second, third and fourth books.

COLEMAN NOTES

Chas. Graham and V. C. Edwards journeyed to Lethbridge on Wednesday's local.

The polo tournament at Cowley during the past few days has claimed the interest of quite a number of our citizens. Among those who paid that burg a visit on Wednesday were Mayor W. L. Ouimette, Chas. Higgins, Robt. Jones, McKeen Hunter, Chas. Dean and Miss Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. Maltby, of Nelson, B. C., parents of Mrs. F. C. Graham, are guests at the Graham's residence this week.

Mrs. H. A. Parks, who has been visiting friends in Coleman and Frank for some time, left for Regina on Thursday last.

Mrs. J. F. Wilson, of Proctor, B. C., and formerly of Coleman, was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Miss J. Garbutt, of Calgary, has accepted a position in the dry goods department of the Co-operative store. Miss Garbutt began her duties on Friday last.

C. Oakes, of Lethbridge, was a guest at the Coleman Hotel on Sunday.

Cecil Gower, Mrs. Gower, and little son Walter, returned on Friday last from a very enjoyably-spent holiday at Abernethy, Sask. Mr. Gower reports prospects for a bumper crop in Saskatchewan.

Wm. and Mrs. Evans returned last week from a three months' sojourn in Calgary. They report a pleasant time but still think Coleman good enough for them.

Mrs. W. L. Ouimette returned last week from Proctor, B. C., whither she had gone for the benefit of her health. She reports enjoying her visit and returns much improved.

Henry Perdue, who some weeks ago underwent an operation at the Coleman hospital for appendicitis, was discharged from that institution last week and will soon be about again.

The Coleman depot is receiving a fresh coat of paint. It is understood the building both inside and out will be renovated.

Word was received in town on Tuesday of the serious injury of Harry Wheatcroft, at Drumheller, Alta. He, in company with two other miners, was following a car going into the slope in the Drumheller mine when the car broke loose at a point three hundred feet from the bottom. F. Wheatcroft, father of the injured man, left on Tuesday night for the scene of the accident, but nothing very definite is as yet known as to Harry's condition.

W. S. Peris, of Sentinel, was a Coleman visitor on Monday.

Harry Leasy returned on Monday from a three months' sojourn at Taber and Banff and has accepted a position at his old post, the P. Burns & Co. meat market.

John Unsworth, his son Percy and John Snow have been out for more than a week in the region of the south branch of York Creek on the trail of the big horn sheep. Mr. Unsworth secured some splendid specimens in this locality last year and it will be no surprise if the party bring home something that will at least keep up an established reputation.

J. Howell was a visitor at Calgary and Macleod during last week end.

J. Richton, of P. Burns & Co. staff, is spending a holiday at Edmonton.

J. C. Durns, of Toronto, representing Shingsby Mfg. Co., called on Coleman merchants on Saturday.

C. W. Black, of New Michel, was a Coleman visitor on Saturday.

Geo. Main left some days ago on a visit to Edmonton.

C. R. Geevals, of the Calgary Herald, was a guest at the Coleman Hotel on Tuesday.

J. T. Allen has accepted a position as bar tender at the Coleman Hotel.

T. Donnison, of Blairmore, was in Coleman Monday.

The football match played at Bellevue between the team of that town and Coleman resulted in a victory for Coleman. Score 2-1.

FURTHER COAL CREEK NOTES

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Coal Creek, will speak next Sunday night on "Burden Bearing and Burden Sharing."

The Methodists of Coal Creek are getting up an entertainment for Monday, Sept. 22. The program will include "A Pilgrimage through Palestine," music, ice cream and cake. A great time is expected and all are cordially invited.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Semi-Final Mutz Cup Competition

All roads led to the football grounds on Saturday last, where a large crowd of enthusiasts assembled to witness the semi-final tie in the Mutz Cup competition, between Coal Creek and Bellevue. This match was made more attractive by the fact that, according to rumor, Bellevue, in their desire to appropriate the cup and find a resting place for it in Sunny Alberta, signed on a bunch of the Sons of England F. C of Lethbridge. Coal Creek made two changes in the personnel of the team, T. Martin taking inside left in place of R. Joinson, who is still on the injured list, and E. Partridge, outside right in place of J. Harper. Referee Wilson, of Fernie, called the boys to order about 5.30 p.m. Coal Creek played with the sun at their backs from the very outset and had all the play, simply romping around the Bellevue citadel. It was only the marvellous abilities as a goal keeper displayed by Sam Paton that saved the score from looking like a cricket match before the interval. The game itself was exciting as the English Cup finals. Parker, of Bellevue, received injuries which necessitated his removal from the field of play for a short time. Pete Garvie, the dashing Coal Creek centre forward, next demanded attention from the trainer, owing to a kick in the stomach, which knocked the wind out of his sails for a short time. The interval arrived with no score on either side. On resumption Bellevue seemed to brighten up a little and made several dashes towards the Coal Creek goal, but the sterling qualities of the two Macs averted all danger. From now on the game was fast and furious, some splendid footwork being shown by both teams. Pete Garvie again demanded attention from the doctor and this kept him off the field for a few minutes. He received a great ovation, however, when he returned. The Creek then pressed and, during a scrimmage before goal, Booth stepped in and placed the ball in the net. The crowd simply howled with delight, hats and sticks flying in all directions. This seemed to break the hearts of Bellevue somewhat and the Creek, rushing down again, added another to their credit. The game had then only to go about five minutes and terminated with Coal Creek winning to the tune of 2-0. Referee Wilson deserves credit for the manner in which he handled the game.

Fouls were conspicuous by their absence in the game between Coal Creek and Bellevue, which speaks well for the sportsmanship of both teams. The superb goalkeeping of Sammy Peters, of Bellevue, received several ovations from the spectators. The two Macs of Coal Creek defence, were there with the head and toe work as occasion required.

Teddy Partridge was a great improvement as outside right on Saturday's form. The spectators conducted themselves creditably, which gives the lie to "Pure Sport."

Tommy Martin will do well, after a few practices with the senior eleven. The ladies present certainly gave vent to their feelings when the whistle sounded for time.

The camp crier was present with his strenuous cry of "Dig in; the little Reds."

The members of the Coal Creek Club entertained the Bellevue boys to a smoking concert after the game on Saturday last. Mr. J. Shanks occupied the chair and called upon J. McMillan to open the concert. A capable staff of butlers were present dispensing the necessary for the inner man, and the "boys" from Bellevue entered into the proceedings with enthusiasm. Messrs. Paton, Hutton (a la Lauder), Parker, Longworth and H. Japron, of Bellevue, contributed items to the program, which was well received. Below we give a list of items: Song, J. McMillan; song, "Sands of the Desert," Sam Paton; song, Wm. Parker; song, Longworth; song, "Napoleon," H. Japson; song, J. Buchanan; song, "Dandelero," George Smith; song, "River Shannon," J. Walker; song, W. Morgan; song, "By the Old Mill Stream," Fred Moussett; song, "Jennie McGregor," encore, "Rob Roy McIntosh" (a la Lauder), Ike Hutton; song, "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," R. Sampson; song, "Recollection of Silver Threads," Sam Paton; song, "Old Man's Ass," encore, "Postponed," R. Billsborough; song, "The Children's Garden," J. McMillan; song, "Farmer Giles," H. McAdam; song, "Two Little Pigs," Pete Dawson; song and dance, "O'Holligan," Tom Coughlan; song, "Hills of Caledonia," H. Fox; song, "December and May," Ed. Starr; cowboy song, "Busting the Bronco," Jim McFarlane; duet, "The Rancher's Ode to the Dying Spider," Messrs. Coughlan and McFarlane; accompanists, J. Davison and Charlie Percy. Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely.

Sounds of good times emanated from the house of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Hall, Coyote Street, on Monday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the natal day of their son Jim. A goodly number of friends and acquaintances of both sexes assembled to congratulate. The rendition of the song, "How Paddy Stole the Rope," by J. Worthington, received loud applause. Refreshments were handed round during the evening. George's rendition of "Casey Jones" will be remembered by those present. The party broke up about midnight, everybody voting having had a good time. Oh, you picture postcard girl! Keep your eye on Billy. Congratulations, Jimmy.

Mrs. Lowther Morton, of Holy City, returned from the Coast on Tuesday evening, where she has been spending a vacation—and dollars. She reports having had a good time. Lowther is looking quite happy again now.

The boys at the Club had quite a time pulling the quills from Chester's neck. Say, Jack, who was it that nearly got knocked over the cliff with the goat? Was it Ike or Billy? Mac declares he knows but won't tell.

Jim McCloughlan blew back into camp from the Coast on Wednesday.

Mrs. Young, of Coyote Street, returned to camp on Saturday last, after her vacation spent with her aunt in Montana.

The stork is not dead yet. On Monday he paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benny Drew, Coyote Street, leaving a daughter. After resting over night, he paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. McFegan, leaving a daughter. All concerned doing well. Billy is quite proud. The boys congratulate you. You must ask Benny how to make cinder tea.

The fixings for the new Library for the Club have arrived; more work for the carpenters.

The mines were idle up here Tuesday afternoon shift and all day on Thursday. Shortage of box cars, etc., was the cause.

The announcement of the cup final being put off till pay day has given general satisfaction. We wish you luck, boys. Don't forget your mascot with the loud voice, "Dig in."

The hunting party who left here last week for a trip to Bull River returned on Saturday, weather beaten. Say, Tommy, don't get so excited when you see anything.

Archie Dick, at one time master mechanic here, visited camp on Sunday accompanied by his blushing bride. Sorry we did not get to see you, Archie. Anyhow, accept hearty congratulations. The "boys" will always be glad to see you.

The five-a-side football competition, which could not be finished on Labor Day owing to darkness, was decided on Sunday. R. Whyte's team and A. McFegan's team competed in the final and eventually agreed to divide up.

The wierd shriek of the siren on the new engine of the M. F. & M. Railway reminds one of the prairie. The flaring headlight of the same can be seen for a long way and the people have gathered to see it come in nightly ever since its arrival.

J. Sharples left here on Saturday night on a little hunting expedition, the rendezvous being unknown, but he returned on Sunday evening with a pretty fair bag as a result of his powers with the gun. Good for you, Jimmy.

The brothers Oakley, Jack and Joe, arrived back in camp on Thursday after their perambulations down east. Say, boys, was it side-door pullman this time?

A real live "Lord" arrived in camp on Tuesday in the person of Mrs. W. Lord, of Vancouver, who is spending a few days' vacation with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. France, Coyote Street. We bid you welcome.

Miss Alice Ridyard arrived back from the coast on Wednesday. Walter is feeling better now.

MICHEL NOTES

Messrs. William and Robert Oakes arrived in camp from the Old Country, where they went for a visit some three months ago. Both are looking hale and hearty. Must have had lots of pie whilst at home.

Mrs. Jenkinson left for a trip to the coast to visit her daughter, Mrs. Spruston. Miss Lizzie Jenkinson is doing the culinary stunt during her mother's absence.

Mrs. McLean, from Hosmer, is visiting her home, Jenkinson's boarding house.

The work at the old No. 8 hillside is progressing steadily. The company is putting the track up to the mouth of the tunnel. We believe that when everything is completed the output of Michel mines will be increased considerably, and we predict a bright future for Michel. (Lots of work for the slaves).

George Beddington resigned his position as bandmaster of the Michel band, to take over a similar position in Coleman, Alta.

We understand that Alex. Almond, jr., has taken over the leadership of the Michel band. Mr. Almond is a musician of no mean ability and very popular with the boys. We expect that the Michel band will be second to none in the Crow's Nest Pass.

A. J. Carter, Secretary of District 18, was in town and addressed the local meeting Sunday night in connection with the audit of the books of Michel Local Union.

Bro. John Cockran was elected recording secretary of the local union in the place of Bro. Brown, who left camp some time ago.

Mr. George Spencer, of Corbin, is visiting his friends in New Michel.

Mr. McLeod, former constable of Michel, is visiting his friends in Michel and seems to be having a very enjoyable time.

We are informed that the coal in the new mine back of the church is of a superior quality, in fact the best in the Pass for domestic purposes. Scotty claims it is anthracite.

Mr. Chris. Maurer returned from a business trip to Medicine Hat and reports that real estate in the prairie towns is booming in spite of all the knocking Fernie Board of Trade is giving these towns.

Fred Gullet jr. met with a serious accident whilst employed on the tipple. It appears that the boy, who was greasing cars when the accident occurred, was kicked by one of the horses of the team who bring the coal from new No. 3 mine to the tipple. He was unconscious when found, and carried to the hospital in a critical condition. At present he is out of danger and on the way to recovery.

Mr. G. B. Steadman, of the Kootenay Hotel, made an exploring expedition up to the Flat Head last week. We didn't find out if he discovered anything.

A meeting was called on Tuesday, 9th September, for the election of officers of the Michel Board of Trade. The following officers were elected: President, G. Fisher; vice president, G. B. Steadman; secretary, M. Taylor.

We are informed that the sanitary conditions of the New Michel School house are in a deplorable state. The lavatories which the children have to use have not been flushed for weeks, therefore emitting a stench which would put a skunk to flight. We were under the impression that school trustees were elected to look after these things, but somehow it seems as if these gentlemen don't take very much interest in these affairs. It is up to the citizens of New Michel to see that these disgraceful conditions are remedied, otherwise all kinds of sickness and diseases will be the result, and if the trustees are unwilling or incompetent to do their duty (as to all indications they are) to remove them from office and fill their places with men who have sense enough to realize that such a dirty state of affairs as at present prevails at the school is a source of danger to the community as a whole. We would suggest that the children go on a strike till sanitary conditions have been established at the school, and we may also state that if this filthy condition is not remedied at once, we feel that it is our duty to report this matter to the Provincial Board of Health and let them adjust same.

The possessor of the melodious voice who has disturbed our well-earned slumber for the last couple of nights take notice that we have supplied ourselves with a box of well seasoned eggs and over-ripe tomatoes, and that in future we will be able to pay him in kind for his vocal entertainment.

Michel Local Union has received a communication from the B C. Federation of Labor asking the members to vote on the proposition of a general strike in sympathy with our fellow workers now on strike on Vancouver Island. We consider this a very timely proposition and hope that the membership of the B. C. Federation of Labor will vote in favor of it. It is up to the workers to show the exploiters of labor that we stand solid behind our struggling fellow workers and that solidarity is our Watchword.

The regular meeting of Michel Local Union is held every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Don't air your grievances in the bar room, boys, but bring them up to the meetings which is the proper place to discuss them.

HOSMER NOTES

Organizer Whitely, of the Loyal Orange Lodge of B. C., was in Hosmer Monday for the purpose of instituting a local lodge of Orangemen. The meeting, which was arranged by several "old hands" of the order, was a complete success and resulted in the flotation of Mount Hosmer Lodge. Officers were installed and several new candidates for initiation given their first degree. The following are the officers elected: W. M., W. Shaw; D. W. M., A. Anderson; chaplain, Rev. J. Greenlees; recording secretary, T. Shaw; financial secretary, A. Linton; treasurer, Ira J. Brown; director of ceremonies, J. H. Craig; lecturer, J. Smith; committee, J. Luxton, J. Redpath, T. A. Cornett, H. Pruett and W. Kay. Meetings are to be held first and third Mondays of every month in the Oddfellows' Hall.

The following are Hosmer Local's nominations for the district officers: For President, J. E. Smith, Coal Creek; Vice President, W. Graham Coleman; Secretary-Treasurer, left over; International Board Member, T. G. Harries, Passburg; Sub District Board Member, W. Balderstone, Hosmer. Don't get so heated in your arguments, boys, or we'll be having a boxing bout or two.

Hosmer plays Michel in the first round of the Crahan cup on Saturday, kick-off 5.30 sharp, referee J. Quinney. The following team will represent Hosmer: Goal, A. Adamson; backs, Wardrop and Evans; halves, Balderstone, Andrew Adamson and Rielly; forwards, Oakley, H. Adamson, McQueen, Thornton and Murray; reserves, Myers and Bain.

Tickets for the raffle in aid of Amans Lassalle, who is suffering from an incurable disease, with four motherless children of tender age dependent upon him, are in the hands of W. Balderstone; price 50 cents each. This is a deserving case and it is to be hoped everyone who can do so will buy one.

North Star Lodge No. 41 Knights of Pythias are giving an invitation dance in the Opera House on Thursday, the 18th inst. Almond's Michell orchestra has been engaged and an enjoyable evening should be spent. Watch for invitations.

Hosmer somehow always manages to keep in the limelight, and quite a sensation was caused when it was learned that Nick Rahal, of Hosmer, was in the lock-up at Fernie on a serious charge.

The government is offering a reward of $125.00 for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who shot some elk recently in the vicinity of Camp 9 of the Elk Lumber Co.

The result of the scrap in the wash house was that each party pays its own costs.

The population of Hosmer still increases, as the following arrivals will show: To Mr. and Mrs. F. Labelle, Pacific Hotel, and to Mr. and Mrs. A. Lund, Front Street, daughters in both cases. Watch Hosmer grow.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church held a special meeting on Thursday at the home of Mrs. T. Cole.

It would pay some Hosmer grocery clerk to organize and get a reduction of hours. There's nothing like working all the time; it saves the trouble of going to bed.

The Hosmer Civilian Rifle Association are to hold their annual Bisley on Sunday, and judging from the amount of practice put in competition for the prizes will be keen. Betting is 4 to 1 on the field. Taken and offered (?)

A Board of Trade meeting was held on Monday in the Cole block, the president, N. T. Kendall, being in the chair. Business was mainly of a routine nature. Some of the citizens of Hosmer seem to be objecting to the cattle from the dairy ranches and the horses of the neighborhood straying about in the vicinity of their residence and the Board of Trade were asked to take the matter up with a view of getting the herd law put into force.

Inspectors Williams and Newton were on a tour of inspection round the mines this week.

The Board of Examiners for miners' certificates sat Monday. Changes have been made recently in the personnel of the board, Sam Richards now being secretary in place of J. Wylie resigned, and Jim Maltman acting as the company's representative in place of G. Rankin, who has left town.

The collar bone combination has been broken up owing to Miss Eva Kulko's return to her duties and 'Arry feels awful lonesome as a consequence.

John Bill Morrison has resumed his old job as Royal Hotel manager and things are taking on quite a business like look as a consequence. Mind you don't run out of eggs, Bill.

The many friends of J. L. Jones, for a long time host at the Royal, will regret to hear he is still confined to his bed with his injury, although he is doing as well as can be expected.

A lot of inquiries are being made as to the substance of the doctors' agreement. For the benefit of those erring ones who don't belong the union, we will make an effort to have same published in next week's issue.

The statement is being extensively used by opponents of the Hosmer Industrial Association that this corporation belongs to one or two individuals. It is hardly necessary to say that this statement is absolutely without foundation, as the company's share books will show. However, keep on kocking; every knock seems to be a boost.

There is one guy on B level following the occupation of switchman, who seems to have an especial grouch against the union. Wonder if he ever thinks what his job would be worth if he had to barter with the company as an individual. However, we quite realize that one of our greatest obstacles to success is the ignorance of some of the workers themselves.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mrs. John R. McDonald and Mrs. J. D. McDonald were Coleman visitors on Saturday night.

Bellevue football team were visiting in Coal Creek on Saturday and came home defeated 2-0. The game was a good one and the Creek boys are in the final, which will be played at Blairmore.

Mr. Thomas Hannington's family arrived in camp from Fernie this week. They are living in Mrs. Hart's house, lately vacated by Mr. Joseph Stephenson.

The regular meeting of Local 431 was held on Sunday. There was a good crowd in attendance and quite a lot of business was transacted.

Mr. Charlie Carrington, who has been in camp for some two years and has filled the vice presidency during the greater part of his time in camp, has tendered his resignation and is leaving for his home in Washington. We hope to see you back again, Charlie. At the meeting Sunday Mr. John Barwick was elected to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Carrington's resignation.

Mr. Joseph Stephenson is now occupying the house at Wolstenhome Ranch.

Miss Bella Steele, of Frank, is visiting in camp, the guest of Mrs. Charlie Burrows.

Mr. Robert Ridle is now occupying his new house on the Conley townsite.

Mr. Geo. Christie has started to work at No. 2 mine.

Mr. William Powell is in the mine yard with the mine rescue car.

Mrs. John Crawford, of Cranbrook, has arrived in camp to join Mr. Crawford, who has been here for some time past.

Saturday was the first of the two-weekly pays and the camp had quite a busy day.

There are a lot of buildings going up on the business portion of the town. Another big building is being erected in front of the post office, which, when finished, will be opened as a furniture store.

Mr. Windsor, the manager of the local bank, and his wife left this week on their vacation, which will be spent in the East. He will be away for some six weeks or more. His position will be filled by Mr. Davidson during his absence.

Mr. Harper, of Fernie, is in camp these days on business.

One of the fishing party that went to Rock Creek on Sunday last is credited with pulling out the biggest fish of the season. Mr. John Shone was the successful angler and he managed to catch Mr. Frank Watson, who fell into the river. Mr. Watson had a narrow escape from drowning.

Mrs. J. B. Rudd went to Pincher Creek on business Monday evening.

Thomas Stephenson will be glad to meet any students who would care to join a class in mine surveying.

Rev. Baker, of North Fork, rode in on Tuesday to try a hand at mountain climbing.

The new school was not opened, as expected, the building not being quite ready. As soon as the building is ready for occupation there will be a notice posted acquainting children and parents.

The Bellevue football team are to meet the winners of the Hillcrest-Coleman game for the Graham cup as soon as the latter teams meet.

Mrs. Bob Evans and Mrs. Samuel Shone were Coleman visitors on Thursday.

KIPP NOTES

Joe DeHart has left Coalhurst to go to Coleman this week. His position as time keeper is being filled meantime by Charlie Hulme. We are sorry to lose Joe, but wish him good luck at Coleman.

Teddy Turshong is back again working in the mine.

The Cavalli boys arrived back from the war this week. They report having a good time in Tripoli.

Mr. Alfred McInnes left this week for a course in the Alberta College. We wish him success. Mr. Morrison, of Lethbridge, is now filling the chair as company check weighman.

Married, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barringham, of Coalhurst, on September 1st, 1913, by the Rev. V. A. Grant, B. A., Henry Thomas, of Springhill, Nova Scotia, and Miss Margaret Arsneau, of Springhill, Nova Scotia. The bride journeyed from Nova Scotia and all preparations were made for her arrival. After the ceremony breakfast was served to a small gathering of guests and a happy evening was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. John Maddison, of Hillcrest, was a visitor to Coalhurst this week.

Mr. George Benson is building an addition to his property on Main Street. Will bachers who want to be served with hot cakes every morning please leave their orders in the wash house?

At the Sunday meeting of the Local Union it was decided to give the hall a double coat of paint on the strength of the new comers rushing in the camp. Watch us grow is the pass word.

Ralph Turner, of Hillcrest, was visiting some of the old brigade in Coalhurst and he reports having a fine time on the prairies and gave his bones some good pickle before leaving.

Charlie Wilson drifted back into camp and intends working in the mine this fall and winter if there is no objections.

The moving picture show opened up again on Saturday night. Quite a number took in the first show and everything looks more promising than last year.

Rev. V. A. Grant held church service in the School on Sunday morning. Only a small gathering were present.

Mr. J. H. Watson has purchased the dwelling house from Mr. Fred Hamilton. Being in a good position and close to the store, it looks as though Mr. Watson has made a good deal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nash and daughter Phyllis, of Coleman, were visiting friends in Coalhurst this week. Jack is quite six inches taller than he was. Of course he is the head of a family now; perhaps that helps things some.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

A similar breakdown occurred at No. 6 mine yesterday, as did three weeks ago, that is, the winding pulley wheel shaft broke. It is only two weeks on Monday since resumption of work after renewing the other one. Fortunately the damage is not so extensive to machinery this time, but as far as can be ascertained the mine will be laid off for two or three days.

Mike Chollock underwent another operation with his arm on Saturday. This is the third since he had it broken some time ago in the mine. Drs. Newburn and Galbraith are of the opinion that it will never be as strong as before the accident. It was rather a nasty break, and they say it will never be straight again.

Mrs. James Dow's wife and family returned last week from a trip to their native home in Scotland. Fate has been rather unkind to them since returning, as their infant son took seriously ill and died Tuesday afternoon. The sympathy of their many friends is extended to them in their sad bereavement.

W. Elasezuk had the misfortune to get his right foot caught in a grip whilst working in No. 6 mine. The pin went into his foot, causing a nasty wound, and the doctor found it necessary to put a stitch in. We hope to see you about again soon, Bill.

The alterations to the Co-operative store are going apace. They have lowered the building on a level with the sidewalk, which is a vast improvement. The manager declares it enhances appearances fifty per cent. This is one proposition that a good many of our working men don't take advantage of. I don't know the reason why. It isn't that they pay more than elsewhere, or get inferior quality of goods; far from it. The best in the market is kept in stock. Nor yet is it for want of careful attention to orders by the management. No, it is not that; it is a lack of interest and not giving the matter careful consideration, and they do not realize to whose benefit it is to belong to such an institution. Workers, why not make an effort to become members and make your own store a credit to yourselves and a benefit to all concerned.

(Continued on Page Four)

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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American Mining as seen by a Briton

(It is often desirable to "see ourselves as others see us." At a recent meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers—August 2—Samuel A. Dean read a paper dealing with coal mining in the United States as he had observed it, with especial reference to the treatment of coal dust, and haulage by electrical locomotives. The substance of his paper is herewith presented.—Editor C. & C. O.)

Since 1899 the United States have been the chief coal-producing country of the world. Last year 28 States produced nearly 512,000,000 short tons. The quantity of coal mined in 1850 was 7,078,181 short tons; in 1900 it was 269,684,027 short tons. It is not uncommon to find an average production of six long tons per hewer per shift of eight hours in miners where the seams are 5 feet and 6 feet thick. These figures are all the more remarkable when the fact that 90 per cent. of the men working in the mines in many parts of the country today are from eastern and southern Europe is taken into consideration, and that probably not more than 10 per cent of them have had any mining experience before crossing the Atlantic.

The customary method of working in seams of varying thickness all over the country is that known as room-and-pillar. A main slope, generally used as a main rope-haulage way, is driven down on the dip of the seam parallel with a back slope, which is used as an intake or return airway. At intervals of about 1,200 feet, pairs of main entries or levels are turned off the main slope to both the right and left, and pairs of cross-entries or headings, each pair being about 600 feet apart, are driven to the rise of these. To the right and left of the cross-entries are turned at right angles—generally at about 45 feet centres, each room being driven narrow for a distance of 25 feet and then widened out to a width of 20 feet, leaving pillars 25 feet wide. The length of the rooms is 300 feet—half the distance between the cross-entries—and, when the rooms have been driven that distance the work of extracting the pillars is commenced. After large quantity of pillar coal has been driven that distance the work of extracting the pillars is commenced. A large quantity of pillar coal has been lost in the past, but there has been a great improvement in that respect in recent years. An interesting fact is that it is customary to pay the same tonnage price as is paid in the rooms and entries, or whole workings. The entries, 9 feet wide, are subject to a yardage rate in addition to the tonnage price.

In recent years the electric locomotive has come into very general use for haulage along the main entries or levels, and doubtless that method is preferable to the endless rope in mines in which explosive gas is not found in dangerous quantities. The total haulage labor cost is usually not more than five cents per long ton. In a mine in Pennsylvania, a 110-ton locomotive hauled about 150,000 tons of coal in a year at a cost of less than one-twentieth of a penny (2 cents) per ton for repairs. The usual train is made up of from 30 to 40 tubs, each loaded with about 3,700 pounds of coal, which is hauled up a gradient of 3 in 100. The cost was 1¼d (3 cents) per long ton. Mules are usually employed to haul the tubs from the working places to the electric locomotive terminals, but in a number of mines the "gathering" locomotive is now in use. In the cross-entries these locomotives take current from the trolley wire through the trolley pole, but when entering the rooms the trolley pole is fastened down and current is obtained from a flexible cable, which enables the locomotive to push the tubs into the rooms.

Generally by the time the last empty tubs of the train have been distributed the first tubs have been reloaded and the process of gathering is commenced. The train, when made up, is hauled to an electric locomotive terminal, where it formed part of a train to be hauled out to the slope by one of the main locomotives. Two men with a "gathering" locomotive can distribute and gather from 100 to 120 tubs per day of eight hours, each tub having a capacity of from two to four long tons. Without doubt, the day when electric storage-battery locomotives will become general is looked forward to, as the inconvenience and dangers of the trolley wire will, of course, be done away with then. Such locomotives are already in use, but as yet they suffer from too many well-known imperfections. Hand putters, drawers or trammers, are seldom employed, on account of the large capacity of the tubs. Where seams 4 feet and more in thickness are worked the capacity of the cars is from 2 to 4 long tons, the track guage being from 36 to 48 inches. A suggestion to introduce 10 hundredweight tubs into the workings of a 6-foot seam would receive no consideration whatever. When an empty tub is standing ready a miner is tempted to load it and, figuratively speaking, it is considered almost a crime to keep a man at the face waiting for empties. Probably the large capacity of the tub is one of the principal factors that contributes to the high output per man.

In the past the long-wall method of mining has received but scant attention; only in comparatively thin seams in a few districts is it at all general. There appears, however, to be at present a desire to give it a thorough trial, and it may become more general as time goes on. A method with machines of cutting across long-wall-retreating faces may be found most adaptable to the conditions, but it would no doubt be difficult to compete with the dead-work cost in room-and-pillar working. At a colliery in one of the Middle West States, producing 2,000 tons per eight-hour day, the number of underground employees was 481, made up as follows: Diggers, 340; drivers, 38; shifters, 51; haulage hands, 32; officials and others, 20. The seam was 5 feet 9 inches thick, and is worked by room-and-pillar.

During the last three or four years the coal-dust question has received great attention, and in certain States watering or sprinkling is legally compulsory. At a great many mines it is done voluntarily. In Utah there is a law providing that "every owner, agent, manager, or lessee of mines shall provide and maintain a water system for the purpose of conducting water to the face of each and every working place, and throughout the entire open part of the mine, in sufficient quantities for sprinkling purposes to wet down to the dust that shall arise and accumulate in and around the mine, provided that, in mines or parts of mines where, by reason of the natural wet conditions, or the moisture derived from the introduction of steam into the air currents, or both, such sprinkling may not be necessary." In the State of Utah about 2.5 men per 100 tons of output are employed in sprinkling. The cost runs from ⅝d to ⅞d per ton, including supplies, repairs, etc. The roof, floor and sides are sprinkled by means of hose and nozzle, and, during the winter nights, which are very cold, steam is introduced into the intake air.

At the second Lick Branch explosion —West Virginia—in 1909, and at the Cokedale — Colorado — explosion in 1911, men in the mine felt a rush of cold air in-bye followed by a hot blast travelling out-bye. It was urged by John Verner, of Iowa, that there are always two movements of the air in an explosion, one away from the centre of disturbance and one toward it, the latter being termed the counter-current. It has been suggested that the power of the latter raised the dust and injected it into the flame for its propagation. It is claimed that, in the absence of draught, the presence of smoke is as pronounced ahead of the flame as the presence of smoke behind it, and, in that case, the flame would be rapidly extinguished. In Iowa the practice of stopping the fan during shot-firing was first advocated about 10 years ago, and has since become fairly general where the mines are not unusually gaseous. That is done to prevent, as far as possible, a strong draught of air, which is considered as great a menace as the presence of coal-dust. In addition, the intake, in some instances, had been closed to prevent natural ventilation.

One mine superintendent in Colorado has repeatedly stated that there were never any severe coal-dust explosions in that State before laws made larger fans and greater volumes of fresh air compulsory. The popular demand arose of "fresh air for the miner," and that is still the cry in open-light mines where gas was never found. In early days miners fired their own shots at any time of the day, and blasted off the solid. Black powder was used with coal-dust tamping, and blown-out shots were frequent. Whether the factor causing prevention of dust ignition or explosion propagation was lack of draught facilities or oxygen deficiency with the presence of carbon dioxide can only be a matter of opinion, as the chemist has but recently played any part in connection with mine ventilation

During recent years disastrous coal-dust explosions have been frequent in the coking-coal mines located in the tains at an altitude of 6,000-7,000 feet above sea level, but dust explosions in the lignite and sub-bituminous mines are practically unknown. The so-called lignite coals of the west are not brown, but black and glossy. They contain comparatively high percentages of volatile matter and are favorite house coals, being easy to light and make little, if any, soot. The lignite mines are subject to gob fires, but such fires seldom, if ever, occur in the coking-coal mines.

Moistening the intake air has been extensively adopted, but its advocates are split into two schools. One demands that a blowing fan be used and the in-going air saturated with live or exhaust steam, and that the airway should not be used for travel or haulage except in the case of inspection or repair. That makes the haulage-way the main return and renders it free from mist or fog, so objectionable in working places, mainways or haulage roads. It was stated, on the other hand, that there is no objection to the intake airway being the main haulage and travelling way, and, so as to avoid the presence of fog, radiators or nine 1-inch diameter steam pipes, 100 feet long, are placed on both sides of the haulage-way. Live steam is passed through these radiators, and any waste steam which is discharged is conducted through a one-inch gate-valve to perforated pipes carried along the roof, near the rib, on both sides. Attached to these perforated pipes are curtains of brattice cloth, the purpose of which is to condense the steam and allow the air current to pick up moisture from the wet cloth. As the air passes the radiators it is heated, and its capacity to absorb moisture is correspondingly increased. It then passes the saturated curtains, which hang down on both sides for a distance of from 50 to 100 feet. It was claimed that its humidity is raised to dew point. The air usually passes the in-bye end of the brattice cloths at a temperature of 70 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the winter time, and, as the air current passes through the mine a deposit of moisture is said to be secured by the lowering of the temperature of the air to that of the mine. The wet curtain method is in use at a number of mines in Colorado, where the climate is exceptionally dry.

The advocates of moistening in West Virginia contend that the object of saturating a mine atmosphere with water vapor is not for the purpose of furnishing the water for wetting the mine, as sometimes supposed, but for preventing the evaporation of such water as is naturally there, or such as has artificially been supplied; also the danger to health on account of highly moist mine atmospheres is not apprehended on account of the generally low temperatures of the mines, which seldom exceed 60 degrees, Fahrenheit. It was also stated that no dangerous mine-roof conditions have been created by the introduction of steam into the air currents, and that subsequent to the time it was first used two severe explosions of gas had occurred, each of which was violent locally, but not propagated beyond the gas area. The conditions for a disastrous coal-dust explosion were considered favorable, but both mines had been furnished continuously with air saturated by exhaust steam for some time previously, and the fact that the propagation did not extend over a large area is attributed to that precaution. The original opinion that moistening might be valuable is probably fostered by the fact that dust explosions have occurred more frequently in winter than in summer. The outside air temperature in the summer is high, and during that season sweating is noticeable in many of the mines. As the warm air comes into contact with the cool walls of the mines it deposits part of its moisture. The maximum mine temperature at which the humidifying method is to be considered effectual and allowable has not been determined.

At a mine in Colorado adobe dust has been applied over 10,000 linear feet of entries, but up to the present has not been used at the face working places. Fire-damp seldom occurs, and then only in small quantities. Efforts are made to keep the principal roads clean and free from accumulations of small coal and coal-dust which falls from the end-gate cars. Occasionally water is sprinkled between the rails where the roof and sides are covered with adobe dust. About three times a month all surfaces of the haulage-ways receive a coating of adobe dust, applied by a machine which distributes 100 pounds in 12 minutes. Over two miles of entries or haulage-ways can be covered in a night. After such treatment entries driven through solid coal resemble rock tunnels.

In addition to dust so distributed, all ledges, holes and natural projections along the entries are cleared of coal-dust and filled with adobe dust by hand. Hundreds of shelves are also strung along the haulage-ways and loaded with adobe dust, and the upper sides of all roof timbers are also covered. All shelves recently erected are practically fire-proof, being covered on the under sides with thin sheet iron. Adobe dust has a high ratio of solubility and contains two kinds of siliceous particles, one consisting of flakes of clay and the other of rounded grains of quarts with few cutting edges. The former are composed of alumina, which contains also traces of mica, limestone and oxides of iron. The dust is inert, and contains no substance which could give off injurious gases or fumes. It has been decided to erect a mill for the purpose of reducing roof-shales to dust for use in the mines. These shales are quite suitable for the purpose.

The wooden end-gate mine car is the chief cause of the presence of coal-dust on nearly all the haulage roads in the country, the small coal which falls through the bottom, sides and ends of the cars being quickly reduced to powder by the traffic. The removal of all dust is impossible but, with the introduction of dust-proof cars and rotary dumps or tipplers the application of stone-dust can be made more effectual; for the amount of dangerous dust to be diluted is trifling compared with the quantity always in evidence where the end-gate is in use.—Coal & Coke Operator.

Socialists appeal to the intelligence of men. The capitalists dare not do that—they have but one string to their fiddle and its name is ignorance.

Mr. Edison, the great genius and inventor, recently said:

"Not individualism, but social labor will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right. The workday, I believe, will be eight hours. Every man needs that much to keep him out of mischief and to keep him happy. But it will be work with the brain, something that men will be interested in and done in wholesome, pleasant surroundings. Less and less man will be used as an engine, or as a horse, and his brain will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows."

Mr. Edison is not a Socialist, but the inventor draws a picture of the future that would require the most vivid imagination of the Socialist to paint. Edison sees "the handwriting on the wall" and knows that co-operation must supplant competition and that individualism belongs to a past age, when tools of the hand were the only machines of production.

VESTED INTERESTS IN MEXICO

Let no workingman allow himself to be swept off of his feet by the agonized cries of an inspired prostitute press for American intervention in Mexico.

There is a well-defined conspiracy by capitalists who have money invested there, to influence sentiment toward that end. Much money is being spent and interested newspapers are spreading grossly exaggerated stories of alleged outrages.

The millions of money invested in Mexico by American capitalists, and for the preservation of which intervention is desired, was so invested in the expectation of reaping enormous profits through the exploitation of the "peon" labor there.

Money so invested is a gamble.

The insecurity of the government was one of the risks incurred.

Why should American lives and treasure be expended to insure the profits hoped for?

The life of one American mother's brave boy is of more consequence, of more value, than all the dirty dollars with which these gamblers play.

The war of the secession in America also caused much loss and hardships to foreign investors; to the cotton manufacturers of England, whose business stagnated during the struggle.

We would not brook interference then; why should we interfere in the internal disputes of a foreign land?

The only excuse we can offer is the utter helplessness of Mexico against the superior force we can muster. And that would be the attitude of a bully.

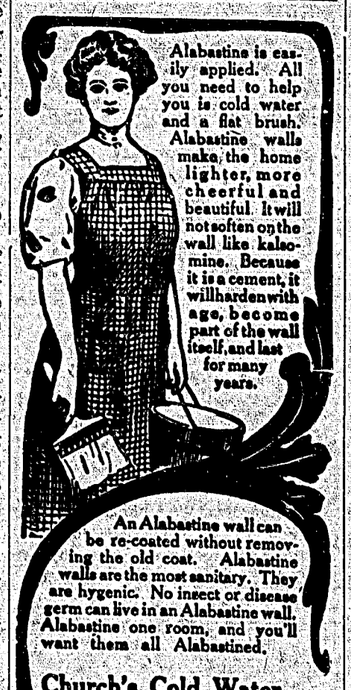
Let "Willie" Hearst and the others who have money bet on the possibility of reaping huge profits from the cheap labor of the helpless Mexican workers do their own fighting.

The American workers would be the ones expected to furnish the fighting force, and finally pay for the money expended in case of American interference. And the workers have nothing to gain thereby.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Socialists believe in private ownership even more than the capitalists—they believe that every man should privately own the full social value of the product of his labor.

The capitalists love the workingmen for the same reason that the farmer loves his fat hogs—he loves them for the profit there is in them.

The lives of most men are shaped according to past beliefs—the creations of dead men's thoughts. Are we becoming a race of parrots? Has man lost faith in himself?



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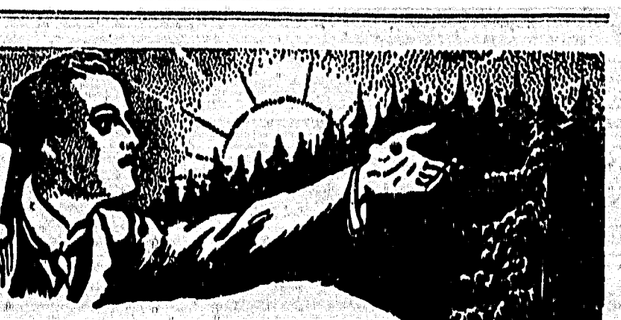
A Novel Breathing Cure for Throat and Chest.
THE introduction of those new breathe-able tablets, the silver-jacketed Peps, has meant a revolution in the treatment of lung, throat and chest ailments. Incidentally it has rendered obsolete the many old-fashioned cough mixtures containing laudanum and paregoric or opium in one form or another.
Old-fashioned cough mixtures are not only dangerous because of the opium in them, but besides the cough, because it is a physiological impossibility for any liquid medicine to enter the lungs. At the back of the mouth are two tubes, one the gullet, along which all food is conveyed to the stomach; and the other consisting of the throat and windpipe, organs used solely to take the breath of life to the lungs and send the bad "air" out. Between the stomach and the lungs no passage whatever exists. Hence to get to throat and lung troubles, it becomes necessary to alter the form of the medicine itself. The accomplishment of this in Peps combined with the freedom of Peps from opium gives to this remedy its unique character and its extraordinary success.
A Peps tablet, divested of its preserving silver wrapper, is placed on the tongue, and as it dissolves, certain rare medicinal fumes are given off, which can then be breathed quite easily down the throat and windpipe into the lungs and chest. These delicate air-passages which have been irritated by frequent coughing and clogged with phlegm are soothed, cleared and strengthened; the lungs are healed and invigorated, and all germs likely to provoke inflammation and disease are destroyed.
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List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Longhram, Beaver Creek, via Plucher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2103	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, 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.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2491	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1059	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
644	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.
2152	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2339	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

The New Mothers of a New World

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who attended the International Woman's Congress held at Budapest recently, delivered the following address, which stamps her as a woman of advanced thought and one whose words of wisdom will leave their sears on the present blood-stained civilization:

We are tired of men's wars. We are tired of men's quarrels. We are tired of men's competition. We are tired of men's crimes and vices and the diseases they bring upon us, of this whole world full of noise, confusion, enmity and bloodshed.

We will bear children in numbers and greater in vigor, beauty and intelligence. We will learn to rear them in health and joy and strong intelligence—we, together, who have so seldom been able to do so alone.

We will rebuild our nations. They shall be clean-bodied, clear-brained, broad-minded. We will not teach our children the history of their fathers' wars that they may forever hate one another, but we will teach them the advantages of union, association, interchange.

We will work together, the women of the race, for a higher human type, ours to make for universal peace, for such growth in industry, are and science, in health and beauty and happiness, as the world has never shown.

We will be the new mothers of a new world.

A new standard is rising—the woman's standard. It is based not on personal selfishness, but on high claims of motherhood, motherhood as social service instead of man service. This new motherhood shine before us like a sunrise. Women as world builders, women recognizing the need of stronger, nobler people and producing them, women saying to men, "You have had your day—you have worked your will—you have filled the world with warfare, with drunkenness, with vice and disease. You have wasted women's lives like water, and the children of the world have been sacrificed to your sins. Now we will have a new world, new born, new built, a mother world as well as a father world, a world in which we shall not be ashamed or afraid to plant our children."

The history of the past need not bind us—it is not our history! All these wasting wars are not our wars—they are man's wars. All the hate and rivalry between nations is not woman's but man's.

The whole pouring stream of tradition behind us is man-made; its ideas and doctrines, its code of ethics, its honors and rewards—all for men; its black degradation for the unforgivable sin—all for women. A new historic period is opening before us. A world in which women shall find full expression, as well as man. Her natural atmosphere of peaceful industry, of tender watchful care, of far-seeing affection now jealously secluded by each man in the home, for his own satisfaction, is to be unloosed, expanded, spread far and wide throughout the world. He has preferred to keep the world for men alone, a battlefield, a scheming market place, a place where woman's wish or will had no weight.

It is going to be her world, too—not hers alone, but hers with him, the natural combination of a home.

This new world—what shall it be like?

We want peace—world peace, not only military, but economic. We want that universal prosperity which is perfectly within our human powers; that every child may have the surroundings necessary to best growth.

We want gardens where there are deserts, forests on naked hills, smooth steady rivers instead of devastating floods, a wise, easy balanced agriculture enriching the earth while it feeds the people.

We want an education that does not hamper and stultify, but that shall allow body, mind and soul to reach full stature.

We want a social structure, a system of housing, which preserves the individual home for the individual family, but which does not imprison the women in it and leave the men free to work mishap in the world alone.

We want what there has never been on earth before—a place for children; buildings and gardens, wide, numerous, permanent, officered by our noblest and best child lovers; which shall add to the educational institutions of which we are so proud, the crowning institutions of an enlightened society, making provision for babyhood.

These women, citizens and workers, mothers by choice, in gladness and in pride, will select the fathers of their children with full knowledge and rigid care—the female's true prerogative.

And such children as the man-made world has never seen, such children as we have never had to rear, shall be born and reared to glad maturity—a happy race in a safe, sweet world.—Miners' Magazine.

John H. Walker, of the United Mine Workers, who is in the copper mining district aiding the strikers, had the following to say through the columns of the Miners' Bulletin on "the militia and kept press":

"The military forces of the United States once fought to protect the common people from injustice, tyranny and oppression, and because of that was held in high esteem by the plain American citizen, who loved, admired and praised it at all times.

"Now the national guard (militia) is being used as a tool of the rich to aid them in tyrannizing and oppressing the American toiler, and by brutalization and even cold-blooded cowardly murder, and intimidation compel the common people to submit to the injustices and wrongs perpetrated upon them by the most overbearing, arrogant and inhuman of all despots that ever existed, the modern industrial corporation, or trust. And because it is being used as the puppet of the trust hirelings to outrage, oppress and grind down into degradation and misery the toiling masses of our people, it is now being regarded with fear and abhorrence by every honest, intelligent and self-respecting working man and woman in our nation.

"Acting as an auxiliary to the hired thugs and paid murderers of our people will not improve its standing in the minds of decent people, least of all, real red-blooded Americans.

"The American people will not long stand for the compatriots of Lefty Lou, Gyp the Blood and other dregs of the barrooms, from the bowery, common thieves, known murderers, cheap man-killers, vicious criminals, from the dirtiest, lowest, filthiest vice districts of all America. To be imported into law-abiding communities and turned loose on an unsuspecting, innocent, peaceful people, clothed with the authority of law; from any paid traitor or prostituted Judas holding office, who has sold himself to the conscienceless, greedy, corrupt and rotten money oligarchies; to satisfy their depraved appetites, abuse, rob, outrage and foully and cowardly murder men, boys and even women and babies, and when the day of reckoning comes, and it is not far distant, the people always pay their debts in full.

"It appears to hurt some dirty rats to think that any working man or his representatives should ever become acquainted with a square meal. They cannot reconcile themselves to anything going past the brute to whom they have sold their rotten carcasses and still more rotten brains. They couldn't sell their conscience or principle; they never had any; their mother was not that kind of a woman. But the working people are going to establish conditions whereby all, even the mircarriages that get jobs editing papers for their sixteen pieces of silver, will be able to live decently in the near future, in spite of all the opposition of the despots, their stool pigeons and lick-spittles."—Miners' Magazine.

THE VANCOUVER ISLAND MINERS' STRUGGLE

In this land of British freedom
They say justice does prevail.
Just to prove they speak at random
You go to Nanaimo jail.
Men that always done the right
These men appeal for justice
In this cruel uphill fight.

All they want is recognition
That is plainly what they say;
It would stop this great transgression
If they met the U. M. W. of A.
It seems hard for all the workers
To be caged up in the pen,
Just because they stopped some diggers
And have proved that they are men.

Some, no doubt, have been proved foolish,
But, in speaking for the whole,
Men never lived for digging coal.
All they want is common reason,
For they're quite clear in the head,
And there's nothing that's more pleasing
When a man toils hard for bread.

But, instead of human reason
They've been tret like human swine,
And they rushed them into prison
For not scabbing in the mine.
But they gone without a murmur,
And they will stand true to their plan
For they count it British honor,
Yes, they're honored, every man.

When they went to hold their meeting
This agreement for to sign,
With joy their hearts were beating
Because the masters came to time.
But around their building
Stood the colonel and his men,
Some might call this British freedom,
But it proves the farce insane.

Now, don't think it's my intention
To make these men the best,
But I simply want to mention
These have been put through the test.
There was Rathlef and young Jordan,
Will Burnip and Jack Place,
Yes, Jack refused his pardon,
And he felt it no disgrace.

And we all are proud of Meikle,
He's a tiger, let me say,
For he could not stand the sneaking
And pretence they made that day.
He was meekly bold, but humble,
Yes, his talk was very smart.
How he made them wise men grumble,
As his words pierced through their hearts!

Now there's lots of names I don't know,
But they're heroes just the same,
And undoubtedly they've struck a blow
That's proved they've all been game.
Their names shall live, yes, through all time,
It will make their children brave,
And when they grow up for the mine
They will know how to behave.

Now, gentlemen, we're out to win,
We are fighting for what's right
And claim we don't commit a sin
In promoting such a fight.
Our fathers fought to make us free,
And we shall do the same
And make the soulless reptiles see
Their God, their crime, their shame.

Now all the business people here
That's stood good for the men
In future will have naught to fear
When the mines start up again.
But there's others who have played the snake
That sneaks along the grass;
They will feel they've got a nasty shake
When they turn short of brass.

Men, I hope your eyes are opened;
In the future watch your vote.
For the truth will sure be spoken
Both on platform and on note.
There is sure to be reaction,
Make these serpents know their fate,
For at the next election
We shall rub them off the slate.

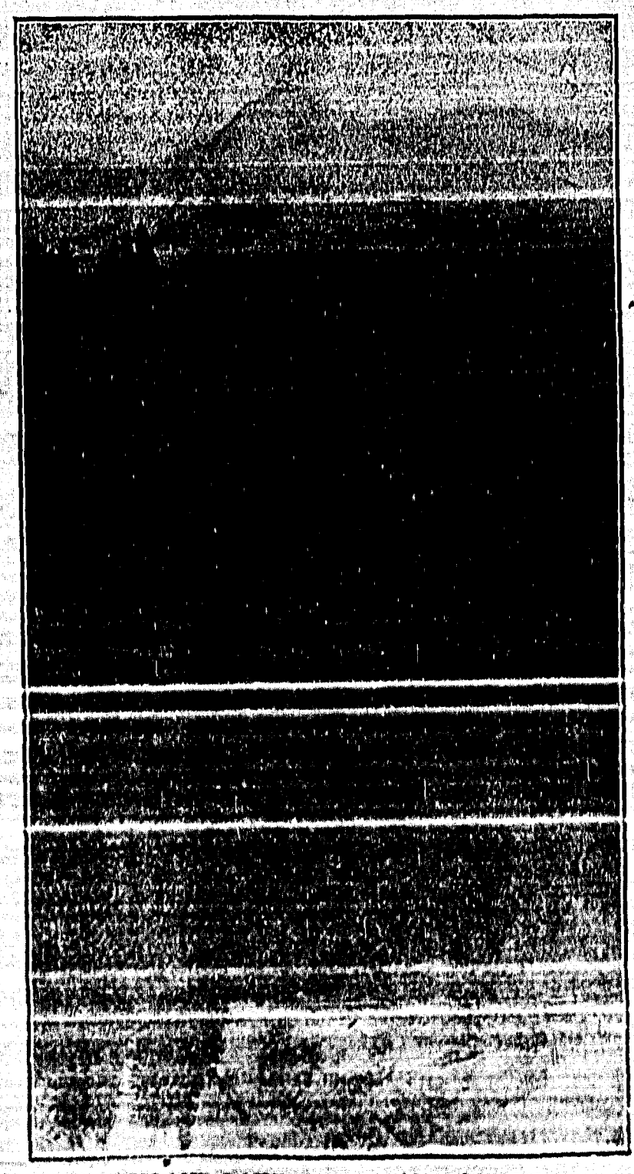
Now there's Farrington and Foster,
They both have toiled so keen
Yes, they both worked hard since Easter,
And they done things neat and clean.
So make them feel you love them
And be faithful every one,
Yes, prove that you are British men
Until this fight is won.

Capitalism, having ruled you out of industry, is now seeking to get you jobs as killers for it at $13 a month. At the same time it sees that it can get big pay for feeding you tinned worms while you are in the field.

Huerta is a murderer and President Wilson is doing right in not recognizing him. But he is the man that American investors in America selected to protect their interests there after that other murderer, Diaz, had been run from the country.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS



ISLAND LAKE, A PLEASANT RESORT

"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 Disenses of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sicca, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excema) and certain to result in absolute baldness unless cured before the germ has the Capillary Glands destroyed. Baldness and the loss of hair is absolutely unnecessary and very unbecoming.

ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR fade away, like dew under my scientific treatment, and I 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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off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized ... $10,000,000 Capital Paid Up 6,925,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 8,100,000 Total Assets 72,000,000

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President

ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager JOHN AIRD Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

FOREIGN BUSINESS

This Bank offers unsurpassed facilities to those doing business with foreign countries. It is specially equipped for the purchase and sale of Sterling and other Foreign exchange, drafts and Cable Transfers, and for the financing of imports and exports of merchandise.

Commercial credits, Foreign drafts, Money Orders, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued and available in all parts of the world.

Collections effected promptly at reasonable rates. 82

L. A. S. DACK, Manager FERNIE BRANCH

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

One dollar a week deposited with the Home Bank will amount to Fifty-two dollars at the end of the year, with full compound interest to be added. How many wage-earners can say that they have not wasted, or lost, fifty-two dollars during the past year from the habit of carrying money carelessly in their pockets? A3

HEAD OFFICE AND 8 BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

J. T. MACDONALD, Manager

VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE, B. C.

Ladies' Sweaters

"The Monarch Knit."
DUNNVILLE, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

We are now showing for Fall and Winter the largest selection of exceptional qualities Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sweaters ever exhibited in the Pass. These sweaters are all built to fit as perfectly as a coat. They are made with large and small collars, belted and plain backs and are in Navy, Alice, Saxe, Cardinal, Khaki, Brown, Slate, Green and White, and such color combinations as Irish and Scarlet, Tan and Khaki, Cardinal and Navy, White and Royal, White and Navy, Scarlet and Slate, White and Sky, White and Cardinal, Slate and Myrtle, White and Apple, etc. Prices from **$1.00** to **$10.00** each.

OUR FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Is it any wonder when you consider the exclusive styles, the large variety of selection and the modest prices we ask? Hats **$5.00** to **$15.00.**

Novelty Coats of distinction are here for Children. We are showing in our ready-to-wear department a very handsome collection of high grade Novelty Coats for Children that have every distinction and exclusiveness, made in the very latest of materials and in every shade worn this season. We have coats to fit every child in town and they are modestly priced from **$2.00** to **$12.50** each.

$1.00 SILK FINISH CORDED VELVET 65c PER YARD

This particular line of Corded Velvet comes in all the good colors and black. It is full 27 inches wide. Dame Fashion has stamped her seal of approval on Corded Velvets this season. There is only a limited quantity to be had at this price. If a saving of thirty-five cents a yard on this much-wanted material interests you, buy Saturday at per yard . **65c**

Special Week end Offerings For Boys

We will devote our large window to the display of new Fall and Winter Garments for boys. Very attractive special prices will be placed on Boys' Suits, odd Trousers, Overcoats, Sweaters, Boys' Wool Underwear and Boys' Hats and Caps. This will give parents the opportunity to rig out their boys in the latest styles and best makes at very low prices.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, made from all wool Tweeds in Brown, Greys, Greens and Mixed Colors. Also Blue Serge. We carry all sizes from four to fifteen years, with plain or bloomer trousers. Prices range from **$3.50** to **$8.50**, according to size.

Boys' Buster Brown Suits, made for boys of two years and up to six years of age, of a very stylish make and trimming. Prices **$3.75** to **$8.50**, according to size.

Boys' overcoats. We have secured the best range of styles in overcoats for boys this season that has ever been shown in Fernie. The Tweeds used in these Coats are very heavy all wool Tweeds of distinct class. The styles are all new 1913 models, showing the new shawl collar and convertible collar with belted backs, single or double breasted. All sizes three to fifteen years. Prices **$4.50** to **$10.50**, according to age.

"The Leader"
LION BRAND

SEE OUR BIG WINDOW!

Boys' Sweaters. The Sweater season is now in full swing. Our stock is complete in Boys' Coat Sweaters in all sizes. Also a very large range of roll-neck Sweaters in all colors. We carry all shades and sizes in V-neck Sweaters for boys. Dr. Jaeger's Boys' Sweaters in all styles and colors are always in stock.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Boys' Winter Underwear will be a special feature with us this week. See our display in Boys' Clothing Department. You will be wise to buy your winter supply now while the special prices prevail. On sale Saturday only.

Boots and Shoes

Little Gent's Cordovan Blucher-cut. This Shoe is made on the mannish last and one of our big sellers, all sizes 8 to 10. Price **$1.85**. Another big seller is a Pebble Blucher, made on the same last, sells at **$1.50**.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

That girl and boy of yours going to school needs a good strong shoe to keep their feet comfortable. Our stock of these lines is very complete, a few are as follows:

Misses' Box Colt Blucher-cut and Button High-cut, sizes 11 to 2, price **$3.00**.

Misses' Box Calf Blucher-cut, made on a good wide last, very comfortable, sizes 11 to 2, price **$2.50**.

Misses' Pebble Blucher, strong and durable, all sizes 11 to 2, price **$2.25**.

Girls' Heavy Calf Blucher-cut, High-cut, very strong, sizes 8 to 10½, **$2.25**. These are hard to wear out.

Girls' Box Calf Blucher-cut, a good medium weight shoe, sizes 8 to 10½, price **$2.50**.

Girls' Pebble Blucher-cut, sizes 8 to 10½, price **$1.65**.

The Monarch Knit
DUNNVILLE ST CATHARINES CANADA BUFFALO NEW YORK

Children's Sweaters

LADIES' CASHMERE-FINISH HOSE SATURDAY, PER PAIR, 25c

Just the hose for early Fall wear. They are full fashioned, fast color, and have all the new reinforcements. They are medium weight and an exceptional good wearing hose for the price. Saturday, per pair, **25c**.

CHILDREN'S FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR

Saturday Special Priced per Garment, 40c

Boys' and Girls' Winter Weight Vests and Drawers in natural color, all well finished. We have all sizes in both Vests and Drawers. Saturday selling, **40c** each.

SATURDAY BARGAINS

Lima Beans	3 lbs.	.25
Gilt Edge Shoe Polish		.20
Canada First 20 oz. Cream	2 for	.25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits	per pack.	.10
Cowan's Cocoa	1 lb. tin	.45
Snyders' Catsup	pts.	.30
Snyder's Chilli Sauce		.30
Snyder's Oyster Cocktail		.30
Snyder's Salad Dressing		.30
Silver Label Extract	2oz.	.10
Sockeye Salmon	2 tins	.45
Crosse & Blackwell's Jam	4 lb. tins	.45
Liquid Veneer	large size	.35
Smoked Shoulder	per lb.	.20
Siam Rice	4 lbs.	.25
Pure Cane Sugar	20 lbs.	1.25
Toilet Soap, assorted	per box	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup, small	2 for	.25
Enos Fruit Salts		.75
Pure Maple Syrup	qt. bottles	.50
Special Bulk Tea	3 lbs.	1.00
Standard Canned Peas	per tin	.10
Sweet Wrinkle Peas	per tin	.12½
Sweed Turnips	16 lbs.	.25
Gold Dust	3 lb. pack.	.20
Envelopes	per pack.	.05

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Mrs. E. G. Daniels will receive on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th, from 4 to 6.

Joe Sullivan was convicted of stealing a watch at New Michel and sentenced to three months.

Tenders are out at present asking for prices to install new heating boiler in City Hall.

The Provincial police landed two Indians for breach of the Indian Act, John Longtime Star, who got six months, and Little Joe, who received four months.

Don't forget to register your name on the voters' list. The list closes next month, but be sure and get on at once. Procrastination is the thief of time and the best election agent for the other side.

Steve Houzel, a Russian, was arrested on Friday for beating his wife and shortly after his commitment to the cells was taken ill. He was removed to the hospital and died Tuesday. His wife and children are in destitute circumstances and are to be deported.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE

The sale for delinquent taxes was held in the City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. As there were no bidders for about 44 parcels, they were bought in by the City, the total being about $5,000. It is understood that some of these have already been redeemed and the remaining portion will no doubt be paid off within the next three months. Dr. Barber bought about 20 parcels, paying $1,052.00 into the city exchequer. There were three or four other individuals who also secured property.

The Fernie Co-operative Store will have a big consignment of prunes on hand for preserving early next week. These come in convenient boxes of about 20 lbs each. The store is receiving daily shipments of Creston tomatoes, which are acknowledged by all to be the very finest in the whole of the Dominion. The management intend introducing Western Queen Flour and a special representative will make canvass of the town pointing out the merits of this high grade flour, next week. An appreciable increase in business is being noted in the store since removal to new premises.

The sidewalk is being raised at the north end of Victoria Avenue.

Charlie Walde is building the trussell for the coal bunkers on the M. F. & M. at Fernie.

The Rev. D. M. Thomson is leaving next week for South Edmonton, where he will take up missionary work.

Died, Sept. 9th, the infant daughter of Mrs. Anza Lobater. Funeral took place from the Roman Catholic Church on Thursday.

W. M. Erlor is fitting up a lunch counter next to Fred Vance's pool salon. They expect to be ready for business by Tuesday.

Two new locomotives have been received and are working on the M. F. & M. These engines were built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, specially for the M. F. & M.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of home cooking in the school room of the Church on Saturday afternoon, September 20. The tea room will be in charge of Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Dudley and Mrs. Dickson.

Don't forget to register your name on the voters' list. The list closes next month, but be sure and get on at once. Procrastination is the thief of time and the best election agent for the other side.

REORGANIZATION OF LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION

J. W. Whiteley, of Vancouver, provincial organizer of the Loyal Orange Association, was in the city last week and on Friday evening instituted a lodge with a large charter membership. Officers for the current term were elected as follows:

Worshipful Master, Robert Chrichton; deputy master, J. W. Hynds; chaplain, W. Orr; recording secretary, J. W. Skilling; financial secretary, Archie Corrie; treasurer, Jno. A. Robinson; lecturer, Marshal Davis; director of ceremonies, W. Vanbuskirk; committee, S. Orr, Geo. Loxton, A. McCord, E. Loxton, Jas. Logan.

The meetings of the lodge will be held in the K. of P. Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month, and a cordial welcome will be extended to all old members residing in the city who have not yet deposited their certificates.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION

In a conversation with one of the school trustees the other day, we were informed that they are making immediate arrangements to transfer a number of the elder children from the Annex school to the Central school. By this means the trustees hope to overcome the present lack of accommodation at the former school, which has been causing considerable inconvenience to many children and parents. The trustees wish it to be understood that they cannot receive children until they have reached the age of six years, but will make every provision for children directly they reach that age to accommodate them in the school.

MARRIED

At Calgary, on the 5th Sept., by Rev. P. Walker, Presbyterian Church, Jeannie Whitcham or Feighan to Archibald Westwood Dick, late of Fernie, government boiler inspector of Alberta Province.

Moses Baritz will address a mass meeting in the Grand Theatre on Sunday evening, the 21st of this month. The speaker has an international reputation for being the best informed and most forcible Socialist lecturer. Get the date fixed in your head. Tell the other fellow.

DIED

Sept. 7.—Steve Kirkuk, aged 42 years. Funeral from Catholic Church on Thursday last, Rev. O'Neil officiating.

Sept. 8.—John Thomas, aged 10 months, 28 days, son of John Thomas Scott, West Fernie. Funeral Sept. 10, Rev. Thomson officiating.

Sept. 9.—Al. Morrissey, Anna Lobater, aged 6 months, 28 days. Funeral from Catholic Church, Rev. O'Neil officiating.

THE 1913 THEATRE

With the approach of the cooler evenings the picture shows are securing increased patronage. The Isis, however, still leads, and the management is producing nightly some of the finest films ever shown in this country. Dramas, historical and fictional, with comedies and scenics, go to make up the very best program ever put on by this house. This week end program includes "The Toll of War," 101 Bison, in three reels, a civil war military drama; for Saturday the feature is "Secret Service Sam," two reel Imp detective story.

There will be no services in Christ Church on Sunday next as the Rev. W. M. Walton will be away attending the Pacific Coast Conference and meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Spokane, Wash.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

THREE ROOMED HOUSE and lot for sale in Annex, near City. Apply C. Hunt, Box 490, P. O. 57

A HOUSE AND LOT for sale; Lot 5, Block 86, Annex Extension. Apply Geo. Davey or G. W. Goodwin, Bellevue, Alta. 70

FOR RENT—Five-roomed House. Apply to W. Minton, Annex. 55

SMALL COOK STOVE, Heater and a few household effects for sale. Rev. D. M. Thomson, Howland Avenue. 71

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 40, 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 80, 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

CARETAKER WANTED

Applications for the position of Caretaker of the Central School, Fernie, will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock on Monday evening, September 13, 1913.

Applicants will please state salary required, and outline the means they purpose adopting for the cleaning of the school. The successful applicant will be required to live within convenient distance of the school during the winter at least. For further information apply to

O. W. ROSS,
Secretary.
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C. N. P. Football League

Final For

MUTZ CUP

Coal Creek vs. Coleman

Will be Played at

BLAIRMORE

Sat. Sept. 20, Kick-off 4 p.m.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY, A FEATURE EVERY DAY, FEATURES FOR WEEK SEPT. 15th

SPECIAL FOR THE CHILDREN, SATURDAY MATINEE

The Last Roll Call

101 BISON MILITARY IN 2 REELS

Saturday, Sept. 13
Secret Service Sam
1 Reel "Imp" Detective Story

Monday, Sept. 15
The Great Ganton Mystery
2 Reel "Rex" Detective Story

Tuesday, Sept. 16
War in the Philippines
3 Reel "101" Bison

Wednesday, Sept. 17
Within the Limit of the Law
2 Reel "Eclair" Society Drama

GET OUR WEEKLY BULLETIN AND KEEP UP-TO-DATE ON THE BEST IN MOVING PICTURES TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE