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The District Ledger

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

No. 10, Vol. VII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

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Taxation without Representation

Council Force Collection from Mineworkers

Council Pulls the Old Stunt On Voters' List

Some fourteen or sixteen days ago the City issued the following notice with regard to Bylaw No. 60:

The Corporation of the City of Fernie

Under the provisions of the "Municipal Act" and amendments there to and by virtue of Bylaw number 60 of the City of Fernie, being a bylaw to regulate the imposing and collection of Road Tax, you are hereby notified that the sum of Two Dollars ($2.00), being Road Tax for the current year, is now due and must be paid forthwith.

Failure to comply with this request will render you liable to prosecution for infringement of the above bylaw, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding the sum of $100.00 and costs of such prosecution.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., 191

Collector.

A member of the City police was also appointed to collect this tax from all single men. It should be remembered that absolutely nothing prevented the Council collecting this amount through the various employers, and in the case of Messrs. Trites-Wood, P. Burns and Co. this was accomplished. But the men who paid this were entitled to register on the voters' list. Now, when it is impossible for those who pay to get on the list, the Council have decided, so we are informed, to collect off the coal company. Of course the Council have their excuses and we are ready to admit that the tax payers have had notice—or notice has been posted them, BUT THE STRANGEST PART OF ALL IS THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD FORCE TAXATION WHEN THEY KNOW THE PAYEE CANNOT OBTAIN REPRESENTATION. There is not a shadow of doubt that the Council could have secured this money out of last months pay. The claim that they did not understand the form of proceedure in collecting from the company is certainly strange. The usual method of procrastination has been found so favorable in the past that the Council could not refrain from adopting the same course this year.

The stunt pulled off by the City is pretty well moss-grown, but evidently too good to let slip by and they are to be congratulated upon their astuteness and knowledge of the apathy of the workers. But have they pulled it once too often?

In fairness to the Council we will state that they do not intend to collect from married men or householders, but the benevolence is tempered by the fact that if the latter do not pay the tax they will not get on the list. So the average man should be able to judge for himself of this civic benevolence.

"GETTING ON THE LIST"

It has often been remarked that the working class are indifferent and apathetic with regard to obtaining and exercising the municipal franchise, but if most of them have the experience of the writer then we are inclined to excuse their apathy while the accusation of indifference is questionable.

Having paid the $2.00 required by the Council to qualify for the franchise, we ventured to interview the gentlemen appointed by them before whom it is necessary to "declare" previous to getting on the list. However, this individual was absent and it was suggested that "we try Mr. Whimster, the local magistrate, who, provided he was not busy, would receive our declaration." Stepping across to the magistrate's room, we enquired politely if we might trespass on his valuable time. We certainly did not underestimate the value of this estimable dispenser of justice's time, who informed us that "Mr. Ross would attend to us." The fact that the latter was absent was explained, but to no avail. The time of the magistrate and those to whom he was dispensing justice (who happened at the time to be from the segregated district) brooked no delay, although the signing of a declaration is a matter of 30 seconds' work. We never did understand why the Council raised the salary of our cadi to $100 per month, especially seeing that at one time he performed the same duties for less than $40 per moth. But having witnessed the voluminous nature of the business he gets through and experienced how valuable his time is, we are beginning to wonder he does not persuade the Council that his services are even more valuable. Or would it be wisdom to call for tenders on the job?

Leaving the chief dispenser of justice with his court, we next tried Mr. Moffitt, but he, like the city official, was "not there." After questioning several individuals we eventually located Mr. Lyons, who received our declaration and signed the form. To say that more than 30 seconds was occupied in receiving and signing declaration would be an exaggeration, and for the magistrate to plead "too busy" is well—let it go.

How many householders would feel inclined to travel around town seeking the city clerk or a justice of peace we do not know, but this we do know that few of the workers have time to waste chasing city officials, and fewer still desire to be snubbed by the serene and mighty city dispenser of fines, etc. justice.

WAR IS DECLARED BETWEEN P. & O. CO. AND ITS OFFICERS

LONDON, Oct. 28.—War has been declared between the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company and its officers now in British ports. The latter, backed by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, yesterday failed to obtain any satisfaction from the company. Twenty-seven resigned and a determined effort will be made to hold the company's outgoing steamships from now on.

Peace proposals yesterday fell flat, owing to the refusal of the company to deal with the guild, or to recognize it as the legitimate intermediary of the officers.

LONDON POLICE ORGANIZE UNION

They Hope Soon to be Strong Enough to Force Recognition From Authorities

LONDON, Oct. 28.—London's policemen have become inoculated with the trades union germ, and a provisional committee drawn from their ranks is busy today enrolling members in what has been named "the Metropolitan Police Trade Union."

Every member of the force below the rank of superintendent is eligible to membership, and the men are joining in such numbers that the organizers anticipate that the union will be strong enough by Christmas to force the authorities to recognize it.

The metropolitan police force at the end of 1912 consisted of thirty-three superintendents, 600 inspectors, 2700 sergeants, and 17,000 patrolmen, making a total of over 20,000. This figure has been somewhat increased this year.

MICHIGAN STRIKE

The strike in the copper region of Michigan is still on with full force and vigor.

Defections are very few. Finlanders, Croatians and Italians are showing a remarkable solidarity, the majority of the "Eliot heroes" are drawn from the English speaking miners.

The members of District 6 W. F. of M., British Columbia, realizing the importance of this struggle, are giving both material and moral aid to their striking brethren in the far East.

J. W. Bennett, who has just returned from touring the Kootenay, Slocan and Boundary, states that if all the other districts do as well as No. 6 victory must be secured.

189 Strikers Dragged Before Judge O'Brien for Violating Injunction Against Picketing

CALUMET, Mich., Oct. 27.—As the strike of the 15,000 copper miners here progresses, the outrageous activities of the authorities are adding to the disgrace of the State. All the powers of the courts and military are against the workers, determined to help the mining companies to crush the workers and their families still lower.

One hundred and eighty-nine "arrests" of striking miners were made today by the militia. One hundred and twenty-five were "arrested" at Copper City and Allouez and 64 at Mohawk. The "arrests" consist of being dragged before the justice by a trooper or "deputy," whose word is always taken before that of the miner.

The prisoners are charged with having violated an outrageous injunction against picketing issued by Circuit Judge O'Brien who was compelled to issue the restraining order by the State Supreme Court. The latter body willingly acceded to the wishes of attorneys of the mining companies. The miners were herded into special cars and taken before O'Brien.

President's Case in Bellevue Timbering Question

The question of timbering by sets at Bellevue No. 1 seam has resolved itself into a grievance, the particulars of which I wish to lay before you.

Briefly stated the grievance of the men is as follows:—

The men will have their gross earnings decreased by the acceptance of the terms offered by the Company through Commissioner McNeil, which terms are $1.00 per set of three (3) pieces, the men claiming that the price offered is not sufficient recompense for the time taken to erect these sets of timber and taking into consideration also the dangerous nature of this work.

Upon consulting the agreement for Bellevue we find under the heading of "Breasts up the Pitch" the following: "To be driven ten feet by twenty feet, including timbering, chute and air tight brattice, $11.10 per lineal yard."

At the time of making the agreement the method was by setting posts not altogether for the purpose of supporting the roof (which is a "roof rock" of some 110 feet in thickness), but merely for the purpose of carrying th air tight brattice (wood) above alluded to.

Upon further development of the mine, however, the roof has shown signs of weakening in a few places and the company officials have ordered a more systematic method of timbering, viz.: by sets, for which the company have offered a $1.00 per set as above stated, but no specific price is mentioned for sets in the paragraph of the agreement which I have quoted.

Under the heading of "Breasts across the Pitch," we find that specific mention is made of sets as follows:

"To be run 10 feet by 20 feet including hauling coal, bratticing and laying track and timbering, $12.00 per lineal yard, three piece sets if required, $1.00 per set."

Upon the foregoing presumably the company base their rate of paymen for sets up the pitch, but as the sentence relative to sets is inserted after the price of yardage is determined, it is clearly an addition thereto and as the sentence alluded thereto is not found in the paragraph headed "Breasts up the Pitch" and further, as the time taken to erect a set in "Breasts across the pitch" is, as every mining man knows, not comparable to the time taken and attendant dangers in the same operation upon a 50 degree pitch (as in this instance I submit that this matter creates a new condition and should be treated as such.

The agreement says "In making prices for new work the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighborhood."

Upon making enquiries at Hillcrest and Coleman mines, we find that at these mines sets are erected at $1.00 each, but as the pitch of these mines is only 20 degrees, or at any rate less than 30 degrees, and, as in many cases a bench of coal can be, and is, used upon which the men stand whilst erecting high sets of timber, the condition obtaining in these mines cannot be compared to the conditions obtaining at Bellevue, where it is not possible to use a "bench," and where scaffolding must be used in order to erect the sets ordered by the company's officials, which sets are to be 14 feet or 16 feet high, also, these sets must be erected quite a distance from the working face on account of the firing of shots, for if sets were too near the "face" they would invariably be blown or knocked out, necessitating re-erection for nothing.

In arriving at a suitable price for these "sets" the following facts should be given careful consideration:

1. Owing to heavy pitch of seam the work cannot be rushed, as a slip of either man would be disastrous, if not fatal.

2. Scaffolding must be erected, as the height is 14 feet to 16 feet; this takes up considerable time, as, in ordinary cases, or by working on a bench of coal, a set can be erected, in less time than it will take to erect a scaffold.

'. Both miners are away from the face for a considerable time, thereby decreasing their earning capacity.

4. The company have offered, and even paid, $2.40 per set, but the men ceased to accept this price, on account of insufficient recompense for time lost.

5. From statistics compiled it has taken on the average two men eight hours to erect a set, at a cost of $6.60.

4. In No. 51 room, two company men erected one boom in eight hours.

7. In No. 52 room the company men refused to erect sets on account of the heavy pitch, about 60 degrees.

8. In No. 56 room company men working in the place alone (the miners having gone home) took 16 hours to erect two booms.

9. In No. 62 room two company men erected one boom and put in six laggings in 16 hours.

Taking into consideration the fact that the miners must work under the same, or possibly less favorable, conditions as those enumerated as above, also that laggings one foot apart must be inserted between the sets, thus causing more work, with consequent loss of time, I submit that the men's estimate of $6.60 per set is not in any way exorbitant.

Yours truly,

J. E. SMITH,

President Dist. No. 18
United Mine Workers of America.

Chairman's Finding

"Matters in dispute re price to cover three piece sets, in breasts up the pitch, No. 1 mine, Bellevue:

"In arriving at a decision in this matter I have carefully considered the written statements of the case as presented by Mr. W. F. McNeil on behalf of the coal company and Mr. J. E. Smith on behalf of the miners. In taking up this case the mode of procedure is clearly laid down in that part of the existing agreement under caption of 'New Work,' viz.:

"'In making the prices for new work the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighborhood.'

"Upon making investigation of prices paid for similar work in 'breast up the pitch' in the surrounding mines, I find that the following clause applies to practically all cases for this class of work: 'Rooms—timbers, maximum to be 10 inches in diameter at butt and 16 feet in length, $1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions to be paid for in proportion, or set by the company.'

"It has been contended that a price should be set for this timbering, based upon the length of time taken to perform this work, also the pitch of the seams to be taken into consideration, but as this committee must be governed by existing prices in the same mine, or other mines in the neighborhood, and as an attempt to make a sliding scale of prices according to the various inclinations of the coal seams now being operated would tend to disrupt the entire existing agreement, I would decide that the following clause be applied as covering this case: 'In breasts up to the pitch, where roof conditions require the timbering to be three piece sets with lagging, maximum size of timber 10 inches at butt and 16 feet in length, this timbering to be paid for at $1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion or set by the company.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. O. HANNAH.

"I concur,

"W. F. McNEILL,

"Commissioner Western Coal

Situation at Taber

District Issues Writ for Non-Payment of Wages

An interesting sequel of the efforts of officials to organize the men in and around Taber comes over the phone today from Secretary-Treasurer Carter.

The men at Block mine, which is one of some five or six small mines in and around Taber, decided to organize, but when this reached the ears of the management they informed those men who had joined the organization that they must quit the union or quit the job. Most of the men decided upon the latter course, and as a result were given their time checks. Upon presentation, however, it was found that the bank roll was not quite so mighty as the managements indignation and the latter received an unpleasant shock today in the shape of a writ on their property.

Previously they had to deal with a few workers, who were defenceless to protect their interests, but now they no doubt realize that the United Mine Workers of America is quite another proposition. We understand the mine has been closed down but that there is sufficient, should the property be realized, to pay wages

Secretary Carter and International Board Member Rees have been down the Pass for a few days looking into a few of the cases and next week, unless settlement is promptly made, there will be more writs to follow.

The Superior and Eureka mines have been thoroughly organized and the officers intend, within the next few days to visit Rock Springs and organize the workers in that camp. This will complete the organization of Taber district.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE UNION

Shoe Workers in Quebec Likely to Go on Strike—Twenty Factories Involved

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—The shoe manufacturers of Quebec refuse to recognize any longer the national unions of local shoemakers. This is the result of a long conference held by that branch of the Canadian manufacturers last week and their decision has now reached the working men, who are astounded by the unexpected blow. The situation of the shoe industry is thus acute in old Quebec and it may not take a long time before a general strike occurs. This is anticipated by the employers and will result in the closing of some 20 shops.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE IS BECOMING SERIOUS—MORE POLICE NEEDED

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Reports to hand from New Zealand indicate that the shipping strike is assuming serious proportions.

Efforts at settlements between employes and employers have proved abortive and all ships except for the conveyance of passengers are now idle. Cargo to and from Wellington is being refused and free labor has been temporarily abandoned owing to the inadequacy of police protection, which enables the strikers to burst through the barricades and rush wharves where steamers are lying and enforce the cessation of work.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS BRITAIN SHOULDN'T LET MEN GO TO "WILDS OF CANADA"

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lloyd George, in the heat of oratory at Swindon yesterday, let slip a remark which probably he himself regrets today, when he said: "We think it is a stupid thing to allow tens of thousands of robust workmen to go to the wilds of Canada when you have got so much land in this country which would be worth the state's while to bring under cultivation."

Lloyd George's friends say his sympathetic personal attitude towards Canadian statesmen like Borden, Laurier and McBride, who, only a fortnight ago, were his guests here, should remove any Canadian notion that he wished to belittle Canada as a home for Britishers, though as the leader of the new English land crusade he eagerly, and, perhaps too zealously, makes the superlative attractions of the English countryside a momentary obsession.—Special cable to The Winnipeg Telegram and Montreal Star.

TYPOS' HEAD CONFIRMED AS COMMISSIONER

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The senate Wednesday unanimously confirmed Governor Glynn's nomination of James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, president of the International Typographical union, as state labor commissioner and both houses of the legislature adjourned until Monday evening, November 10.

Substantial Damages for Michel Worker

Last Tuesday Mr. Justice Murphy in the damage action of Medeas against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company gave judgment in favor of the Plaintiff for the sum of $1,000.00 and costs, in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, between John Medeas, plaintiff, and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, a body corporate, defendants.

A. Macneil and A. I. Fisher, counsel for plaintiff; J. J. Martin and S. Herchmer, counsel for defendants.

The statement of claim in the action alleged that the plaintiff, while employed by the defendants as rope rider in Old No. 3 mine at Michel, suffered injury to his arm while slewing cars, or in other words having his shoulder to them, to keep them from running off the track, and while so doing he slipped and fell, the cars seriously injuring and bruising his arm and crushing his thumb. The accident took place on the 15th of March and it was not until late in September that the plaintiff was able to do any work and even now his arm is not as well as it was and his thumb will be permanently injured. The statement of claim further alleges negligence on the part of the defendants and states that the defendants failed in their duty to provide a proper and safe place for the plaintiff to work, or in the alternative that they failed to provide a fit, proper and safe system under which the plaintiff had to work.

The witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, besides himself, were Louis Krall, Martin Tapal and Dr. Weldon. The plaintiff, Tapal and Krall testified to being compelled to work in this place as rope riders and when the loaded cars came to this level they had to jump off and put their shoulder to the front of the car and exert their strength against the rope from the hoist, which lifted the front wheels and tended to pull the cars off the track. The cars often were off the track at this point, but nothing had ever been done by the company, excepting to put in a guide rail, which was proved to have been absolutely ineffective.

The defence of the company was that conditions in this part of the mine could not be improved upon, that is to say that conditions would not allow the track to be better graded or moved and that the hoist could not be moved in the proper direction without the pillars in the mine being weakened and without danger being caused. The defendant's principal witness was Mr. Shaw, superintendent of the C. P. R. mines at Hosmer, who was introduced as an expert witness and he had the advantage of hearing all the evidence of the plaintiff and of the defendants before he went on the stand himself. His evidence was to the effect that conditions were as safe as they possibly could be made and in this respect he contradicted the defendants' own witness, Mr. Caufield, superintendent of the mines at Michel, who admitted that there was danger at this point from the rope on the hoist pulling the cars off the track. It was shown, too, that since the accident the position of the rope on the hoist when the cars were on the level referred to, had been moved, so that the rope pulled straighter and that therefore the conditions as seen by Mr. Shaw had been an improvement upon the conditions as they existed when the accident took place. Mr. Justice Murphy held that this place had been proved to be a dangerous place to work in and that, notwithstanding the defendants' contention that a great deal of money would be lost in rendering this place safe, yet that the lives and limbs of the workmen were more important in the eyes of the law than the making of money for the defendants. It was argued on behalf of the defendants that if such was the law, the company would practically have to close down, but this contention could not be considered by the court, and without calling upon the plaintiff's counsel to reply to the argument of the defendants' counsel, Mr. Justice Murphy gave judgment for $1,000.00 and costs.

This case is one of the most important that has been tried in Fernie for some time and it would seem to establish that if a defective system can be shown, notwithstanding how strong the reasons for it are, there is no defence at common law.

The case of Powell vs. C. N. P. Coal Company has been adjourned by consent until the 18th day of November, and the case of Kozlowski vs. Hosmer Mines Limited has been adjourned until the 19th of November. Both the above are compensation cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and will be tried before His Honor Judge Thompson. The case of Aliment vs. Granby Mines will be tried at Grand Forks before His Honor Judge Brown on the 28th of November.

The following appeals will be tried before the Court of Appeal at Vancouver beginning with the 4th of November: Cardemone vs. C. N. P. Coal Company Ltd., the case tried at common law last May before the Honorable Mr. Justice Murphy at Fernie, arising out of the snowslide which occurred at Coal Creek last December. The case of Bird vs. C. N. P. Coal Company Ltd., in which Mr. Justice Murphy awarded damages amounting to $4,000.00 to the plaintiff last May, and which is being appealed by the defendant company. The case of Culshaw vs. C. N. P. Coal Company Ltd., a compensation case in which His Honor Judge Thompson found against the applicant and the case was appealed and Mr. Justice Murphy reversed the arbitrator's findings and remitted the case back for assessment of damages. Mr. Macneil left for the Coast this morning in connection with the above appeals.

Guards and Strikers Battle

Seven Guards Are Taken by Strikers—Ludlow Camp Strikers Had Been Led to Believe That the Guards Were Entraining to Attack the Tent Colony, and Set About to Defend Their Homes.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 27.—Strikers captured seven guards at Chicosa Junction, eight miles north of Trinidad. It was also reported that they captured a Colorado and Southern engine.

For half an hour today more than 125 strikers battled at a mile range with several steel carloads of mine guards who were traveling over the Colorado and Southern railway tracks, ostensibly on their way to Hastings mine.

The strikers at the Ludlow camp had been led to believe that the guards were entraining to attack the tent colony, and consequently set about to defend their homes. Train wreckers were set upon the track, the switches were thrown whenever possible, and a number of strikers armed with powerful rifles entrenched themselves at a point a mile and a half from the tent colony adjacent to the railroad.

When the train first came into sight a mile away the strikers began firing. The engineer stopped the train immediately and the guards returned the fire. After half an hour's fighting three guards are reported to have been slightly wounded, the train was backed down the tracks, and the strikers returned to their colony.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—Mobilized in approximately six hours, a command of the Colorado National Guards began moving towards the southern Colorado coal fields today, where martial law will be established in compliance with a proclamation. The first troop train left Denver this morning.

Telephone advices from Sheriff J. S. Grisham, at Trinidad, to the government's office this morning state that a large force of Greek strikers started this morning for the coal camps at Tobasco, Berwind, Hastings and Delagua, announcing that they would attempt to take the camps and, if successful, would hold them against the State troops.

Battle This Morning

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 29.—In a battle which is believed to have started at 5.30 o'clock this morning between approximately 1,200 strikers and possibly 300 mine guards in the camps at Hastings, Delagua, Tobasco and Berwind, one mine guard and three strikers are said to have been killed.

SEA BOSSES RAISE CRY OVER BILL

When the news of the passing of the seamen's bill by the Senate on Thursday reached New York and the ports on the Great Lakes yesterday morning, it caused great consternation among the coastwise and Great Lakes lines which control 95 per cent of the steamship tonnage of the country.

How serious the menace of the bill to the bosses is thought to be may be judged from a dispatch sent to the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines by T. P. Newman, of Cleveland, a member of the Executive Committee, in which he said:

"The bill as it passed the Senate will absolutely suppress most, if not all, of the passenger lines on the Great Lakes."

Newman advised a meeting of the association's members in Cleveland as soon as possible to make plain the "dangers" of the bill.

COOKE MINISTRY IS DEFEATED

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 29.—The Cooke ministry was yesterday defeated by 28 votes to 27 on an opposition motion to adjourn further discussion of Sir John Forrest's £2,000,000 loan bill. The premier immediately adjourned the house after one of the most angry scenes with the Labor party.

CHARGE KIDNAPPING OF STRIKE CHILDREN BY DUBLIN WOMAN

Mrs. Lucille Rand Haled to Court on Warrant Charging "Abduction" of Two Boys—To Checkmate Socialists

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—Countess Plunkett, wife of the owner of Dublin's slum district, who several years ago gained notoriety by marshaling the women of the streets to the polls to vote for a saloonkeeper in order to defeat James Conolly, the Socialist candidate, made good her threat of yesterday, when she secured a warrant today against Mrs. Lucille Rand, Socialist, charging the attempted kidnapping of two boys of 14.

The case grows out of the attempt of Socialists to send a number of strikers' children to England to be taken care of until the end of the tramway strike here.

Mrs. Plunkett, who is trying strenuously to force her own charity upon the strikers, threatened to have the instigators of the move thrown into jail on charges of kidnapping. How well she will succeed is a much mooted question.

When the case came up for trial today, in the Kingston Court, the room was crowded.

Mrs. Dora Montefiore, the British Socialist, appeared in Mrs. Rand's behalf, and asked that the magistrate commit her to jail instead of the defendant, saying that Mrs. Rand had only been working under her instructions.

Mrs. Montefiore, who has acquired an international reputation for her activities in the propagation of Socialism, was arrested on a similar charge later in the day.

The father of the boys, in mortal fear of the wrath of the priests and the dictum of the archbishop, was induced to state on the witness stand that the boys were being sent to England without his knowledge or consent. This, the defence will endeavor to prove, is not the case. The prosecution already regards the case as won.

The magistrate would not consent to the proposition made by Mrs. Montefiore. He advised her to consider whether these deportations should cease. The magistrate said there was a "terribly strong feeling in Ireland against such work," and if it did not cease it would likely lead to "disturbances."

Mrs. Montefiore said she did not believe the testimony of the father of one of the boys whom Mrs. Rand was charged with deporting. The father, she said, was a cattle drover.

The magistrate admitted that perhaps the incredulity of Mrs. Montefiore was justified. "This class of men," said the magistrate, "would say one thing one day and would come here and swear to the contrary tomorrow."

The deportations of Irish children who are to be educated in England has created a tremendous excitement in the city. The efforts to house and feed the hungry children of the strikers in England are wholly in the hands of the Socialists. The Transport Workers' Union does not appear to have anticipated such violent hostility of the church. The power of the clergy over the uneducated masses is still too deeply ingrained to be overlooked, even with the influence of Larkin, the strike leader.

Mrs. Plunkett, the complainant, announced that her own private dwelling at Sandymount will be given to the use of the youngsters, but her charitable offer, in view of the record of both herself and husband, is looked upon with great distrust by the workmen.

Mrs. Rand was allowed to go on her own bail and the case was adjourned.

QUAKER CITY STRIKERS DETERMINED TO WIN OUT

Four Thousand Cloak Makers Stand Firm for Their Demands—2,000 Have Already Triumphed

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The County Committee of the Socialist party last night at its meeting in the Parkway Building elected a committee of three to devise ways and means of raising money to support the striking cloak makers of this city. Plans are being made already to arrange for a conference with the labor unions to dragnet the city for funds.

The cloak makers, after taking a vote, which was almost unanimous for a strike, held a meeting, and a general strike was declared on July 7. It was a complete surprise to the bosses. Almost every man answered the call and struck.

Of the 6,000 who went on strike about 2,000 have gone back, their demands having been granted in full.

For the past fifteen weeks the shops have been closely picketed, and as a result very few scabs are working.

The aid of the notorious Cleveland Manufacturers' Association was sought by the bosses, and it sent its agent, Frankel, and a virtual war began. Strikers were trailed to their homes and their wives beaten. Strikers were set upon in the union halls and their skulls crushed. Blood poured from the struggling garment workers' heads. This all because the strikers demanded a fifty-hour week, sanitary conditions and decent wages.

The bosses, with their losses amounting to millions, have passed the word along the line that the entire International Union must be wiped off the map. But the strikers laugh at this threat. At a meeting in the Arch Street Theatre Tuesday the strikers loudly cheered the proposition to remain on strike until their demands are granted.

The Fernie Public School

The asset possessed by the people of Fernie in their public school, both building and the personnel of staff and school board, is, we fear, not appreciated as thoroughly as it should be, and this must be our apology, if any is needed, for a review of the school and the work of those responsible for its completion and maintenance.

The trustees, in their work for the school, seem to have been animated with a public-spiritedness which is indeed commendable, and even the most trifling detail has received their deepest consideration and thought, the result of which is demonstrated in the fact that we possess in this town today one of the very finest and most up-to-date schools in British Columbia.

While it may appear invidious to single out any particular member of the board, we feel sure that none will deny to Mr. G. G. Henderson a full share of appreciation for the very deep and practical interest he has taken in completing and furnishing the building. It is an inexorable law of society that if you will endeavor to secure justice for the many, you make enemies of the few. In his efforts to eliminate the slightest suspicion of graft or carelessness and secure for the ratepayers of Fernie and our future citizens the very best possible value for their money, Mr. Henderson may have offended the few, but he has certainly ingratiated himself in the public life of Fernie as an opponent of anything savoring of laxity or indifference, and to him in no small measure the city is indebted for the splendid building to the north of the town.

The board is composed of the following: G. G. Henderson (chairman), Messrs. McBean, Lyons and McIntyre. The vacation caused by resignation of Mr. Jas. Lancaster in May has not been filled.

Our Visit

Recently we took advantage of Mr. Daniels' (the principal) invitation and visited the school after hours.

Entering at the Victoria Avenue end we crossed the fine spacious hall with its sanitary drinking fountains—one at each end—and ascended the staircase to the principal's den.

A word as to the halls, of which there are two. Those responsible for designing the school have certainly provided ample room for assembling the scholars and their forethought in providing the porcelain fountains with sanitary drinking taps is but a further instance of their desire to be up-to-date and hygienic.

Four staircases lead from the lower hall, two at each end, these converging onto a landing and thence on to the top floor by two broad sets of stairs. The woodwork of the staircase is stained oak, the steps being fitted with brass "nosing" and rubber tread. Balusters and balustred are handsome and massive, and thoroughly in keeping with the substantial appearance of the building. Corridors on either side lead to the various class rooms and teachers' rest rooms. The board have several tons of cork linoleum which will shortly cover the class-rooms and corridors, the cost of which has been over $1,400.

Two fire alarms are seen in the ceiling of each hall, these being connected with a button switch outside each classroom, and a call from any one room warns the whole school. Considerable taste and discernment has been exercised in coloring and the halls present a most pleasing contrast with their wainscotted dados of stained pine and cream colored calsomined walls.

To return to the principal's den. A nice, cosy room, furnished with substantial polished hardwood desk and table, and carpetted. This is a room that reflects the general character of all the rooms and furnishings in the school, and we cannot help but think that many a child finds in the general tone and atmosphere of the school a stimulus that will go a long way in cultivating stability of character and an incentive to make their own lives clean and orderly. One thing is certain, the management have not lost sight of the necessity of giving the child the best possible impression of sanitation, and made an honest effort to atone for what some of the scholars may find lacking in their own homes. How this splendid, clean, sanitary school must contrast with the squalor of many a shack home we all realize, and we appreciate accordingly the efforts of the board and their tacit acknowledgement of the part environment plays in the life of our children.

The school contains at present about 800 scholars, and new arrivals are a daily occurrence. The board will have to tackle the question of school accommodation again next year.

Mr. Daniels conducted us through his own classroom, explaining and demonstrating the automatic system of heating and ventilating, which is the last effort of heating and ventilating experts. The thermostat is an ingenious instrument which automatically shuts off radiator valves and opens cool air ventilators directly the heat of the room exceeds a certain set temperature. The principle of the instrument is the effect of the atmosphere on a very sensitive piece of metal. The closing of the valves and opening or closing of ventilators is done by means of compressed air. By this means an even temperature is maintained in every class room and the distressing effect of an ill-ventilated, stuffy, overheated room upon teachers and scholars avoided.

In the provision of blackboards, desks, furniture, etc., great care has been taken to secure the best and that most suited to the requirements of child and tutor.

Passing down to the basement in the new portion, which is reserved for the girls' toilets, the water motor, fan, heating coils and ventilating shafts, we are handed over to the care of Mr. H. Carlisle, who has been responsible for installing the heating, ventilating and sanitary arrangements. The sanitary basins and toilets are idealistic of the most modern sanitary engineering and any danger from septic contamination practically eliminated.

A powerful "Sirrocco" fan, worked by a 7 h.p. water motor, pulls the fresh air from a shaft which rises above the building and, forcing it through heated coils, distributes it by means of huge flues to various parts of the building. A large concrete basement to be used in bad weather as a recreation ground, has also been provided.

The basement under the old portion of the building has been reserved for the boys, boilers and air machinery. In the boiler house we notice the automatic air pump which supplies force for working thermostats in classrooms and an automatic condenser pump, by means of which every drop of water is returned to boilers from coils and radiators. This effects a considerable saving in the fuel bill.

Having completed our survey by inspecting the sanitary arrangements for boys, and their playground in the basement, we take leave of the principal, and when in our mind we attempt to compare accommodation in our school days with this splendid institute, it is as comparing the former with "Dotheboys' Hall" immortalized by Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby."

Principal Daniels, Mrs. Elley, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Parker, Misses Hogan (vice principal), Ross, Cochrane, Murray, Macdonald, Turner, Gordon, McRury, Macleod, Middleton, Hamill, McPherson, M. Elliott, J. Elliott, M. Daniels.

However, no one can tell what the Governor will do in this instance, but if he acted in accord with public sentiment in this State the strike would be of short duration and would be settled in favor of our people.

We propose to fight this battle to a finish and we sincerely trust that our members everywhere will help in every way possible to place Colorado on the union map. It may take another month, it may take another year, but whether one month, one year or ten years, we must stay on the job until this State is unionized and the banner of industrial freedom floats over every mine in the State.

COLORADO

The short communication sent in by one of the strikers at Oak Creek, Colo., tells the whole story of the whole story of the strike situation.

In almost as few words he says, "We are out to a man; we are satisfied with the treatment accorded us by the organization; we are preparing our tents for the winer."

Any discerning reader can read between these few lines the whole story of the conditions that led up to the strike.

The organization is able to give these men a bare existence while on strike. We furnish tents for the evicted families, and that is all we can do.

But with these bare necessities the Colorado miners find themselves as well off as they were while working.

Sham fights, staged by companies' gunmen, can have no effect on men who are on strike against such bitter conditions. Injunctions will not have the effect to send them back to such slavery.

They are tired of the many hours of strenuous toil, under the dangerous conditions that always accompany the work of the miner, emphatically so, when they are not protected by an organization, and for barely enough remuneration to keep soul and body together.

And that they may be successful in this righteous strike we must find the means to furnish them with food and shelter.

The constitution providest that the membership must vote on the question of an assessment when the same is needed for over two months.

In accordance with that constitutional provision a vote will be taken in the near future on the question of adequately financing this strike.

The answer will be, as it always has been, an amphatic "aye."

The membership knows what a strike means; knows of the suffering that must be borne by men, women and children, and never in the history of our union has aid been denied to our brothers on the firing line. Neither will it be denied in this instance. On the contrary, from every district comes the word, "Call on us for as much as is needed."

The report from the strike field is indication of early success.

Almost every independent operator has signed the "Trinidad scale." Only the great corporations, the C. F. & I., the Victor American Fuel Co., and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co., are standing out against the just demands of the men.

The reason is obvious. The independent operators are those who live among their men; know their conditions and the hardships against which they have revolted.

It must be patent to the officials of the state of Colorado that if these small companies can grant the fair conditions for which the miners are on strike it would impose no hardship on the large corporations with the advantages they hold by reason of their extensive holdings and superior equipment to grant the same.

The men are determined that they must be assured of the rights of freemen before they will again enter the mines, and that they may be able to bring their gallant strike to a successful conclusion we will furnish them the necessary food and shelter indefinitely.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Sixty thousand tons of mituminous coal at the Reiss dock in Waukegan, Ill., are burning. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire. Armies of dock men are making efforts to check the blaze, but on October 20 they had made little headway.

"Heads, I win; Tails, You Lose"

Is the Way the Socialist Sees the Outcome of the Situation on Vancouver Island

That British Columbia—and Vancouver Island in particular—is destined to take a prominent part in the approaching world's social revolution becomes more apparent every day.

The material conditions are in some respects different from any other part of the globe. The climatic conditions being comparatively fair, and it being the "Last Great West," discontented workers from all over the world have made it their greatest aim to get to this land of promise. Then there are the workers who land on the eastern shore of the North American continent, and find economic conditions there much the same as they had fled from in Europe. These men, following the line of least resistance, come west. The facilities for getting to a place where there is not, or rather was not, a permanent over-supply of labor, are generally very alluring. When these job-hunters get to the Pacific coast they find themselves cornered, economic conditions being as bad if not worse than the places they have left. Having spent all the money they could raise getting there,

They Are Unable to Escape

even if escape from capitalist oppression were possible whilst capitalism reigns.

The only semblance of a loophole is to contrive to get on to Vancouver Island. A short period on the Island soon crushes out the last spark of hope that they will ever be able to improve their miserable lot by running away from the enemy. The result is, they instinctively turn their backs to the Pacific and prepare to fight. A case of Hobson's choice.

The fact that these men are thoroughly dissatisfied with their miserable condition of wage-slavery and anxious to put an end to it, makes them form the nucleus of an intelligent and militant proletariat. They soon get down to a serious study of proletarian science, and with that comes the appreciation of the uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party of Canada.

Realizing that the machine process has advanced to a stage where the social revolution is possible, and that it is the backward evolutionary state of the wage slave's mind that is the retarding factor in the accomplishment of the revolution, it is only to be expected that, through the stimulant of dire necessity,

Vancouver Island May Create Some Precedents

if it has not already done so, by electing working-class representatives that constitute all of His Majesty's "most loyal opposition" in the Provincial house.

Before leaving the geographical position of the Island we might couple with it the geological nature. In this respect it has always appeared to be analogous with Britain. It has large deposits of minerals, not the least important being coal and iron, which are as yet indispensable for modern industry and the advance of modern industry is essentially bringing our goal more clearly on the horizon. Another point is that it occupies, relatively, the same position of easy access to that part of the world's market which lies around the Pacific ocean, as does Britain to the markets of the Atlantic coasts. The logical conclusions that may be taken from these facts are, that it will get more than average attention from profit-seeking capitalists.

Another important feature is the fact that the

Principles of the S. P. of C. Are Having the First Innings

of Socialist propaganda. The workers will not need to waste time effacing the fallacious ideas of reformist labor parties. First impressions are lasting impressions. In conclusion it might be said that if the capitalist political powers were to succeed in scattering some of these class-conscious revolutionists, as they are trying to do now, it would be a great stroke of Socialist propaganda, and an object lesson to indifferent wage-plugs. But, as was pointed out before, these hard-pressed workers have not got the means to get out, even if they were willing, there being no convenient railroad ties to "hit" across the stretch of water to the mainland.—Wm. Braes in The Western Clarion.

THE PEOPLE MUST STRIKE THE BLOW

The Evening Telegraph of Colorado Springs had the following editorial under-the-caption, "The Public Pays the Freight":

"Coal of various kinds was advanced in price in Denver yesterday from 50 cents to 11 per ton. The reason given was as follows by the vice president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company:

"'The reason is simple. It is costing us more to maintain conditions in our southern coal properties because the strike is making it more expensive to mine the coal.'

"In other words, the people are to be asked to pay the costs of fighting a strike. They are to pay for the guards and the stockades and all the other expenses of present conditions.

"Is seems to us that if the people are going to 'pay the freight,' then the people have the right to say that this strike shall be settled at once. Certainly the increased pay which the miners ask would not cost the operators any more than the cost of maintaining the strike.

"The attitude of the operators seems to be: 'We will fight the strikers, in our own time and our own way, but you must pay the bill.' If this is the case, then the public unquestionably has the right to insist that the strike be ended at once. They are not going to pay the bills and be short of coal at the same time."—The Evening Telegraph.

The people, when maintaining and perpetuating an industrial system that breeds strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts, should not complain when they are called upon to "Pay the Freight." The people have the power in their own hands to end a system that demands that "The Public Shall Pay the Freight." The people must not entertain the opinion that the class of privilege who are the beneficiaries of the freight, will make any effort to abolish or overthrow a system that fills the coffers of capitalism.

The tyrant does not believe in liberty, and he who pants for freedom, "must strike the blow."—The Miners' Magazine.

SULZER GETS HIS

William Sulzer is expelled from the office of governor, and the victory of the great power that he offended is complete.

So, too, is the lesson of his case.

Hereafter, it is safe to say, the governor that Wall street chooses as a good Indian will stay good. The candidate for whom the financial powers subscribe their money will go obediently along. The politicians have had their lesson. The interests need fear no more insubordination.

But to the plain citizen that doesn't happen to be fooled by the hypocritical pretense about this case, two or three things will be equally plain.

1. The offenses of which William Sulzer was formally charged and for which ostensibly he has been impeached are offenses that politicians habitually commit.

2. What he was and what he had done were things perfectly well known to those that put him into the governor's chair. At the time they were hoisting him upon the citizenship as the ideal man for governor, they had in their pockets the record upon which he has now been condemned and disgraced.

3. If he had never antagonized the financial powers, if he had never attacked Wall street, if he had taken his orders as other men elected by the same means have taken theirs, he would be sitting this day in the office of governor, and there would be heard not a suggestion that he ought to be impeached. For it was the powers behind the scene that sacrificed him, and Murphy had no more to do with it than to convey the commands that he received from his master.

In these circumstances, the joy that will be exuded by the kept press over this "triumph of good government" will be to the thoughtful man merely sickening.

Where is the "triumph?" Wherein is the moral atmosphere clear? The club that the interests suspend above every officeholder has fallen upon one man that dared to disobey them.

Where does the public come in?—Charles Edward Russell in the New York Call.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The True Situation Today In Colorado

A Band of Assassins Rules the Country—Atrocities Committed by Hired Thugs Against Men, Women and Children.

By Frank J. Hayes

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 17.

The strike is progressing favorably in Colorado, despite all the efforts of a number of imported gunmen to intimidate our people. The operators are using the same tactics out here that they used in West Virgini. It is pleasing to report, however, that these tactics only add to the determination of our people to carry on this strike to a successful conclusion.

The jails in Las Animas and Boulder counties are filled with our people at this time, arrested because they dared to exercise their constitutional right of peacefully picketing the mines. The operators have also bought several machine guns and have them mounted on automobiles. They also have what is known as a "steel battleship." This is an automobile with a high body of solid sheet steel, built up so as to almost conceal the guards inside. The steel furnishes resistance to bullets and is so arranged that the assassins on the inside may shoot their rifles in perfect safety. It is a splendid refuge for a coward. The body of the machine is shaped like a torpedo. It was completed a couple of days ago for the use of mine guards. It carries a rapid-fire machine gun, with a range of more than two miles and shooting 250 shots a minute. As bad as West Virginia was, there was nothing down there to compare with this latest instrument of murder that the operators of Colorado are using.

Forty-nine of our people were brought into Trinidad today from near Starkville. They were preceded by sixteen deputies, arranged on all sides of them and followed in the rear by this "steel battleship" and were duly lodged in jail. No weapons were found on the persons of these strikers, and yet they were guarded like a lot of desperate criminals.

A man by the name of G. C. Jones, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, was beaten into insensibility by A. C. Felts head of the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, in Trinidad tonight. He tried to take a photograph of the gatling gun and the procession of the arrested miners, and because he did so he was attacked with a deadly weapon by Guard Belk, Organizer Lippiatt's murderer, and severely bruised about the body. His camera was taken away from him at that time, and afterwards he met Felts and Belk on the street and asked for the return of his camera. Felts replied by hitting him over the head with a revolver and kicking him into insensibility. He then arrested him and took him to jail, where he lies in a serious condition at the present time. Felts and Belk are both deputy sheriffs in this county and have the same authority the sheriff has to make arrests. There are about 700 more notorious characters vested with the same power in this State, so you can readily see that justice is a mockery in this part of the country.

A battle occurred at Ludlow last week between mine guards and miners, in which one man was killed and two wounded. This trouble was started by mine guards shooting into out tent city at Ludlow, two bullets passing very close to the persons of several women standing in front of the tents. The guards are now trying to make it appear—and they are backed up by a subsidized press—that the miners started the shooting, but we have reliable witnesses, disinterested parties, who have made affidavits that the shooting was started by the guards. Mack Powell, one of our strikers, who was killed in this battle, was buried here in Trinidad last Sunday. About 2,500 miners followed his body to the cemetery. It was one of the most orderly processions I ever witnessed and was pathetic in the extreme. Brother Powell leaves a wife and three small children.

We are firmly convinced that the guards have been stirring up all the trouble we have so far experienced for the express purpose of influencing the Governor to send the militia into this region. They are also trying to influence public opinion by charging us with kidnapping the wives and children of strike-breakers—about as silly a charge as a diseased brain could concoct. The basis of this charge against us is due to the fact that two foreign women, wives of strike-breakers, tried to go into the camp at Lefagua and were turned back by company guards, who thought the women were union spies. They then started on their way back to Trinidad, and when they passed our tent city at Ludlow they were requested by the strikers' wives at that place to stop there and that they would be protected. At their own request they were brought into Trinidad in an automobile in the evening by our people, and then the press agents for the operators immediately raised a cry that they were spirited away by union officials, and the press out here devoted column after column to this "awful outrage against women." Another so-called "kidnapping" case occurred at Walsenburg the other day. An Italian boy about 16 years of age, on his way from Italy to Walsenburg, was met at the train at Walsenburg by two friends of the boy's brother and taken home with them. The boy's brother formerly worked at Delagua, and he told his friends at Walsenburg to meet the trains and watch for the boy and take him to their home, as he no longer worked at the address given to the boy before he left Italy. This the strikers did, and we were immediately charged with kidnapping, so you can see by this that there is nothing too small for their hired men to stoop to in order to discredit our cause here in Colorado and to array public sentiment against us.

Despite the efforts of the paid hickspittles of the operators, our ranks remain unbroken and we have the most complete tie-up of the mining industry that ever occurred in this State. Our strike is such a splendid success that it has made the [illegible] and they imagine that they can break the spirit of the men by resorting to the above mentioned outrages. However, they are reckoning without their host and they have only strengthened the spirit of the miners in this field and have made them more determined than ever to stay out until complete victory is achieved. The State is in a bad way for coal and there is a great sentiment out here in favor of State ownership of mines. The majority of the coal lands are owned by the State government and the companies lease the land from the State. If the State would take a firm position on this matter the strike would be settled satisfactorily within a short time. It is possible that something along this line will be done in the near future. During the great coal strike in the Cripple Creek region several years ago Governor Peabody, under military law, closed down one union mine in that district, because he held it to be a menace to the peace and quiet of the region. Acting upon this precedent, the present Governor could prevent the importation of strike-breakers, because he held them as a menace to the peace and quiet of the State.

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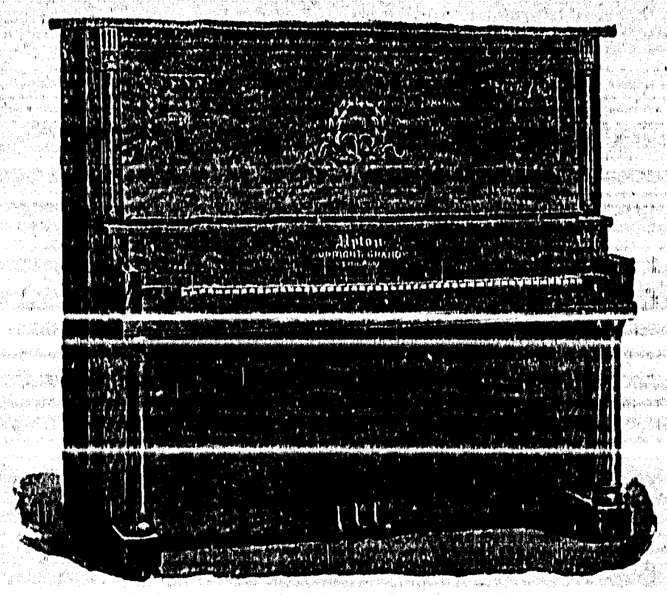

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A BRITON'S FORECAST ON ELECTRICITY IN MINING

In his inaugural on accepting the office of president of the Association of Electrical Engineers, at Birmingham, England, on October 3, Alexander Anderson said that, in common with many other industries, the science of coal mining is advancing, and the mining electrical engineer has to extend his knowledge to cope with the new conditions which are constantly arising. This day for the engineer who has only an elementary knowledge of electrical machinery has gone, and the sooner he realizes the fact the better for himself and for all associated with its use. Electrical plant has become so complicated that to run it successfully complete knowledge of construction and characteism has become essential. It is difficult to get really first-class men, because many young men who enter the profession do not seem to realize the necessity for obtaining theoretical education at once and rely solely on what years of practical experience may teach them. They do not seem to grasp the fact that a smaller number of years, combined with some hard study, will make them the competent and efficient tradesman that all aspire to become. If the latter course were adopted we would not have the difficulty which we now have in finding reliable engineers among the younger men. We are all accustomed to hearing expressions of opinion regarding the large number of rules and regulations laid down for guidance, but can we not do something ourselves to prevent the necessity for them?

We thought they could; and the elimination of the unreliable for the reliable engineer was the first step in that direction. As years go by we will see a steady development of the use of electricity as an aid to the miner. Already we have collieries equipped from the winding engine to the underworkings of the coal only solely on electricity as the motive power, and that class of colliery is rapidly extending. He was frequently struck with the primitive housing given to underground switchgear. The average underground distributing station of the present day will compare badly with that of the future, when we may expect to see well-made walls and clean and even floors. We have men now who are capable of looking after both electrical and mechanical sides, but the future requirements will necessitate all engineers combining both qualifications. Numerous as electrically-driven coal-cutters are today, they will be still more so in the future, as the time is surely coming when little coal will be mined by hand.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Reel Magazine.

It is claimed by the United Mine Workers of America, that 89 new locals have been organized in District 29, West Virginia, within the last four months.

Socialism Promise or Menace?

The following interesting debate appeared in Everybody's Magazine for October and will be continued in the November issue.

So far as we are concerned we do not intend to comment, believing both Morris Hillquit and Dr. Ryan capable of expounding their various views and opinions.

MR. HILLQUIT EXPLAINS "AUTHORITIES AND DEFINES SOCIALISM

The Joint discussion on Socialism which opens in this number of Everybody's, and which is to be conducted between Dr. John A. Ryan and myself through several successive issues of the magazine, is the first public debate on the subject conducted on such a comprehensive scale and before such a large audience. The object of the discussion is to present to the reading public both sides of a much-mooted social question and to draw their attention to the promise of menace of a political movement which is yearly growing in strength and extensiveness.

The form of presentation chosen for that purpose is best calculated to secure that object. A partisan statement of the Socialist creed and argument by an adherent or opponent must necessarily suffer from one-sidedness, and all attempts at an "unbiased" presentation of both sides by one person are bound to fail, because in the nature of things there can be no true impartiality on any controversial subject of vital and direct social import. In a joint debate between an avowed Socialist and a determined and consistent opponent of the movement each debater may be expected to present his side in the strongest light, marshalling all available facts and arguments in favor of his contention, and thus enable the reader to exercise his own judgment on the merits of the controversy.

Especially is that the case when a debate is carried on from the deliberative solution of the study with ample intervals for dispassionate analysis and careful formulation of statements, rather than in the contentious atmosphere of an extemporaneous polemic before the platform.

As an "orthodox" Socialist, who has spent the better part of his life in active service of the organized Socialist movement, I may without immodesty undertake to present the accepted Socialist position, and to speak for the Socialist movement with some degree of authority. On the other hand, my distinguished adversary, Dr. John A. Ryan, is one of the few opponents of Socialism in this country who are thoroughly familiar with the Socialist philosophy and movement, and whose opposition to both is based not on mere prejudice, but on a fair and serious criticism of the Socialist teachings and practices from their point of view. It may therefore be hoped that the debate will at all times preserve the character of an instructive discussion of pertinent issues.

Dr. Ryan, besides being an authority as a student and teacher of social and economic science, is an eminent Catholic divine, and I assume that he will approach the subject largely from the point of view of the Catholic Church. All the more that the latter has recently manifested an active campaign against Socialism. Dr. Ryan will, of course, be at liberty to assail the Socialist doctrines and methods with any weapons he may choose. He may base his opposition on the arguments of papal encyclicals just as well as on those of the conservative economists, and in either case I shall have to meet him on his own ground. But in no event will this debate develop into a discussion of the comparative merits or demerits of the Catholic Church and the Socialist movement. The Catholic Church is not at issue in this debate; the issue is and will always remain—Socialism. The Socialists are as little concerned with the Catholic Church as with any other organized expression of religious belief—they do not fight the Catholic Church unless forced to do so in self-defence.

I propose to defend the Socialist claims on their own merits. I shall attempt to prove that the Socialist philosophy is sound, that the Socialist ideal is just and equitable, that the Socialist ethics are pure, and that the Socialist methods are legitimate and efficient. If these claims should prove untenable, the Socialist contention is to confuse the minds of the unwary critics of Socialism; but they have no part in the real life and development of the active Socialist movement.

International Socialism

The Socialism that counts and the one that is to be discussed here is that represented by the politically organized movement. This numbers its adherents by tens of millions, while the following of all its secondary forms and variations in all countries are probably well within the hundred-thousand mark.

Furthermore, political movement of Socialism is world-wide in scope and is absolutely definite and uniform in conception and methods. The International Socialist movement consists of a chain of organizations or parties, in every more than one in each country. These parties meet at regular intervals in convention to discuss principles, tactics, and policies. The platforms, resolutions, and constitutions adopted at such conventions are the supreme expression of the organized movement. Barring variations in phraseology and allowing for differences of conditions and issues confronting the movement at different times and places, the declarations are practically identical in all cases. The dominant Socialist organizations of all countries are organically allied with one another. By means of an International Socialist Bureau supported at joint expense, the Socialist parties of the world maintain uninterrupted relations with one another, and every few years they meet in International conventions, whose conclusions are accepted by all constituent national organizations.

It is particularly the doctrines and policies formulated by such official national and International Socialist conventions of Socialism. The Socialist ideal I propose to defend and that I expect my opponent to assail in this debate.

Principally, but not exclusively. For while the official statements and declarations of the organized Socialist parties, national and International, constitute the most indisputable authority on the questions with which they deal, there are certain other points which can not properly be left out of account in a comprehensive and intelligent discussion on Socialism.

The practical Socialist movement is supported by a social philosophy which was formulated by the "theoretician" of the movement, and was and still is constantly elaborated by its students and writers. In its every-day work and struggles the Socialist movement acts and speaks through its recognized representatives on the public platform, in legislative bodies or administrative offices. The utterances and acts of such writers and representatives, unless formally repudiated by their party, must be considered as legitimate expressions and manifestations of the Socialist movement, and its defenders and opponents alike may properly refer to them in support of their contentions. The same rule applies to the editorial attitude of the official publications of the Socialist parties.

No Censorship for "Authorities"

But in fairness to both sides of the debate and to the reading public, certain limitations and exceptions must be noted here. The literature on Socialism—and I refer to the pro-Socialist side only—consists of many hundreds of volumes written in all modern languages, and there is no censorship and no index expurgatorius in the Socialist movement. The Socialist author writes on his own responsibility. If his work merits with the approval of the movement, it is tacitly adopted as one of the instruments of the Socialist propaganda, otherwise it is rejected or ignored. To the uninformed this designation of "authorities" may seem exceedingly vague, but to persons familiar with the Socialist movement, its history and literature, it will convey a tolerably definite test.

Thus Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, and Ferdinand Lassalle are unquestionably the theoretical founders of the modern Socialist movement, and their economic and political doctrines are substantially the basis of the philosophy of International Socialism. Similarly almost every strong faction of movement has produced a group of thinkers, writers, or "leaders," whose utterances are generally accepted as authoritative expressions of the Socialist position.

As such we may mention the Germans August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, and Karl Kautsky; the Frenchmen Jules Guesde, Paul Lafargue, and Jean Jaurès; the Austrian Victor Adler; the Belgian Emile Vandervelde; the Russian Georges Plekhanoff, and the Englishmen H. M. Hyndman and J. Keir Hardie.

American Socialism has likewise advanced a number of representative spokesmen, whose names will readily suggest themselves to all persons familiar with the movement. The authorities named do not by any means exhaust the list of Socialist "authorities" nor are they only mentioned to substantiate the claim that there is a large circle of generally recognized expressions of the Socialist creed whose respective views may be invoked in a discussion of the subject, and that Socialism can not be charged with the utterances of unknown or irresponsible writers.

The expression "Socialist authorities" must furthermore be taken in a very restricted sense. Socialists are two respecters of "authorities." They do not accept the conclusions of their writers on faith. The leaders of Socialist thought are those who have been able to state their social and economic theories with the greatest degree of convincingness, and the ability to substantiate their views with facts and argument always remains the test of their authoritativeness.

A Changing Program

There is nothing inherent in the writings even of the founders of the modern Socialist philosophy. Some of the economic doctrines of Ferdinand Lassalle and many cardinal planks of his practical program have been unable to withstand the test of experience and criticism, and have been discarded by the Socialist movement. Some of the expressed views of Marx and Engels have been modified by later Socialist followers, and generally the Socialist movement is constantly engaged in revising its creed as well as its tactics. Socialism is a modern, progressive movement engaged in practical, every-day struggles, and it can not escape the influence of changing social conditions or growing economic knowledge. The International Socialist movement is still Marxian, because the fundamental social and economic doctrines of Karl Marx, his collaborators and disciples, still hold good in the eyes of the vast majority of Socialists; but in the details of its methods and mode of action the Socialist movement today is quite different from what it was in the days of Marx.

Shaw the Dramatist vs. Shaw the Socialist

And finally, another point must be borne in mind in any fair discussion of Socialism. The Socialist "authorities" are such only within the scope of their competency, i.e., on the subject of Sociology, economics and politics. Their opinions on all other topics must neither be credited nor charged to the Socialist movement.

For instance, G. Bernard Shaw is a well-known Socialist, and has written several tracts on economics which are recognized Socialist publications. But Mr. Shaw also happens to be a playwright and a dramatic critic. It would obviously be preposterous to claim that Shaw's volumes of dramatic criticism represent the Socialist view on the drama, and, perhaps in a minor degree, it is similarly unwarranted to claim that Engel's religious beliefs or Bebel's views on the institution of the family represent the Socialist conceptions on these subjects. Like the opinion of a judge on a subject not directly involved in the matter submitted to his decision, such extraneous views are obiter dicta, and not binding on anybody but the author.

With this statement of my opinion on the object of the present discussion and the methods to be employed in connection with it, I shall now endeavor to outline a concise statement of the aspect of Socialism which is to form the main subject of the debate.

The term Socialism is used indiscriminately to designate a certain social philosophy, a scheme of social organization, and an active political movement. As a philosophy or system Socialism is concerned with the laws and course of social evolution in general and those of contemporaneous society in particular. It proceeds from a critical analysis of the prevailing order, seeks to discover its substance and tendencies, to ascertain the causes of its shortcomings, and to determine the trend of its development.

What Socialism Really Means

As a practical movement Socialism stands primarily for industrial readjustment. It seeks to secure greater plentifulness in the production of wealth and greater equity in its distribution.

Concretely stated, the Socialist program advocates a reorganization of the existing industrial system on the basis of collective or social ownership of the social tools. It demands that the control of the machinery of wealth-creation be taken from the individual capitalists and placed in the hands of the nation, to be organized and operated for the benefit of the whole people. The program implies radical changes in the existing industrial machinery, political structure, and social relations. The form of society which would result from such changes is usually designated in the literature on the subject as the Socialist State or the Socialist Ideal.

Thus the dominant factors in the Socialist thought, movement, and ideal may be said to be of a politico-economic nature. But Socialism is not devoid of ethical and spiritual implications. The Socialist philosophy involves an all-definite views of right and wrong in the individual and social conduct of men, which are sometimes at variance with accepted standards; and the Socialist ideal is predicated on a change in the reciprocal relations of man and society which are bound to affect our conceptions of individual and social duty. The moral conceptions thus implied in the Socialist program constitute the code of Socialist ethics.

An adequate treatment of the subject will thus require a discussion of the Socialist criticism and program and the Socialist ideal and philosophy as well as the bearings of Socialism on morals and religion. I propose to present the Socialist side of these various topics, heads in the same order as those of this magazine, and I invite the leaders of my opponent to make an equally explicit exposition of the other side.—Everybody's Magazine.

List of Dead now Figured at 263

Rescuers Are Convinced That All Miners in Stag Canon Mine Are Dead and Have Been Since Explosion—Only Twenty-three Men Survive Force of Explosion—Sixty-one Mutilated Bodies Are Already Recovered

DAWSON, N. M., Oct. 27.—Two hundred miners still imprisoned in Stag Canon Mine No. 2 are dead and have been since the frightful explosion of Wednesday, mine workers here became convinced tonight.

The death by asphyxiation of two rescuers, who became frightened and took off their oxygen helmets today, brings the seemingly inevitable death list to 263.

Twenty-three men survived the force of the explosion and sixty-one bodies have already been recovered. Mine Superintendent McDermott is numbered among the dead, rescuers today reported passing his body but it has not been brought to the surface.

Frightfully Burned

Four bodies, brought to the surface late tonight, frightfully burned and mangled, pronounced doom upon the men for whome hope was held out. The four were taken from a chamber far in the interior and the nearest so far attained to the workings in which most of the day shift was caught.

It was announced that the explosion at this point was far more violent than in any chamber reached before and with corresponding black damp following it, and mine experts argue from this a still greater intensity further in.

The Austrian and Italian consuls arrived here tonight from Denver.

Dead Claim Living

The most tragic twelve hours of the disaster in Stag Canon Mine No. 2 since the explosion Wednesday afternoon passed at 6 o'clock tonight. Not until those sturdy, stout men who unconcomplainingly have donned their helmets and oxygen tanks and walked unflinchingly through the thousands of feet of death-blind chambers and entries—and then, just at the beginning of the day which had been fraught with possibilities for the throes of giant agony, crowding into the warm, sunny, came the news that two of the life-saving crew were dead.

Instantly that above which might have been was changed. With but few exceptions the remaining helmet men, worn out and refused to return to the work of rescue.

Trained Crews Arrive

Then came the trained rescue crews from the United States rescue service car which had hurried forward from Vector, Mr. C. S. Stevens, hurried into the mine.

For six hours, stopping for refilled oxygen tanks, these men, coming back from black damp, falling roofs and timber until finally they emerged with the bodies of the two dead helmet men, James Lundie and William Poss.

From early dawn until late at night, Dr. James S. Haughs, president of the Phelps-Dodge syndicate, which controls the management of the administration work.

While his father was issuing orders for the best and most expensive rescue apparatus, and attending to other kindred phases of the work, young Lester, assistant general manager of the Phelps-Dodge syndicate, was deep within the mine aiding the rescuers.

Chief Roberts of the government rescue service tonight announced his positive belief that no entombed miners are now alive and in this belief he was supported by rescue crews and mine officials, who say it is utterly impossible for life to have existed this long.

None Found Alive

No miners were found alive today and the number of rescued living still stands at 23. Mine officials still continue to announce that 263 will be the probable death list, it having been augmented today by the death of Helmet Men Lundie and Poss.

Two hundred and nine bodies were still in the mine tonight, a great portion of the dead being in chambers and rooms yet unexplored.

After his day spent in the mine Walter Douglas expressed his opinion as to the cause of the explosion. He stated gas is known to have existed in a vein of coal just above the one which the company is working, and that it has been known to enter the Stag Canon mine on occasions when part of the mine roof gave way.

Fire Damp

It is the belief that some time Wednesday a small part of the roof dropped, permitting methane gas (fire damp) to permeate in several rooms or chambers of the mine, and that subsequently some person with an unprotected lamp entered the place in which the methane gas and fire had accumulated, with the attendant explosion which has wrought the greatest havoc to life and property ever caused in this territory by a mine accident.

Chief Roberts of the government rescue service arrives with General Manager Douglas as to the probable cause, but says that it was only a guess.

That a great amount of dust or gas had been present is evident, say the government experts, and that it must have formed since Monday last is the opinion of some because the mine had been inspected on that day by State Mine Inspector Bittow.

Grave Concern

The condition of operations in the rescue work is giving grave concern to the physicians who are in attendance upon the camp. The men, some of whom have been working continuously since the moment of the explosion, are obdurate in their determination to stay at their posts.

As a result the emergency hospital is being used almost wholly as a "rest station" for mine and government officials who have become too exhausted to retain consciousness. Cabins adjacent to the mine offices have been converted into places of succor for the tired men.

GOVERNOR HATFIELD ISSUES A WARNING

Governor Hatfield has notified employing corporations that have elected to accept the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law of West Virginia that they will not be permitted to take advantage of the State in the matter of paying expenses incident to taking care of employees who may be injured. He said he desires to impress upon the employers with the safeguards of protection which engaged in their organization, the importance of being precautionary in expense incident to all accidents, in order to make this new departure a success, and that they hold down expenses in order that the fund will not be "robbed up"; he will spare no efforts to see that the fund is protected from all such onslaughts, and that the widows and other dependents of men upon a man who is killed or crippled in an accident will be accorded the beneficencies provided for in the compensation law.

Farm Life and Health

Many farmers never send for a doctor from one year's end to another.

But this is not a sure indication that they and their families are perfectly healthy.

You—for instance—may not have had the doctor for years. Yet it is safe to say that you DON'T always feel fit and well. Many days in the year you don't feel like working. You may not have to stay in bed but you DON'T feel just "right."

That miserable feeling is usually caused by indigestion, Dyspepsia, or biliousness.

You would welcome relief if you could get it—wouldn't you? Well, you can get relief—and time you need it—quick and positive relief. Take 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—stomach RIGHT and KEEP it right. It's almost pure by itself—Nature's own remedy for sick stomachs. It has been used in England for over 40 years. There it is the Standard remedy for weak digestions.

Get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Take it regularly. You note the improvement in your health.

Price, $1.00. Trial size, 50c.

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McLEAN DRUG AND BOOK CO.

FERNIE, B. C.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, Prop

The governor states that information has reached him that since the law went into effect there appears to be a disposition among some of the companies who look after these expenses, and to furnish the doctor and other things for burial, to boost the prices of everything regardless of the limit fixed by the law for these expenses.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

William Jenkins, LaSalle, Ill., has won another victory in his famous case against the LaSalle County Carbon Coal Company. The Illinois state court at Chicago has decided in favor of Jenkins. The case was tried in the Illinois courts and dragged on more than a year ago and the plaintiff was awarded $12,500 damages. Jenkins was injured in a fall of coal at the company's Union mine.

GRAND THEATRE

FRIDAY EVENING **Nov. 7th**

THE "ROSARY" COMPANY IN REX BEACH'S MASTERPIECE

The Barrier

Klaw & Erlanger' Year New Amsterdam Theatre, N. Y.

BEST PLAY, CAST & PRODUCTION EVER SEEN EN TOUR

Prices - - $1.50, 1.00, 50c

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Out of town orders filled in the order of their receipt

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

HOW LONG WILL GOVERNMENT BE CONTENT TO SIT SUPINE?

"The sentences meted out to the labor men concerned in the popular disturbances arising out of the coal strike on Vancouver Island cannot be said to have erred on the side of leniency. A number of the leaders have been sent to jail for two years, while a number of others were sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

"A glance at the situation as it has developed around the question of a coal supply in British Columbia is not inopportune. There is, in fact, a strong impression in the public mind that the time has come when a detailed, searching and exhaustive inquiry into the entire situation should be made. In the first place, the provincial government has made no attempt to deal with a situation that is well nigh intolerable. It has made no move to interpose between the strikers and the employers, it has taken no steps to secure that, in the public interest, the output of coal be maintained. The government has held aloof, except in this particular, that it has not failed to punish the strikers who broke the law. It did a little more than this, indeed. Three men, reputable citizens and as such, entitled to the protection of the law, were thrown into prison for some forty-eight hours, and liberated because the charges brought against them could not be substantiated. A system that makes such things possible without redress to the victims, calls for immediate and searching revision.

"We have contended from the first that, in the public interest, the government should take over the working of the coal mines in such circumstances as those which exist at present on Vancouver Island. Coal is a natural product, and a commodity in large and constant use by the public. To see that in no circumstances can the public be cut off from the supply is a legitimate function of government, and should be made an essential requirement of the law. Bickering between employers and employed should not be regarded as sufficient occasion for inconvenience being thrust upon the householder, or for the partial dislocation of industry and commerce. Much more is required of the law than severe, iron-handed suppression of disorders among the galled and worried strikers, and blind and unmerited punishment of peaceful citizens.

"The public is becoming aroused on this question. An impression is growing that individual members of the government are not averse to a continuance of existing conditions indefinitely, and that one of the contributing causes to the strike was a desire to exploit in the British Columbia market inferior coal from south of the boundary line, which could be handled to greater profit than the British Columbia product.

"The call for intervention grows stronger. A full and fair inquiry cannot be avoided much longer. Public spirit is being aroused. How long will the government remain insensible to its duty in this matter?

L. D. TAYLOR,
"Editor."

The above is from the Vancouver World and we publish same without comment.

To save society we must save society from the ever-swelling stream of unearned wealth which submerges man's highest impulses and robs him of the greatest joy of conscious service for mankind. Society needs as much to be saved from the eneverating and benumbing effects of unjust possessions, as to be rescued from the enbruting passions engendered among those despoiled by Privilege.—Robert Baker in "The Public."

The above from a "JJournal of Fundamental Democracy and a Weekly Narrative of History in the making."

How easy! How sublime! We don't want to criticize The Public too severely, but who is the "we"? Is it The Public or is the writer? Society must save itself. No "wes" can accomplish this; it is not an individual's job; it is not even a state or national job—it is a salvation that will be wrought by society itself. Relentless and inexorable—nearer and nearer; statesmen and politicians are travelling the broad path of economics. Broad, we say, for the "approach" is such, but its termination is found in the simple declaration of Socialism—That labor shall enjoy the full fruit of its toil.

Democrats and Republicans, "wes" and "isms" do not create conditions; they are invariably the creation of conditions; they are as powerless to help society today as Lloyd George is to solve the question of unemployment with his scheme for abolishing the landlord and create small holdings. In fact, his ideas and schemes are more impossible than the most advanced Utopian. Granted such stunts are helpful when approaching a general election period, and they serve to divert attention from such annoying problems as Home Rule and a possible resistance from Ulster.

Most men want a "square deal" and will give one—provided they be permitted to judge its "squareness."

"Labor-saving machinery saves labor; but it does not, under present conditions, save the laborer."

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

Lethbridge—(Continued from page 5.)

course they will realize the convenience of such an institution in their midst.

What might have been a serious fire was prevented by the timely arrival of No. 1 fire brigade, when fire broke out in the front part of S. Popovich's home in Staffordville. The cause of the outbreak is unknown as the front part is unoccupied.

The ladies of St. Patrick Church held a Hallawe'on party in K. of P. Hall Tuesday evening in aid of the new Church. The attendance must have been very gratifying to the ladies who, at considerable time and trouble, had arranged the entertainment.

S. Trehub, one of the brakesmen on the colliery engine, met with a painful accident Saturday of last week. In some unaccountable way he got his hand caught in the coupling of a box car, when another car bumped up, crushing his hand severely.

Lethbridge Local Union Notes

The regular meeting of above Local was held last Wednesday, 23rd. There was a special call on the members to attend, notices in the different languages being posted. The attendance was very meagre, in spite of the fact that said notice stated that matters of special interest would be discussed.

The recommendation of the International Board to carry on the fifty cent assessment until the several strikes now going on in different parts of the organization be settled, was brought up under unfinished business and unanimously endorsed.

The question was raised by one of the members of the manner in which the men at No. 6 mine crush and scramble to get on the cage, both on top and at bottom, to the danger of life and limb. This matter has been taken up again and again but without results. After considerable discussion a suggestion was left in the hands of the pit committee to put before the management.

The new applicants for the week were fourteen. Applicants received and obligated.

A grievance cropped up last pay day with the bank, particularly at one of the pay booths, it seems the clerk in charge, appearing to be more interested in a dog he had beside him than the men who were waiting to receive their money. After waiting a considerable time a good many came out and went elsewhere.

The installation of electric lights at No. 6 mine was a matter for discussion. A motion was put and carried that secretary be instructed to get ballots printed with the word "for" and "against," and that a referendum vote be taken at the mine. The matter of subscribers to the District Ledger was taken up and left in the hands of the secretary.

The bills for water, light and taxes were ordered paid. Oh, ye taxes!

SECRETARY.

COLEMAN NOTES

The Opera House has been the rendezvous of a great variety of shows and public events besides the regular "movies" during the past week or two.

The change in the C. P. R. time table caused quite a number of the travelling public to miss their trains. "It was so sudden."

W. S. Black, B. A., the new principal of the public school, is expected to arrive from Wainright, Alta., about the end of the week. He will take charge on Monday for the first time. Mr. Mitchell, retiring, has had offers of positions in other parts of the province, it is understood. He will spend a little time in Lethbridge after leaving Coleman.

St. Alban's Church held their annual harvest festival services on Sunday last, which were attended by good congregations.

D. D. Smith, of Regina, was a Coleman visitor during Saturday to Monday. Mr. Smith resided here in the early days of Coleman's history and still has some interests in town, being a stock holder in the Coleman Mercantile Co. He is also a member of the firm of Smith Bros. and Wilson, building contractors, of Lethbridge, Regina and Saskatoon.

Jas. Brusseau, of Cowley, visited Coleman Wednesday and Thursday.

Corporal F. J. Meade, of Bellevue, spent part of Wednesday in town.

C. Sansome, of Macleod, district public school inspector, was in town on Monday and was a visitor in his official capacity at the school.

The Boston Opera Co. presented "The Beggar Prince" on Monday evening. The company is a fairly numerous one and made a good impression. They left for Blairmore on Tuesday's local.

Lorne A. Campbell, of Rossland, B. C., was a Coleman visitor during the latter part of last week. Mr. Campbell is president of the McGillivray Creek Coal & Coke Co., and while there spent his time for the most part in the office of that company.

Miss Marguerite Porter returned from Lethbridge on Monday and is a visitor at the home of her parents.

H. E. Lowe, of Fernie, was a guest at the Coleman Hotel on Friday last.

A baby girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderson early last week, it is hoped to stay. Mother and child are reported to be progressing favorably.

A. M. and Mrs. Morrison will have the sympathy of their numerous friends in town and vicinity in their sad bereavement of their baby, Helen, who died on Friday night and was buried on Monday. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. T. M. Murray and was attended by numbers of sympathizing friends. Continued ill health made an operation necessary in order to save the child's life. This took place a few days before her death, but proved futile.

The Schubert Symphony Club and Lady Quartette entertained to a good audience at the Opera House on Wednesday night. The company came to town under the auspices of the Football Club.

"The Barrier," a play by Rex Beach and dramatized by Eugene Presbery, is billed to be staged in Coleman on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5th.

The benefit concert on Friday night last arranged for by the Carbondale Miners' Union in interests of Sam Stokes, was a great success. The public manifested interest in the project by helping in many ways and turned out to the concert and dance in large numbers. About two hundred dollars was cleared which will be a goodly sum for the beneficiary and his family. In the early part of the summer, while in the discharge of his work, Mr. Stokes met with an accident which made the amputation of a leg necessary and is as yet unable to do any work. Robert Holmes acted as chairman and the following persons contributed to the program, which was of about two hours in length: Madam Howells, violinist; Miss Macauley, solo Miss Snow, recitation; W. H. Hayson, solo; G. Fairhurst, solo; Miss Disney, violin selection; Misses Allen and Mr. Evans, trio, accompanied by Madam Howells and Mr. Davies; Miss Parry, recitation; Messrs. Odger, Highland dances; Mr. Sims, of Crow's Nest, solo; and Sam Patton, of Bellevue, solo. Some of the numbers were encored and not a few of those taking part deserve special mention. Coleman had a splendid array of local talent which was attested to by loud and frequent applause. The dance, which lasted till the wee sma' hours, terminated for many a good evening's and morning's enjoyment. Stokes' orchestra supplied the music for the dance.

Mrs. Keith, who for more than a year has resided in Coleman, moved with her family to Blairmore last week.

A chest of silverware on exhibition in H. G. Goodeve & Co.'s window is being raffled, the proceeds of which will be given to Mrs. Gilgannon.

Moses Baritz, Socialist, gave a stirring lecture in the Opera House on Sunday night, Oct. 26th, on the French Revolution, which was well attended.

The Rev. Father Donnely will give a lecture in the Opera House on Friday, the 31st.

Jack Jones, while at work in the York Creek mine, had the misfortune to get one of his legs broken. He was taken to the hospital and was attended to by Dr. Ross. He is progressing very favorably.

Sam Stokes wishes to express his gratitude to all those ladies and gentlemen who helped to make his benefit concert and dance a great success.

Coleman Local Union Notes

Our regular meeting was held Oct. 26th. I should like to point out here that our meetings are not too well patronized by our members and brothers and we hope in future they will make an effort to attend and take an active interest in the work of the organization.

Only the regular business was attended to. The Local voted the sum of $1.00 dollar to Vancouver Island Defence Fund.

A letter was read from District Secretary asking all our members to support the co-operative movement and pass the co-operative law in the Dominion house.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

"Bob" Walker was in town on Tuesday transacting business for D. Askland & Co., of Winnipeg. "Bob" did a great bis. with the local blacksmiths.

Richard McGowan, who went up to Fernie to visit his brother Pat, passed through on his way to Calgary Tuesday noon.

Danny Walker was in town from Sentinel on Tuesday looking up old friends.

James Good, brother of Andy Good, of Crow's Nest, B. C., spent Monday afternoon in Blairmore.

Cyr's new meat market is working up a great trade in town. Mr. Cyr has a large ranch down at Lundbreck, Alta., from which place he has fresh killed meat sent up daily. He has secured Guss Howe for delivery.

R. M. Brisco is putting on a big money raising sale this week.

The last heavy fall of snow has put a stop to Robbin's auto livery, for awhile at least. Well, as he says, "the cars need overhauling," which nobody will contradict.

Inspector Gunget and J. W. Gresham, J. P., went to Bellevue on the 25th for the purpose of convicting 22 men for stealing a number of C. P. R. grain doors. The culprits were fined $15 each. Mr. Gillis, the Blairmore lawyer, appeared for the defense.

Mrs. (Dr.) Sawyer and children arrived in town on the 24th. Doc and family have taken the new residence put up by Henry Gebo on Dearborn Street.

J. W. Gresham, J. P., was entered as a notary public this week. Mr. Gresham has just resigned his office of deputy sheriff, J. M. Morrison, of Coleman, succeeding him.

A baptismal service was held at the Central Baptist Church last Sunday, there being three ladies and one young man who took the sacred vow.

Mr. Goddard arrived in town from Burmis on Friday. We understand he will reside in Blairmore through the winter.

The Boston Opera Co., who put on "The Beggar Prince" at the Opera House on Tuesday night, are to be congratulated on giving us one of the best shows so far this season. They had a record house.

The work of cleaning and grading for the proposed Keystone Cement Co.'s plant is almost finished and before winter is over we hope to see the walls of the plant that will make Blairmore the busiest town in the Pass.

Wilfrid Wolstenholme and family have again taken up their old residence in town. Wilfrid has not yet decided in what branch of commerce he will open up.

There is great excitement over the contest that will begin on Nov. 1st for the Bartlett-Thompson piano. Everybody is determined to try their hardest for the great prize.

The Rocky Mountain Cement Co. have closed their plant down indefinitely for the purpose of repairing the machinery and getting ready for another long steady grind next summer.

Mr. Henniger, from Lethbridge, who has taken over the Lank Bros. Dairy, arrived in town the latter part of last week. Besides selling milk we understand that Mr. Henniger will also deal largely in fresh meat and poultry, which he is having sent to Blairmore straight from his own large ranch at Lethbridge. Lank Bros. leave for Eastern Points in the near future.

Rev. David Ross, from Darlington, England, left for Lethbridge on the noon train Tuesday. Mr. Ross, who is a great orator and evangelist, has been holding services in the Central Baptist Church every evening during the past month and we believe could have gone on holding them for another month and still draw the crowds. We understand that Mr. Ross will relieve the pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lethbridge, for an indefinite period.

Miss Goss, who lately was employed at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, left for Lethbridge on Wednesday.

Mrs. McNeil, of Calgary, who will succeed Miss M. Sunstrumn as manageress at the local telephone office, arrived in town this week.

Mr. A. Bryden has bought the lot and house of Isaac Lougheed and will shortly take up his residence there.

Contractor Sinclair has almost completed the new residence of Mr Thos. Cherry on State Street. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry hope to start housekeeping there next week.

A branch of the Baptists Young People's Union has been formed in connection with the Central Baptist Church. The first meeting takes place on Wednesday, November 5th, at 8 o'clock.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mrs. John Murray, of Fernie, has been in camp, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Burcey.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, of Burmis, was visiting in camp on Sunday.

Billie Cole left camp Monday on a business trip to Calgary.

The Rev. W. Irwin left camp on Monday for a visit to Michel, where he will give a series of lectures in the Methodist Church.

The people of Bellevue are seeing some of the best pictures seen in the Pass. There is a change every night. The manager had to post notices several times this week that there was standing room only.

Charlie Burrows, jr., has been laid up for the past week with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mr. Charlie Burrows, sr., went to Lethbridge this week to file on a homestead somewhere near Burmis.

Quite a large crowd of people who are in the habit of going to the depot to get papers were disappointed on Sunday night, the train passing earlier than usual.

Mrs. Thomas Bardsley was visiting friends in Blairmore this week.

Thomas Cenington, who has been laid up for a couple of weeks, is again able to be around.

There was a large number of the foreign element up in court this week for having too many of the C. P. R. grain doors around their shacks. They all paid pretty heavy fines.

Who was the man who stole the can of beer from the hotel Saturday while the owner was inside doing business? You had better keep your eye on him, Sam.

Mr. David Hutton has accepted a position of fire boss in No. 1 mine.

Mr. David Davidson expects to be occupying his new house on the Conley townsite some time during the week.

Billy Mahoney is renewing friends in camp this week.

Mr. Edward Roberts is building a new house up at the Rosedale dairy.

Mr. W. E. Dickie, late of the Hillcrest station, has accepted a position as time keeper at No. 2 mine.

Mr. Fred Radgett is celebrating his 22nd birthday Tuesday and the invitation is for single men only. Better get married, Fred, and reverse things next time.

The camp has now three butcher stores. The new one that has come to camp is from Lundbreck and is owned by Cyr & Smith, of Lundbreck, who wish to announce that they are handling nothing but meat from their own ranch near Lundbreck. The right place for fresh meat at the right prices.

Mr. Martin, the International Correspondence School agent, was in camp on business.

There is every prospect of a good rink in Bellevue this winter. A meeting was held in the Eagles' Hall on Tuesday and a big crowd was in attendance.

Secretary Burke is a busy man this week distributing the buttons for the fourth quarter.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

The special meeting convened with a pretty fair attendance to discuss the question of paying dues as already advertised, everybody being agreed that those getting $2.47 per day were being unjustly taxed. Some agreed that $1 per month would tax them enough, taking into consideration that there was very little trouble to the Local, so far as grievances were concerned, and it was suggested that there might be a possibility of contract miners getting as low a wage as the surface men. It was readily seen that we as a Local could not have many of our membership paying $1 per month, as our per capita tax to the District and International equals $1, which would leave nothing for the running expenses of the Local, which is quite an item. It was further suggested that the fairest way of taxation would be on the percentage basis, say two per cent of our net earnings. The secretary pointed out that the company had already in previous years refused point blank to collect in that manner, as our agreement says the amount must be designated. But that difficulty could be surmounted by our previous month's earnings being the base of our taxes, but nothing doing. A further suggestion to the effect that the District and International should bear a part of the reduction was ruled out of order by the chair on the ground that we were discussing Local dues, the chair being sustained. On a motion being put, it was decided to try the following for a couple of months: That all members "on the outside" getting $2.47 per day would pay $1.00 per month instead of $1.50 and that if contract miners' wages became so low, they should receive the same treatment.

The meeting adjourned to reconvene directly after, "as per our Local bye-laws," to consider a vital question which had arose during the past week, viz., bucking coal on contract in No. 1 mine and drawing pillars No. 2 mine on company work. Seeing there were none of the affected members present in either case, it was left in the hands of the pit committee to investigate, who will report back to the next regular meeting, which will be held on Sunday, November 2nd, at 2.30 p.m., when the Local will discuss the advisability of meeting every Sunday. It is also quite possible that Pres. Smith will be with us.

After our meeting was over Moses Baritz, of Manchester, Eng., who was billed at a Socialist speaker, took the floor, his subject being "Is a labor party necessary?" He took the negative side, and roundly abused such men as Hardie, Snowden and many others, as fakirs, traitors, palliators, and all the rest of it, whose only crime seemed to be, in the writer's opinion, that they could not give us the earth and the fullness thereof. But question time came round and if the speaker had had only more time at his command, both he and his audience would have had a great time, but he stated he had a meeting at Coleman. Clem Stubbs being the first questioner, he showed the audience many flaws in Baritz's philosophy, but the writer, not being a reporter, cannot do justice to the occasion. He asked Baritz if there was an organization in Canada to which the workers of Canada could ally themselves to their benefit. Baritz said no. He further remarked that he was not a member of the S. P. C., but that the S. P. C. had placed no obstacles in his way for the present series of lectures. In the opinion of the scribe a meeting of that kind has one good effect, viz., How much of the lecture the workers will allow to go unchallenged.

COMMUNICATIONS

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Please insert in Ledger proceeds of benefit concert and dance held in Coleman Oct. 24th in aid of Sam Stokes.

RECEIPTS

From sale of tickets	$225.25
From sale of cakes	10.55
From donations	11.50
Total	$247.30

EXPENDITURES

To C. Gower	$ 9.40
To Mrs. Kelly	6.00
To District Ledger	6.00
To Janitor of hall	2.00
To Refreshments	1.75
To Sugar	.60
To Floor wax	.75
To Rig	.25
Total	$26.75
Balance to be handed to Mr. Stokes	$220.55

J. MITCHELL,
Oct. 29, 1913. Secretary.

Our Heading Competition

We apologize for keeping our readers guessing about the above, but have decided to disclose same, the *scheme of* which is as follows:

What you have to do: First of all, save all headings: Each heading contains a number. To the person who sends us in headings the total of which exceeds any other competitor, we give first prize in each camp. To the person who sends in the second highest aggregate we will give a second prize, while we will deposit a sealed lucky number with the manager of local bank to be opened when we declare competition closed.

There will be hundreds of dollars distributed to the readers of the Ledger. This is no fake or attempt to catch our readers. We want to popularize the Ledger and give our readers a handsome Christmas present.

A special $30.00 prize will be given to the reader who secures the greatest number of subscribers for the Ledger from now until the close of this competition.

Three or four handsome prizes will be put up in each camp. Remember, these will not be shoddy, but something of real worth. The description of prizes we hope to announce next week.

FOR SALE

Four Pool Tables, almost New. Samuel May, maker

Will sell separate if wanted for $200 on terms.

APPLY TO

Mrs. Agnes Gourlay

Queen's Hotel Hosmer, B. C.

The Working Men's Club

Now Open Under New Management

Four First Class Pool & Billiard Tables

REFRESHMENT BUFFET ATTACHED

Entries for Billiard and Domino Tournaments close on 22nd. Entrance 25c. No fee charged to use Club, which is open to all.

B. Rawson :-: Manager

HIGH CLASS

Ladies' and Gent's TAILORS

Costumes & Suits made to measure

Fit guaranteed . .

Steam & French Cleaning . . . .

DeBurle & Birkbeck

Next Calgary Meat Market

P. O. Box 544 - Fernie, B.C.

The GRAND THEATRE

Wednesday Nov. 5th

THE JUVENILE BOSTONIANS

IN

"The Rose of Blandeen"

Don't miss it - Popular Price

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Miss Margaret Whitelaw and her sister, Mrs. Archibald Dick, Calgary, were visiting friends up here this week.

The residents of this camp fully appreciate the running of the special late train in connection with the various "shows" held in Fernie, as evidenced by the numbers travelling thereon.

Service will be held in the new R. C. Church up here on Sunday, November 2nd.

The classes for mining students under the tuition of Mr. William Mazey, will be held on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock in the Club Hall. Subjects taken are as follows: Mensuration, practical mathematics, chemistry of mining, ventilation, practical working, applied mechanics, surveying and levelling including trigonometry. All those intending joining kindly give in their names to W. Mazey.

The gymnasium in connection with the Club bids fair to become popular as evidenced by the number of would-be Sandows attending nightly. Several great feats of jumping, etc., have been performed lately.

One is led to ask when a start is to be made on the skating rink suggested for the Club grounds. We have our skates ready.

We would not recommend the "culinary art" of one of our boys to any one of a weak stomach. We hear of one individual who in his endeavor to shine as a chef put a soup bone in the kettle after having put all the tea in. The night shift men would certainly have had a feed of "beef tea." Now, boy, keep cool!

The board of management of the Coal Creek Club are running a Christmas tournament. Prices are to be given for billiards, pool, dominoes, checkers, whist, seven up, cribbage, etc. Entries are now being taken.

Bill Davies, of Coyote St., returned home from hospital on Wednesday, where he has been undergoing treatment. Say, Bill, we surely missed you.

The scaremonger has been busy in camp this week, the latest being a dastardly outrage on a little girl on Tuesday evening. On investigation we learn there was no truth in the report. We wonder why people will spread reports like these.

We are pleased to report the camp free from accidents of a serious nature, the only accident occurring on Wednesday morning when Evan Jones, a driver in 1 East on the midnight shift, had the misfortune to break his ankle while following his employment. The unfortunate fellow was removed to hospital.

Born, on Thursday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Forsyth, a daughter, mother and child doing well. Oh, you Birdie.

Quite a crowd of local "Moose" took in the Schubert Symphony Club show on Thursday evening.

The building of the new locker house is going on apace.

A gang of men were out on Saturday midnight redecking a portion of the tipple.

We are pleased to see "Bobby" Cooke, of the Trites-Wood staff, around again after his severe illness.

Appleby & Co. can certainly pile "spuds" up. Cheer up, Jack, another car load coming. Nuff sed.

HOSMER NOTES

Number 2 South mine A level has been closed down, throwing quite a number of men temporarily out of employment. Many are the conclusions arrived at as to the why and wherefore but the company, no doubt, know their own business best. Considering the nature of the seams and the number of men who have been steadily employed in it for the past five years, this mine has been remarkably free from accidents, not on of a fatal nature having occurred, and very few that have even been serious. We wonder if there is such another parallel in this part of the country.

Comrade Walker, of Nanaimo, will give a Socialist lecture in the Opera House Monday, November 3, commencing at 7.30. Everyone is heartily welcomed. Comrade Walker has the reputation of being a forcible speaker and will give the workers of Hosmer a little insight into the desperate methods that McBride, Bowser & Co. have injected into the Island strike to make the miners' position untenable. Mr. Green has granted the free use of the Opera House for the occasion, for which concession the Socialists of Hosmer are truly thankful.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fortier have returned from a sojourn in Pincher Creek.

The afternoon shift in No. 9 South had to return home Saturday last owing to the breakdown of the hoist.

The general meeting of the Athletic Association, which was called for Wednesday last at 8 p.m., was well attended, four of the executive being the size of the crowd that turned up. Hosmerites generally would rather sit back and criticize, so the meeting resolved itself into a committee meeting at which it was decided to purchase fuel and lights and make arrangements to have the hall heated every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. A boxing ring will also be fixed up, so you can come punch one another to your heart's content.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church gave an afternoon tea on Thursday last.

A few of our citizens are contemplating a monster entertainment of some description, the proceeds to be towards providing children of the Island strikers with a few extras such as kids always look forward to receiving at Christmas time. This is a laudable object and it is to be hoped plans materialize. Merritt miners have already forwarded $425.00. Not bad for an unorganized camp. Surely the citizens of Hosmer can fall into line.

Mr. and Mrs. Keesma are again reported in the wars. They were jointly charged with trying to knock the daylight out of a Chink and fined ten and costs by Judge Brown.

Hosmer is to have dances galore Hallowe'en night. It's a pity things can't be arranged without so much clashing. In this large town there's nothing like "butting in" if you feel like it.

The moving picture shows are being well patronized. There's one thing to be said in favor of the present management, they at least keep the place warm.

Mr. A. Lund has sold his business to the Hosmer Industrial Association and intends moving to Medicine Hat in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett are back home from the holiday tour and report a pleasant time.

Now, Joe, be careful what you say in future; you can never tell who's around, even in a coal mine. . .

Doing or Local 2497

Sub contracting in the mine was reported at the last regular meeting. As this is a violation of the agreement, the pit committee were instructed to investigate the report and be governed accordingly.

A communication from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada re signing of petition requesting an act to incorporate co-operative credit and loan societies in Canada was read and discussed. The secretary was instructed to obtain as many signatures to same as possible and forward.

A long discussion took place amongst the members re obtaining the services of Bro. Walker to give a Socialist lecture in the Opera House, which the members by vote unanimously decided to do. This is the best stroke of business the Local ver did. Get organized on the political field as well as the industrial should be our slogan. We know, or ought to know, what we can expect from either the Conservatives or Liberals. A White B. C. and two years in the pen are pretty good samples.

MICHEL NOTES

Nat Evans and Ben Lewis, former residents of Michel, are paying their numerous friends a visit.

Fred Gridget, of Cranbrook, who has been spending a vacation in Alberta, dropped off here on Tuesday last to pay his sister, Mrs. Gamage, a visit.

Born, on Oct. 28th, to Mrs. James Walsh, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Travis, jr., Oct. 24th, a daughter. The population of Michel is increasing splendidly.

J. E. Smith, president of District 18, paid this camp a visit on Thursday last to take up matter with a local committee regarding the new seam in 3 East.

We are glad to report that Henry Miller has recovered from an operation for appendicitis and has resumed work hauling posts for the mine.

Jack Tantrum and his friend M. Davvitt have returned here and are now working in old No. 3 mine.

We are glad to report that John Meadows, of Michel, who was hurt about six months ago in No. 3 mine, was awarded $1,000 under the Employers Liability Act. We understand that every effort was made by the officials of the coal company to defeat this claim.

Mr. Robert Yates and nephew made a successful hunting trip in the Flathead district, returning here on Wednesday last.

We regret our friend T. P. (our local Caruso) has lost voice and it is feared he will not be able to render any of his beautiful solos in future.

A miner working in old No. 3 who was accused of stealing another man's car, left the camp on Tuesday last. Although the matter was brought to the attention of the proper authorities no effort was made to prosecute him. We should like to know the reason why.

Ed. Hayes, the fire boss of No. 3 mine, while out fishing on Sunday last, came across a mountain lion. Ted became wet with perspiration owing to having no firearms and fearing the animal might attack him, but thanks to his friend, Frank Dickie, who came along at the time, they managed to drive the animal from under some logs with some good stout clubs and after plucking up courage to make a closer inspection the terrible mountain lion turned out to be Geo. Steadman's St. Bernard dog.

A long felt necessity is being provided by the B. C. Government by putting in sidewalks in New Michel, but it seems it has brought on quite a controversy between the Board of Trade and the inhabitants on one side, and the Trites-Wood Co. on the other. It appears that the Trites-Wood Co., when building their store, raised it about four feet above the level of the street, so that they may have sufficient cellar space. In order to get into the store they have built a four-foot platform on the Government road where the sidewalk should be. This necessitates the sidewalk being built around the platform. It strikes us as peculiar that the Trites-Wood Co. should be granted personal privileges, while other ratepayers had to submit to having part of their lot taken away so as to enable them to have the sidewalk made straight. What makes matters worse is that the hydrant in front of the Trites-Wood platform is protruding through the sidewalk, making it a source of danger to pedestrians passing that particular place in the dark. We understand that a petition of the ratepayers of New Michel has been presented to the Government agent in Fernie calling his attention to this matter.

FRANK NOTES

Dr. and Mrs. McKay spent Thanksgiving at Nanton.

The family of Mr. J. Reed have been quarantined for scarlet fever.

Mr. Wm. Simpson has resigned his position as engineer in the local power plant and has taken a similar one in the Rocky Mountain Cement plant at Blairmore.

Dr. Malcolmson, of Edmonton, was in town last week looking after his business interests.

Messrs. W. Bort and F. Poch were in from their North Fork farms during the week and report good crops.

Mr. E. Large moved his family to Blairmore during the week, where he has secured the position of master mechanic.

Contractor Palmer is removing his large bridge that was across Old Man river. This bridge was erected to move the town of Frank across on; evidently all of it that will move has moved before this.

Mrs. Geo. Pattinson returned to her home here from Vancouver last Thursday.

Mrs. C. Kent and Mrs. T. Aikens, of Millet, Alberta, spent a few days in town this week on their way from the Coast. While here they were the guests of the latter's daughter, Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. T. Young.

Miss Shamrock, of England, who has been the guest of Mrs. Jolley here for some months, left on Friday for her home in the old land.

Mr. Samson, the school inspector of Macleod district, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town in the interests of the school.

The little baby boy of Mr. Soukirk died on Monday morning last and was buried in the Blairmore cemetery at 3 o'clock on Wednesday.

Born, on Wednesday, 22nd of October, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tompkins, a son.

Born, on Friday last, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Kroll, a son.

Alex Schmidt returned from his trip to the United States on last Saturday's flyer.

Frank Ornst is at present visiting his family in town. For some months he has been on his farm at Enderby and expects to move his family to that place after awhile.

Mrs. Wright was up from Macleod on Friday visiting Mrs. Mark Drumm.

A few things have happened around here during the last two years that would shake an ordinary man's faith in some geologists. The Turtle mountain has been practised on by everybody interested in rock formation; they have given statements to the press and as a result of wide publication Frank town is dead. Two years ago a government geologist examined the north peak of the Turtle and put in his report that it was dangerous. The government went to a lot of expense to try to get the people out of this impending danger, ordered the people away, etc. Now the same man has paid another visit and the press has brought back the report that it is no longer dangerous. Has the mountain changed or has the geologist changed his ideas? The matter is too serious to make light of. Numbers of men who had saved a little for old age are penniless, the town has been put to big expense, and is practically dead; half of it is moved to the geologist's imaginary safety zone, and the other half is nearly closed up, the government has voted thousands of dollars as a means to save life against this seeming catastrophe, and now all learn that there was no danger at all. The majority of the residents here might have advised "the wise men from the east" of this fact if they had consulted with them.

The store formerly used by S. J. Watson is now being torn down.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

Mr. James Crawford, who removed to Bellevue a few weeks ago, returned to Beaver on Tuesday. Whether he will remain or not we cannot say, but next to Bonnie Scotland Jim thinks there is no place like Beaver.

Mr. M. Torpy, of Torpy & Cameron, Pioneer Hall proprietors, has taken unto himself a wife, and we all wish him and his wife joy and happiness. The wedding took place at the R. C. Church, Pincher Creek, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. The happy bride, whose maiden name was Florence Harper, was given away by her father, whilst Mr. John Bramff was best man and Miss Katie Cyr did honors as bridesmaid. Several handsome and valuable presents were given to the happy couple, who left by train on Tuesday evening for a short honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nicholson had born unto them last week a baby, but as it was of premature birth it did not live. Love's labor lost. As it was their first we all sympathize with the young parents and wish them better luck next time.

The result of the referendum ballot for continuing the 50 cents levy resulted as follows: In favor, 44; against, 13; spoiled, 1; total 58.

Beaver Mines Local Union

For several months past great dissatisfaction has existed in this Local on account of the manner in which our business has been handled by Palmer & McLelland, solicitors, etc., for District 18. In the early part of this year two men named Allan McDonald and Patrick Ryan were killed in the mine here. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the solicitors named, but we were never able to get any satisfaction from them with reference to a settlement. When written to we always get the old stock-in-trade reply, "We are moving in the matter," or "going to move in the matter." Like Punch's mother in the Punch and Judy show, "They are coming to come."

Six months ago a man named Nick Batinovich lost a finger in the course of his employment, and as the result was off work for quite a while. The case was put in the hands of our solicitors, and as $27.00 was the best offer the insurance company would make, he was advised by them not to accept it. Towards the end of August our Local secretary had a letter from them which was read at a meeting, stating that the case would come before the Pincher Creek court on September 9th. Not hearing anything further from them, Batinovich attended the court as advised, only to find that he was there on a fool's errand. Feeling disgusted with the business, he placed his case in the hands of Herchmer & Martin, solicitors, etc., Fernie, and in a fortnight's time had a cheque from them for $64.25, less their expenses, $14.25. Batinovich's expenses in connection with attending the Pincher Creek court were $10, and this should have been made good by the solicitors on whose advice he went there. How much longer are we going to put up with this treatment?

At the regular meeting of the Beaver Mines Local on Sunday, several matters of importance were dealt with the first being the formation of a sick and accident club, and as the result of the ballot taken on the 23rd inst. showed 54 votes in favor with four against, there was nothing for it but to get busy with its formation. After appointing a committee to consider rules and other matters of detail, it was unanimously agreed to run a smoker on Saturday evening, Nov. 1st, for this clubs benefit and as the management of the new hall have given its free use for that occasion there should be something doing.

The doctor question has been rather a ticklish one here for a long time, and that the present medical gentleman is somewhat unpopular with some of the members, was very much in evidence at last Sunday's meeting. The workmen employed in and about the mine here have $1.50 collected from their earnings every month and this money is paid over to Dr. Connor, Pincher Creek, who has held the practice here almost since the mines were opened. Dr. Conhor, who is recognized as one of the cleverest surgeons in this part of the Dominion, is very popular with the workmen, but as it is impossible for him to give personal attention to all cases, he employs a qualified doctor to represent him at the camp and also provides a temporary hospital here. Of course all serious cases are taken at the doctor's expenses to Pincher Creek hospital, and attend to by Dr. Connor himself. Now, whether Dr. Delaney, who represents Dr. Connor at Beaver merited the charges that were brought against him or not, we are not in a position to say, but as the meeting on Sunday was scarcely a representative one, it was agreed to call a public meeting and to invite Dr. Delaney to attend, so that his accusers will have an opportunity of repeating in his presence what they have been saying in his absence. The meeting, of course, could then decide what action, if any, would be taken in the matter.

COALHURST NEWS

We are pleased to report that Peter Melling is again attending his duties as fire boss and has practically recovered from the injuries received in the mine on the 19th of September.

The mine is working every day and the company are still putting on a few men while quite a number just have a look below and then pull out. The output is gradually going up and the record of last winter has been passed by a hundred tons.

George Garaluck was brought up out of the mine on Monday after receiving injuries while following his occupation as a driver. He was attended first by the mine doctor and then taken to the hospital. The extent of his injuries are not made known yet.

Louchie McMillan has left the mine for a brakeman job on the surface. He says he feels more at home at this work.

Billy McInnes has invested in an up-to-date driving outfit which he says will do fairly good time and if anybody wants to try what it can do to challenge him on a mile or two if they put up the money they will get the sport alright.

Joe McDonald was away this week after ducks. We hear the boys at the hotel had a big feed as the result.

Coalhurst Local Union Notes

At Sunday's meeting it was decided to start a sick benefit club and a committee of five was duly appointed to gather information and present a report at the next meeting.

After quite a lengthy discussion, it was finally agreed that our day of meeting should be altered from Sunday afternoon to Friday night, and that meetings be held alternately the Friday night before pay day, so that anyone having grievances with their statements may be able to present them to the meeting without delay.

The concert committee reported having a complete program ready for the 17th of November and a big night is expected by all. Watch for posters which are expected to be out in a few days and dig down in your jeans and buy a ticket. You know where the money is going.

A motion was put, which got an easy seconder and carried by a solid vote, that a committee be appointed to be called an entertainment committee to have a program ready every meeting night to follow immediately after the regular order of business has been gone through. So don't forget that after the business a concert for all absolutely free.

PASSBURG AND DISTRICT
By Observer

Joseph Coccolo, an Italian miner employed at the Davenport colliery, received slight injuries to the head on Wednesday. Dr Bell attended and dressed the wounded man and he is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

The Passburg Presbyterian minister is well on the successful road to gather the strayed sheep into the fold on Sunday evening. The Observer was very pleased to see a twelve years strayed one taking part in the singing at Sunday evening's service. Consistent work and there is no doubt in my mind that the Church will be attended to its fullest capacity. During the week we could possibly have one or two lectures or a debate on subjects in which all of us are interested.

Hello, you fellows. Remember the entertainment at Burmis on November 7th. Bring all your friends and enjoy a good time. Don't forget the date.

I am perfectly in accord with the views of some of the correspondents to the Ledger regaring the sick and accident society in connection with the Local Unions at various camps in the district, believing that the above society should be established permanently in every Local Union, each member to pay a uniform rate throughout the district. If this was done we could easily provide a member with a membership card or transfer in order to retain his membership when leaving one camp to another. In my opinion the question of establishing a permanent society within our organization will be brought about at our next annual International convention. It is, we believe, the intention of the International Executive Board to recommend to our membership the advisability of forming and enacting laws to govern the benefit society and whereby entrance fees and dues could be collected constitutionally and have a permanent society formed within our constitution to prevent so much heckling over fifty cents a month. We cannot expect a thorough organization in any society unless it be constitutional. Further, I may say that while District 18 has its own autonomy District 18 cannot permanently form the above society without the sanction of the International Union, and to gain this end we must advocate this in our Locals and at the convening of our International Convention present resolutions favoring the formation of a permanent institution of this kind. I trust that we shall hear more about it. I am sorry, being a goat, I cannot combat with this man they call English.

Again the Observer is in such a predicament that he cannot say "'Jawl" very well, being a strong advocate of open door. Yes, I love publicity, but we are not, through open doors, over anxious to learn who took saw 129 and so forth. We can obtain sufficient of that kind of life at the pit head and elsewhere to carry out successfully and intelligently the proposition advocated by the editor some time ago. Now I must have with me Webster's Dictionary, Cushing's Manual, also Roberts' Rules of Orders, International and District Constitutions, the Local Union By-laws, 1911 to 1915 Agreements, Doctors' Agreement, Washhouse (I mean Coal Mines Act, Compensation Liability) and Master and Servants Act. If this is not enough publicity to satisfy a suffragette then the Observer will quit talking and have saw 129 to settle it.

Mr. W. Duncan, the genial manager of the Passburg Hotel, accompanied by McDonald T. Stencik and D. Bissett, were visitors at the Frank Sanitarium on Sunday.

It seems nowadays that in order to sell a house you must have your thinking cap on. The other day a man in Passburg was going to sell, out house included. But it appears owing to the great stringency in the money market that this person was advised to insert an ad. in some of the papers. Anyhow, he did not comprehend very well and decided to add two boards, one on each side of the house, and with a bottle of ink wrote the following: "For Sale." (Try a classified ad. in Ledger.—Ed.)

Mr. Harry Blake journeyed to the North Fork-on-a-rabbit-hunt, returning home with as many as he could pack and a few attached to the end of a rope, which Harry trailed along the snow.

Which of the Passburg boys invited a young woman to a dance recently and, upon the invitation being accepted, presented himself with a suit of clothes that were a little soiled. Unfortunately the young woman was greatly disappointed. However, these unfortunate mishaps will occur, do what you like to prevent them.

Mr. Samuel Jennings and family left Passburg on Saturday to take up their new home at Blairmore, where he is now employed.

Miss Nettie Hope and her two younger sisters from Calgary are staying at the Passburg Hotel. The burg is a beautiful place.

Mr. R. Jones and Woosnam, of Coleman, have commenced to work at the Passburg colliery. As Bob has been working under a good roof for a considerable time, we warn him beware of the cap rock.

J. T. has in his possession a pair of dancing shoes, specially made for heavy work, and when the heels come in contact with the floor he receives a slight current of electricity, which tends to cause the special ones to raise about three feet off the floor. Joe claims they are the best ever invented. They are also used as an anti-fat remedy. When this is completed the boys are afraid that they will be cut out one by one. Oh, Joe, don't.

We are glad to inform the readers of the Ledger that Mr. D. Picton has fully recovered from the shock which he received when attending the entertainment of a newly married couple a few weeks ago. Keep dancing with the bride, Dan.

J. E. Smith, District President, and D. Rees, International Board Member, were in attendance at a meeting of Local 2820, Maple Leaf, on Sunday morning last. We would appreciate very much their company if they could possibly attend all our meetings, although we feel gratified to hear them on this occasion.

Frank Cain, the genial mixologist of the Passburg Hotel, was during the past week in a good humor and the swell was very noticeable through the mirror. Laugh and the world will laugh with you, says Frank.

The Passburg Male Voice Party are progressing with their work fairly well in preparing for 12th of November concert. The several soloists are also doing well. Ed. Thomas claims that with a little more practice he will be in as good form as ever and anyone who knows Ed. or has heard him sing will be well satisfied that he ranks among the top notchers in this country. However, it is to be hoped that there will be a good audience on the 12th to further encourage the boys in their work.

POCAHONTAS NOTES

The mine is working a little more steady, four days being worked last week. It is rumored that sufficient cars will be supplied henceforth to work her at least five days per week.

Mr. Geo. Boyer has severed his connection with the coal company here. Mr. Boyer left on the Saturday night train for Edmonton.

The dancing class will terminate on Wednesday next, as Prof. Morrison will be leaving town en route for the Crow's Nest Pass, where he intends conducting a dancing class in one of the camps along that line.

Now, Jack, we don't object to turning the ringer and splitting up the kindling wood for her, but for heaven's sake don't buy the range, especially during these dull times.

We regret the departure of Messrs. Coady and McVicar to the Pacific coal fields. The boys were such jovial company and served to make things interesting during their occasional visits to the townsite.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The harvest being practically over, there is a good number of homesteaders returning to the mines. Some of the older hands at once signed up in the union, but the majority have the same old excuse, "Oh, I am only going to stay for two or three months and need all the money I can get!" and no matter what argument is put up to them it is of no avail. It will ever be the same on the prairie until we are in a different position than what we are now. The output at both mines is increasing daily.

For a considerable time the checkweighman at No. 6 mine had complaints from Nik Hoskoki that he was losing cars. Being unable to speak English, it was a difficult matter to understand the reason. Ultimately he devised a means of finding the reason *himself*. He got several sheets of paper with his number, 140, done in plain figures with indelible pencil, and took them to the dumper on top and explained what he intended to do. Before nine o'clock that morning his paper was found on one side with another man's check on the other. The checkweighman at once began to investigate the matter and it was found he had lost from August 6th to October 15th twenty cars. The matter was at once put into the hands of the R. N. W. M. P., who, after making further inquiries, arrested a man by name of Fred Bolokoski. He worked in an entry, and according to the company's measurements and estimates, the coal sent to top with his checks on is far in excess of the possible turn out of any entry, the average being in and around one ton to the foot. Bolokoski's entry shows that for 60 feet driven he has 91 tons, which is over one and a half tons to the foot. He was tried before the authorities in charge at the R. N. W. M. P. Barracks, and left over to the Supreme Court, which sits here next week. Undoubtedly our sympathy is with his wife and children but someone had to be made an example of, as this kind of thing has gone on year after year.

The referendum vote in connection with the electric lamps was taken at No. 6 mine on Monday, when the ballots showed that more than two-thirds were in favor of the lamps.

Street talk has it going that some of the present aldermen intend running for Commissioner of Public Works, and as far as can be learned the north side committee are endeavoring to influence the ratepayers to go in holos bolos for one particular alderman. It seems that they think that any Tom, Dick or Harry is capable of filling this position, as his duties will only be supervising the laying of sidewalks, sewerage, boulevards, parks, etc., when to my mind, and if the ratepayers would only give this matter a moment's consideration they would understand that it takes a civil engineer to fill the bill, and that it is up to them to see that they get one, and a good one at that, for the salary paid.

It is only two weeks since I remarked in these columns the necessity for a bank on the north side of the city. It is gratifying that already this requirement is being met by the opening of a branch of the Standard Banking Coy. in the Adams block this week. This being an entirely new bank in the city it may be an uphill struggle with them to get established, but it is to be hoped that both the merchants and residents of the north side will give them their patronage when in due

(Continued on page four.)

THE FIRST BIG GUN

of the Big Sale of the Brisco Stock

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Sell Everything

is the orders. The mammoth stock must be reduced and drastic measures adopted to do it. It will take a bargain scramble to move the mountain of cerchandise. But our prices will do it. We have priced it so extremely low that you can well afford to borrow the money to get it. Never in all your life's experience have you witnessed a sale like this. Come.

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Noble Grand, A. Prentice.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.

John M. Woods, Secretary.
Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

C. C., G Barton.
K. of R. S., Chas. Buhrer.
M. of F., Robt. Dudley.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

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The Underground War

BY L. T. ENGDAHL

James Keir Hardie, veteran coal miner and Socialist, stood aghast in the streets of Dublin, Ireland, only the other day and asked the workers of the British Isles, "Is this America?"

He had reference to the manner in which the mailed fist of the law was being used against the street car strikers in Dublin in behalf of the exploiters. Hardie has been in the United States several times. He knows of the bitter struggle between capital and labor in the nation to which the Britisher refers as "The States." He recognizes tyranny when he sees it.

Yet the American worker seems to thrive on his "Siberias" and "Little Russias." For out of the anarchy that the blood-smeared hand of capitalism has made of law and order there has risen resplendent the greatest labor organization the world has ever known.

I refer to the dual alliance between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners in the mining department of the American Federation of Labor. In carrying the torch of civilization upward and onward among the workers of the world these two organizations are as one. They have cemented five hundred thousand toiling men into a real "one big union" and declared a peaceful, educational war for the remaining half million men who toil "in and around the mines," coal and metal, in the United States.

This war of the workers underground is a wonderful thing. It is the enlightenment of the future conquering the darkness of the past. No bigger struggle for humanity's rights was ever declared, Justice never before put as much in the balance.

The bituminous coal miners are supreme in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and in western Pennsylvania. It is the nucleus of the strength of the United Mine Workers. When the mine worker parleys with mine owner these states include what is known as the "central competitive field."

The wages, hours and conditions of labor in these four states are the basis for negotiations in other states. What the Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania bituminous miners have won the soft coal miners of the other states of the nation are out to win and the battle begins.

No civil war general on the Northern side ever scanned the map of the "Solid South" with greater desire for victory than do the generals of 500,000 miners. The story of how West Virginia has been partially won has already been written big in the nation's newspapers and magazines, in court records, congressional proceedings, in pamphlets and in books. To the south of that lies Old Virginia where union miners are unknown, where the chattel slave has become the industrial wage slave and still languishes in bondage.

To the south of Illinois and Indiana is Kentucky. The miners' union forces have crossed the Ohio river and the Blue Grass state is being rapidly won. The campaign stretches to Tennessee and Alabama along the mountain ranges and the hills where coal is found, and miners are held in subjection. The time when these two states must fall into the hands of the United Mine Workers is numbered in months.

Then will follow immediately the Western Federation to organize the metal miners, for in Alabama and Tennessee, coal and iron go hand in hand.

To the southwest of the "central competitive field" are the coal producing states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. There are some coal miners in all of these states and when they are referred to in the councils of the mine workers they are known as "the south-western states."

John H. Walker, formerly president of the Illinois miners, has just returned from this field and announces new victories. The Western Federation has just triumphed in the lead mines of Missouri.

Going westwards we find the coal miners organized in Wyoming and Montana. The frontier is down in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. What West Virginia is to the East, Colorado is to the West.

It is in these same mountains that the Western Federation plans patiently for bigger victories. While it is strong in Montana and Arizona, there is much to fight for in Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

On the Pacific coast the coal miners have strength in Washington while they are giving the coal barons the battle of their lives in Vancouver Island, the rich coal producing section of British Columbia. The Western Federation is fighting bravely in Alaska where the coal miners will follow just as soon as the fuel mines are opened up to any considerable degree.

In the Great Lakes region the Western Federation is now waging bitter war for mastery on the Michigan copper range, to be followed by a campaign of the Michigan and Minnesota iron ranges. In the far east the coal miners hope for the recapture of Nova Scotia, Canada, which was lost to them a few years ago. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania during the past year have been almost solidly unionized.

There is one another section of this North American continent. But it has not been forgotten. The miners have their thumb on Mexico, too, and when the right time comes capitalism must go.

Shortly after Diaz had been shaken from his Mexican throne and Madero had been placed there in his stead, there appeared in Mexico City three strangers. They sought an interview with the new president of the Mexican republic. The interview was granted.

That is how Madero happened to [illegible] the United Mine Workers; Joseph D. Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, and "Mother" Jones, of all the miners, argue for the advance of the flag of unionism across the Rio Grande and into the mining camps of Old Mexico. There was not a line about this conference, serving for peace and enlightenment for the toilers, in the jingoistic press; at the time raving for armed intervention and nothing has been said concerning it since.

It was soon after this that the strength of the United Mine Workers was demanded in West Virginia and the fighting force of the Western Federation called to Ely, Nevada, and Bingham Canyon, Utah. And then Madero was assassinated. But like everywhere else this has only momentarily halted the onward sweep of the victorious underground war that knows no retreat, no defeat, no turning back.

It was the growing light in the brain of the Mexican worker that forced Madero to declare to the representatives of organized American miners that his administration would place no obstacle in the path of any effort that might be made to organize the Mexican miners. Madero may be dead but the light is penetrating deeper into the mind of the working class of Mexico and the right time to strike will soon come.

That is the underground war in birds-eye view as it stands today on the third greatest continent of the world.

"It is very significant," said the chairman of the World's Mining Congress, that met in Europe last summer, "that we have with us a representative of the American miners," and the chairman referred to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation. It was the ambition for the world-wide solidarity of labor that spoke.

For one fleeting moment listen to the voice of the exploiter who is passing. "We will spend every cent we've got and go bankrupt before we'll recognize the United Mine Workers of America," said the mine owners of West Virginia. Up in Michigan the copper barons declared, "We'll let the grass grow in the streets before we will give in to the Western Federation of Miners." Out in Colorado the mine owners claim they will grant everything but the "recognition" of the miners' union. But all that organized labor wants is "recognition." Once having gained that it will take care of all else.

The story is told of the pioneer Mormons plodding their westward way. They came to Utah, built their homes and began to till the soil in the valley of the New Jordan on the eastern shores of the Great Salt Lake.

Only in their agricultural pursuits did they disturb the ground upon which they trod. They deemed it sacrilegious to rob the earth of its hidden mineral wealth.

But capitalism knows no religion and it soon followed the Mormons into Utah and went deep into the hills and mountains and brought forth much coal and copper and other minerals resulting in the accumulation of great wealth. While it robbed the earth it also robbed the worker as it was already doing in every other corner of the land.

Gradually the worker grew in intelligence and with it his objection to being robbed and from that day capitalism was doomed. It is only natural that the workers who dig the coal and mine the gold, copper, iron, lead, zinc, silver and a host of other metals, should form the backbone of the growing American labor movement.

They mined the metal from which the machine was built and they dig the coal that runs the machine. And when the era of machinery began the first gray streaks of the Socialist dawn began their war upon the capitalist night.

Many have tried to explain the reason for the great and growing solidarity among the mine workers and the firm stand for working class progress that they have always taken. As the Socialist party sands for the emancipation of the working class on the political field so the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers stand for the complete abolition of wage slavery on the economic field.

Take the case of Vice President Hayes, of the coal miners, just passing 30 years of age. When elected vice president several years ago he was the youngest international officer in any American labor organization, being at that time not yet 28 years old.

Hayes was a little bit of a red-headed Irish lad when King Coal beckoned to him in one of Illinois' many mining camps. There was something irresistible about the beckoning. The boy obeyed.

The whip hand of the monstrous monarch drove the little lad down into the hidden recesses of the earth and numbered him among the one million other men and boys who toil underground in these United States.

The minds of most children are deadened by toil. The minds of a few manage somehow to thrive on it. So the persistent mind of young Hayes developed down there in the gloom of the subterranean caverns. At times he would pick up a piece of slate and scratch thereon the ideas that formed themselves in his mind. Gradually the words fell into rhythm and rhyme. It was poetry. He sung just like the unlettered bards in the days of old.

The songs of the miners' life written by young Hayes did not go unnoticed. They were mailed to the United Mine Workers' Journal at Indianapolis, Ind., and when they were published the coal miners of the nation first began to hear of Frank J. Hayes.

That is one way of working out the reason for the strength and solidarity of the organized mine workers. There are those who pick out a nice big word, call it the "psychology" of the miner and let it go at that.

But to me it seems impossible that the youth of the nation's mining camps and villages should go willingly to slave the days away in the underground darkness, where the never-ending night gives birth to dream on dream for better things.

Even the poorest among city boys can usually find something to remove them partially from the day's toil. It is different in the mining camps where there is but a step from the cabin to the mine mouth and back again. The big thing that impresses one in all mining camps is the utter disregard for the child's demand for some joy during its growing years.

I was talking to a young miner, a mere youth, delegate to a convention of the Illinois mine workers at Springfield, Ill. He was waiting for the train that was to take him back to the mining camp where he dwelt with his father and mother, brothers and sisters. He spoke in bitter terms of the humble home and of the bare necessities of life—all that they could afford. He had a dream—the dream of a bigger, better, brighter future. So he left his place and fights his fight in the ranks of the million miners.

For the big thing that labor needs is hope inspired by a dream and that is what the miners have above all things. The fact that their wage contracts are intricate affairs with many sections and clauses, calling for something akin to genius to properly understand them, is not the foundation stone of this or any other labor organization. It is merely the dream working itself out.

The miner is usually pictured as being irresistibly associated with a pick and shovel. These ancient implements have been almost universally discarded. Now the miner battles with the virgin coal or the ore producing dock with elaborate machinery.

One of the points of contention in the Michigan copper strike is whether one man or two men are to operate the machine which is known as the "widow maker," because of inability of the human makeup to long withstand the demands made upon it in the running of such a machine. With two men running the machine the life span may be stretched out over a few more years.

These machines are rapid producers, too. Working only three or four days in the week the coal miners of the country can keep the fuel market flooded. When the copper strike broke in Michigan there was an over supply of the metal. Things like that make the miner think. Why is it that he must remain in poverty while he provides more than the world needs? he asks himself, and straightway orders his delegates in convention assembled to demand for the miner, "the full product of his labor."

Wherever legislators gather to make laws, in state Legislatures or in the national Congress, the representatives of the miner are to be found. When Socialists were elected to the Nevada state Legislature they championed the industrial rights of the metal miners of that state. The same was true in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

There are some who criticize the manner in which the miners go on strike. When the trouble in West Virginia was at its height there were those who pleaded for a so-called general strike of all the coal miners, believing that this would immediately bring the West Virginia mine monarchs to their knees. Such a proceeding could have had but one outcome. It would have wrecked the miners' organization in the unionized states while the miners in the non-unionized fields would keep right on working. A strike of all the mine workers on the North American continent is impossible until all the mine workers have been thoroughly organized.

The present strike policy of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation meets with success because the mining industry has not yet been thoroughly monopolized. There is still some competition and it is still possible to play one group of mining barons off against another group. This occurs even inside of states.

During the memorable 1910 struggle of the Illinois miners the organization of the mine owners split in twain and opened the way for the victory of the worker. The mine owners signed up with the miners' union in the southern part of the state and the men returned to work. The men in the northern part of the state remained on strike, received support from the southern Illinois miners with the result that northern Illinois mine owners soon gave in rather than see their properties become bankrupt. The miners' union was stronger than the mine owners' union.

But the mining industry is becoming more and more monopolized. The mineral wealth of the continent is falling more and more into the hands of one set of capitalists. While this is going on the miners' union is growing stronger and stronger.

What is going to happen? I cannot see a continental conflict between the exploiters and the exploited of the mines. The working class has already advanced too far for that. Already the hand writing is in the sky. Not many more years will pass before the nation will take over the mines, the exploiters will be peacefully exterminated and the workers will dictate the conditions under which the miners shall labor. The hand of the "widow maker" will be stayed and the underground wealth of the land will be sought for what it can be used and not for the profits that it will bring. Complete victory will then have come to the side of the workers in the great underground war.—Western Comrade.

Profit and the High Cost of Living

By W. E. G.

The comment in the daily press as to the why and wherefore of the high cost of living would be humorous were it not so tragic.

Never a word as to land monopoly or speculation in land values having anything to do wit it.

An item in a morning paper states that a certain building on Second avenue is yielding $20,000 per month in rentals. Wonderful that a three-story building covering half a city block, where twenty years ago was coetaoin which twenty years ago was covered with forest should now be so productive.

But where does this rent come from? It is wrapped up in the high cost of living, every necessary of life paying a portion.

An informed man told men that a pair of shoes that I paid $5 for in this same block cost wholesale $1.50. Do you get that? The $1.50 paid a niggardly price to the farmer for the hide, a mean compensation to the shoe worker and a profit to the manufacturer. Now where does the $3.50 come in? In the $20,000 of course.

Every human need from bread to payer books is exploited for profit, and we fondly imagine that we are living by this exploitation, and that this profit is our prosperity. We call this good business, but who profits thereby? Not the consumer.

Look at the idle land all about us growing weeds and billboards only, and held for speculation, not for use. Isn't it strange that men should make such a fetich of real estate activity, and even accept it as an evidence of prosperity?

Look at the factories filled with labor saving machinery making things for profit, and added to this are the profits of the wholesaler and retailer, plus their rents based upon land monopoly and speculation in high values, all of which has to be paid, for by the consumer before the things can be used.

We pay a profit on everything except postage stamps and parcel post, having socialized these items of human need we no longer pay profits to any privileged individual for their use. Then why should we pay profits aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars before we can eat bread, wear shoes or have homes?

Why not socialize land whereon to build socialized houses, just as we have socialized stamps and parcel post? Why not socialize all industry and do away with forever this system of enormous profits and debauchery for the few and poverty and degradation for the many?

In this profit scheme of industry, midst this seeming prosperity we have the spectacle of thousands of children, who deprived of their childhood are forced into factories to become a part of this profit producing madness, which in turn deprives millions of their birthright to live as men and women with homes and as useful members of society.

The multitude of workers competing for an intermittent wage, are thus forced out of the circle of home builders into the army of the non-attached whose unnatural, abnormal manner of life creates an environment fertile for vice, crime, insanity, prostitution and disease and becomes the very menace of the social order, which none of us can escape.

This necessitates the building of more and larger asylums and penitentiaries, jails and almshouses, in themselves a terrible indictment of the social injustice obvious to all.

An ever-increasing army of men is needed to interpret and enforce an ever-increasing number of laws that are passed to reform and cure the ever-increasing multitude of criminal, insane and diseased.

This is part of the high cost of living. And a pretty high cost is it not? "We complacently tolerate a social order for profits only, that makes crime inevitable and then punish criminals."

"Nine-tenths of what we call crime is by-product of what we call business." Everywhere one hears the expression, "Good business and clean profits." It is on a par with what was spoken fifty years ago of slave holders, namely: "He is kind to his slaves," as though there could be such a thing as a humane slavery. The world was then unconscious of the wrong of human slavery, just as it is today of the fact that "good business and clean profits" is the successful exploitation of human beings.

Good business is a system of reaping profits where others have labored. It is fundamentally wrong and diametrically opposed to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. It engenders hatred and jealousy and is the antithesis of brotherhood.

A society whose individual members buy, sell and own the earth, and whose entire existence is largely expressed through the operation of all industry for profit, must expect as a logical sequence an ever-increasing high cost of living.—The Miners' Magazine.

MINERS SHOULD SERVE AN APPRENTICESHIP

To obtain good miners it is necessary to have experienced workmen start in and work up from shovelers to machinemen, then to timbermen, etc. One reason why the miner of today is not the skilled workman that he was a few years back is because so many "miners" have not served this apprenticeship. We now have a bunch of migratory, non-English speaking shovelers and timmers, whom it is impossible to train into good miners. A few of them stick and become miners, but they are few. Despite the thought and study and care which is now being taken in making mine work safter the number of accidents per thousand employed in mines refuses to lessen because of this shifting, non-English speaking element that today is doing the bulk of the work in mines.

Mining, as with all other industries, is largely an inherited trait of mind with those whose ancestors were miners, and a man whose ancestors were agriculturists, and who is handicapped by a mother-tongue widely different from that of English speech—so difficult to learn, even by those whose mother-tongue it is—must spend a long time as an apprentice before he can with safety be entrusted with the responsibility of a miner.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

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GLADSTONE LOCAL
No. 2314
Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.
T. Uphill, Sec.
Fernie, B. C.

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.
W. Balderstone, Sec.
Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

MICHEL LOCAL
No. 2334
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
H. Elmer, Sec.

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.
N. D. Thachuk, Sec.
Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.
J. Gorton, Sec.

CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.
J. Mitchell, Sec.
Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
No. 29
Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.
Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec.
Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.
Frank Barringham, Sec.
Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2683
Meet every other Sunday, generally second and fourth Sundays in the month.
J. Johnstone, Sec.

PASSBURG LOCAL
No. 2352
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.
L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.
James Burke, Sec.
Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.
John Loughran, Sec.

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
John Jones, Sec.
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Indianapolis, Indiana, Otobre 10, 1913.
Agl ufficiali ed ai membri dei Minatori Uniti D'america.

Il lavore per organizzare le zone non organizzate nei stati unii a presente procede in maniera sodisfacente, ed i risultati di questo sono oltremodo incoraggienti. Durante lo scorse anno più di quattrocento locali furono organizzati, e più di Centomila membri vennero aggiunti alla nostra organizzazione.

Il Bordo Esecutive dell'Internazionale diursitosi il 30 Settembre, fino al 3 Ottobre, dovette avere accuratamente discusso la situazione dal punto di vista principale, decidera risolutamente di portare a compimento lo splendido lavore fatto ne Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky, Vancouver Island ed altri parti. Nel Colorado specialmente dove migliaia di minini, donne e ragazzi sono stati scacciati fuori delle loro case e costretti a viere nelle tende da voi stessi formiegli.

L'inverno si approssima e con l'approssima e con l'approssimarsi di queste si aumentano le sofferenze con maggiore sacrifizio.

Oro dunque, noi certamente dobbiamo dare da mandare a questi bravi uomini, donne e ragazzi che così coraggiosamente si combattano, e così facendo dimostriamo di proiletari dello mine che mai permetteremo che i nostri fratelli scioperanti con le loro famiglie si inchinassero umiliati per non mezive di fame.

A tal punto, il Bordo Esecutivo a deciso di daccomandare che tutti i membri dell'organizzazione siano a favore di votare a pagare 50 soldi al mese onde procedere a combattere fintanoche lo sciopero vra in vigore noi sia accomodato con vantaggi sodisfacenti.

Nel domandare l'unione locali di votare a favore per continuare a pagare 50 soldi mensile per ogni membro il bordo esecutivo crede di mandarvi l'incarcico di difendere la santa causa dei padri, delle madri e delle povere innocenti creature che vivono sotto le tende da voi stesso formilogli. Loro son confidenti che non rifiutate l'appello che vi fanno e fidano contemporaneamente che volete accumere la responsabilita del loro figliolci che soffrono tra la neve dei monti del Colorado. Itammoschetevi, che un vostro rifiuto a tale appello sara accolto con piacere e sodisfazione solo dei propietari delle mine, loro soltanto desiderano che voi rifiutiate latuto finanziario ai vostri fratelli scioperanti.

La domanda e questa. Volete voi aiutare i proprietari delle miniere votando contro la raccomandazione del bordo esecutivo, o volete voi aiutare i vostri fratelli scioperanti con le loro famiglie?

I secretari delle locali sono pregati di arrangiare con i loro rispettive locali in maniera che i 50 soldi mensili veniesero pagati fintanoche lo sciepere non sia accomodato in maniera sodisfacente, ed il risultato della votazione pervenisse in questo ufficio non più cardi del 23 Ottobre.

Vi assicuriamo di discontinuare a pagare questi 50 soldi non appena lo sciopero sara vinto.

Nei racomandiamo caldamente a tutti i membri dell'organizzazione di votare a favore alle richieste del Bordo Esecutivo.

Fraternamente vostri,
JOHN P. WHITE, Presidente.
FRANK J. HAYES, Vice Presidente.
WILLIAM GREEN, Secretario e Tesoriere.

LA GUERRA DEL COLORADO

Walsenburg, Colo., 13 ott.

Non credo che sapro dirti tanto cose di nuovo, riguardo allo sciopero, che tu non abbiaormai appreso dai giornali; nondimeno, siccome i giornali, specialmente quelli del Colorado, non hanno vocazione a dire la verita ho creduto di informarti circa i disordini che i minatori sono accusati di perpetrare.

Il primo disturbo serio fu, come credo di avermi raccontato, in monte di Bob Lee, sbirro di Segundo, il quale, secondo l'opinione generale, fu giustiziato per i suoi meriti personali che erano tanti e così notoli, che lo fecero nosciuto giustiziere avrebbe, secondo me, diritto alla medaglia al valore.

Riguardo al disordini di Ludlow, le guardie stazionate nei campi di Hastings, Delagua e dintorni, avevano creduto di prendersi un po' di vacanza a tirare alle tende dell'unione, ma i minatori si stancarono del gioco, e restituirono le fucilate. Disgraziatamente, i fucili dei minatori erano di corta portata, e non riuscirono a fare gran danni.

Un cowboy che si trovava a passare di là fu ucciso dalle guardie, tre donne quali erano nascoste sotto un ponte ferroviario poco discosto. L'uccise un membro dell'unione; al suo funerale tenuto il giorno 12 a Trinidad, parteciparono 1743 unionisti di Trinidad e dintorni. Quantunque corressero rumori di una scaramuccia combattentesi nel momento a Hastings, gl'intervenuti si mantennero in perfetto ordine. Come fu appreso poi, i crumiri di Delagua e Hastings avevano deciso di abbandonare il lavoro; una guardia ebbe la cattiva idea di fermarli, e fu spedita all'altro mondo, in treno diretto.

La stessa cosa successe alla miniera di Cameron, dove una guardia voleva impedire ad uno "scabs" di uscire dal campo; la guardia riporto l'apertura integrale della propria pancia. Casi simili succedono frequentemente; nei due giorni scorsi due sbirri si lasciarono prendere la rivoltella dagli scioperanti due altri furono allegerriti del fucile, e, quel che più consola, s'ebbero la testa rotta. Gli scioperanti sono decisi a giocare la partita secondo le regole, ma sono decisi a far giocare le compagnie secondo le regole.

Non credo che questo sciopero andrà alla lunga; le compagnie hanno ormai visto che e impossibile produrre carbone cogli "scabs" che hanno reclutato; tutta la loro speranza consiste nell'intimidire i vecchi minatori e costringerli a ritornare al lavoro; ciò che credono di poter fare se portranno aver la milizia. Pero essi medesimi hanno confessato che la loro speranza e molto tenue, uno di loro disse, in una intervista, che gli stranieri diventano troppo saggi per loro, e che d'ora innanzi dovranno impiegare messicani e neri.

Intanto per ora finisco; scrivero più tardi.

TIO ANDREA GANZ.

Trinidad, 15 ottobre.

Venti minatori, costituenti la forza di lavoro della miniera Ale Laughlin della compagnia carbonifera Santa Fe, tre miglia ad sud di qui, vennero costretti a non proseguire sulla via del lavoro quantunque da 35 scioperanti, in parte armati. Deputy sheriffs giunsero sul luogo prima che gli unionisti si fossero spogliati: ne arrestarono ventidue e li tradussero in carcere sotto l'accusa di "picchettaggio" e di porto d'armi insidiose.

"Tune Just Before the Battle, Mother"

Onward, then, my brother toiler,
Press the battle to the gate;
Dare to fight till victory cometh
O'er the tyranny of state.
All the efforts of a Bowser,
All the hirelings in his fold,
Cannot quench the miners' spirit,
We are one, both young and old.

Chorus

In the state's man trap called prison,
Bowser's cottage by the sea,
There our comrades are made suffer
Many days, who should be free.

Homes and wives are robbed of daddy;
Fed like swine instead of men;
Bolts and bars around erected,
Taurat tons the lion's den.
They are Daniels, don't mistake it,
And the lions' mouth will shut,
For the government must answer
Why the jails our brothers glut.
Chorus.

Yield we will not to oppression.
We shall conquer by and by,
We shall crush this plus aggression
And this monstrous wrong defy.
To the ballot box, my brother,
Vote the killer into power.
There record your mighty protest
'Gainst the government this hour.
Chorus.

They do not support the toiler,
But they seek him to enslave.
Don't forget your ballot, brother,
If your brother you would save.
Don't be fooled by the old parties,
Vote the ticket of your class,
Don't forget the men imprisoned,
Let their sufferings never pass.
Chorus.

Recognition is our watchword,
Nothing else can satisfy;
Let us stand as men together,
Nought can then our cause defy.
We shall win by standing solid.
Stand ye firm, then, every man;
Don't forsake your prison brother,
You're his brother, and I am.
Chorus.

COAL DISPLACED BY OIL IN CALIFORNIA

On account of the large production of petroleum in California, and its use for fuel, coal mining has practically ceased in that State, the production in the last two years being only 10,747 tons in 1911 and 10,978 tons in 1912, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey.

The production of petroleum in California in 1912 was 88,430,767 barrels, of which not less than 50,000,000 barrels were used directly for fuel. Large quantities of oil are also used in place of coal for gasmaking, and on the estimate that 3½ barrels of petroleum is equivalent to one ton of ordinary bituminous coal it is probable that from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal would be required to perform in California the service now rendered by petroleum in the production of heat, light and power.

California oil is the principal fuel for locomotives as far north as Washington and across the Sierra and the Cascade mountains, its freedom from sparks serving as a protection against forest fires as compared with coal or wood fuel. It is used almost exclusively on inland and coastwise steamers, and to an increasing extent by the trans-Pacific steamers. It has displaced coal on Puget Sound, many of the steamers of the Canadian Pacific fleet plying between Vancouver, Victoria, and other points having been equipped for oilburning. There is still some demand for coal in California, particularly for domestic use and for bunker trade at San Francisco, but it is almost exclusively supplied by coals from other States and from abroad.

There are in California a number of small, widely-spread coal fields, chief among which are the Mount Diablo field of Contra Costa county, the Coral Hollow field of Alameda county, the Priest Valley and Trafton fields of San Benito county, and the Stone Canyon field of Monterey county. The first two, which are on the eastern border of San Francisco Bay, and consequently in the west-central part of the State, produce black lignite or sub-bituminous coal. The coals in Monterey county are of the same geologic age as those farther north, but they have been altered into true bituminous coals. The alteration in the San Benito county areas has not progressed so far as in Monterey county, but the coals closely approach the bituminous grade. None of them possess the coking qualities.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

An organization of farmers, known as the American Society of Equity, is said to have pledged support and cooperation with the miners of Western Kentucky in their organization campaign.

Miners of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation, about 500 in number, at Patton, Pa., have returned to work after a "button" strike lasting about two weeks. The miners decided the union as an attractive alternative to going elsewhere.

Labor Views Heard By the Commission

Many Points of Industrial Improvement Are Suggested—Facilitation of Political Expression Also Urged.

Representative labor of the city of Victoria had an opportunity of presenting its case before the Provincial Labor Commission yesterday, and, through the agency of the Trades and Labor Council, impressed upon the members of the board of inquiry its ideas for the general improvement of the laboring classes of the community. As the session did not exhaust the evidence on hand another meeting will be held this evening. The commission is meeting in the members' room at the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. Christian Sivertz was the only witness heard at the night session, but on his own admission he traversed the entire gamut of labor troubles in the country. Commencing with an advocacy of the eight-hour day system and its corollary of a minimum wage, he pleaded in turn for an improvement in the workmen's compensation act, the abolition of assisted immigration and of the encouragement of the same over unassisted, the establishment of an adult suffrage law, embracing women, improvement in the registration process, and the abolition of election deposits. Mr. J. L. Martin was also desirous of being heard, but as the hour was late at the close of Mr. Sivertz's examination it was decided to adjourn.

Eight-Hour Day

It is the unanimous and emphatic demand of the workers, declared the witness to the commission, that an eight-hour day should be established. He admitted in this respect that more had been accomplished in British Columbia than in any other Province of the Dominion. In some trades, he pointed out, the working day was never less than eight hours, but it was the expressed wish of the workers that in no case should the working hours extend beyond eight. Simultaneous with that claim was the demand for a higher rate of remuneration, and in that connection he suggested that the rate of wages should depend upon that which was struck by the various industries.

Entering upon a discussion of conditions of work, he contended that the law in regard to the erection of scaffoldings ought to be better enforced than at present, inasmuch as they often represented serious dangers to the life of the workers. He complained that there was no building inspector in the city to look after this matter. Sanitary arrangements were not satisfactory in many of buildings, either, and he submitted that this was a matter that ought to be legislated upon more rigidly. Speaking of the extra dangers to the health of workers, he charged that the cement packages handled in the city were not dust-proof, as they ought to be. And along the same line he argued in favor of measures to insure the sanitary condition of cafe and restaurant kitchens where public food was dispensed.

Mr. Sivertz impressed upon the commission the desirability, from the workers' viewpoint, of the entire abolition of assisting and encouraging immigration in any way whatever. He regarded the Labor Commission as the proper body through which to make such a demand. "There is no justification for supporting, or even encouraging immigration," he said. What ever conditions may have existed in the past, and were considered as justifying this course, he contended that they existed no longer.

The Farming Industry

The piece of evidence induced Commissioner McKelvie to ask the witness what was going to become of the farming industry if laborers were not invited to come to the Province. Mr. Sivertz, however, took the view that there was more than the labor question mixed up in the agricultural issue, and he went so far as to say that even if the labor clauses referring to eight-hours a day, and the application of the minimum wage were not taken into account in regard to farming, it would still be difficult for farmers to make headway. In proof of which he said that at present there were no restrictions in these matters, and yet the difficulties existed. Of course, he was in favor of the eight-hour day and the minimum wage applying to farm labor, as well as others.

Speaking of the Workmen's Compensation Act, he said it was desirable that it should be amended in certain particulars. In the first place, he said there should be no reference to the height of the building, and the injury should constitute the only basis for damages. Then again, the arbitrator should be paid by the Government, and not by the applicant under the act. He was in favor of the adoption of something in the nature of the Act adopted a year or two years ago by the State of Washington.

Concerning political matters he claimed that the act of paying taxes should entitle people to be enrolled on the voters' list without the formality of registering. He advocated the abolition of the property clause altogether as being discriminatory. The election qualification of being in possession of $500 also met with his disapproval, as also did the election deposit, the abolition of both of which he called for.

Finally he spoke in favor of equal adult suffrage, and in response to a commissioner said it was intended to include women.

In the course of the session held in the afternoon, Mrs. Mitchell, on behalf of the Local Council of Women, gave evidence. She took up the question of having women patrols in the police force, and criticized the Police Commissioners for refusing to appoint two women who had been recommended for this work.—The Victoria Colonist.

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No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1337	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Hoome, 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.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1068	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2826	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Pimer, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mines	Wm. Hynd, Elkan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

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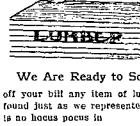

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BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

There will be a Hallowe'en party in the gymnasium tonight. All are invited.

The regular monthly tea of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Mott Tuesday afternoon Nov. 4th, from 3.30 to 6.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church are giving a dance in the Victoria Hall on Thursday, November 6. Zaccario's orchestra will be in attendance.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Giddings McPherson Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. J. McNicholas and Mrs. D. Mackenzie, recently married.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday morning at the Methdoist Church. There will be a reception service for new members and for those transferred by letter.

An interesting resolution was passed by the League of the Methodist Church on Monday last: "That the members of this Society refuse to support any candidate for municipal office in Fernie who will not pledge himself to endeavor to have enforced the laws against the illicit sale of liquor in hotels and in the segregated area." The topic next Monday evening will be "Philanthropies," and Mr. W. Bird will read a paper.

The Co-operative Stores have this week unloaded a straight car of Okanagan apples and a car of Okanagan vegetables and are now able to cater to the most fastidious that are requiring the best produce and fruit for their kitchen and table. The apples are without doubt a credit to the district and a strong boost to the B. C. growers, every box packed full of the choicest apples obtainable and withstood the severest inspection of the B. C. government inspector.

Everyone who can make it convenient to call at the store next week will be served with a dainty cup of Cowan's cocoa, the store being fortunate in securing the services of a charming young lady who knows how to make this refreshing beverage and are using this method of introducing and increasing their Cowan's cocoa sales.

Mr. J. Cartlidge

Teacher of Piano and Organ

MUSICAL THEORY

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Married at Presbyterian manse, on Saturday, Oct. 25th, by Rev. W. J. MacQuarrie, Peter Warren and Harriet Jones, of West Fernie.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Cummings on Saturday, November 1, at 3.30.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Coal Creek will be held at the home of Mrs. H. F. McLean on Wednesday, November 5, at 3.30.

KNOX CHURCH

Following the induction of Mr. MacQuarrie as pastor of Knox Church last Monday evening, the services on Sunday next will be somewhat special.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of missions, will assist the pastor. The morning subject will be "The Greatest Attraction." The evening service will be largely musical. Dr. Ferguson will preache. Mr. McGuigan Ioloish, of Knox Church, Lethbridge, will sing at both services. A local orchestra will assist the choir.

THE SCHUBERT SYMPHONY CLUB

Under the patronage of the local Loyal Order of Moose, the above club gave their entertainment on Thursday last to a medium sized audience. That the company contains some excellent talent was evidenced by the repeated encores and loud applause, Miss Leeta Corder being exceedingly fine and responded to an encore with "The Last Rose of Summer." Altogether the audience appeared to be thoroughly well satisfied.

"THE BARRIER"

At the Grand Theatre Nov. 7th

Redolent with the "atmosphere" of the great northland, and carrying a theme of "The Hunter and the Hunted," "The Barrier," which will be seen at the Grand Theatre Friday, Nov. 7th, details in delightful flavor the adventure of a young army officer in fulfillment of his duties as "police of the district." The action takes place at Flambeau, in the Yukon, in midsummer. John Galon, alias Gale, has lived in this mountain fastness for twenty years hidden from the indictment of a crime he never committed, that of killing the wife of one Stark, a gambler and "killer" himself, of whom it was said that no bullet from a six-shooter could do him harm. The real assassin of Stark's wife at last comes to Flambeau, and partly recognizes the fugitive. Stark is accompanied by a drunkard known as Runnion. They plan to jump the claim owned by Necia, daughter of Gale.

Through a whirlwind of climaxes and strange dramatic situations, Stark is killed by Gale, and Necia, whose parentage has been in doubt throughout the play, eventually marries Capt. Burrell. Rex Beach, the author of the book, and Eugene Presbrey, the dramatist, have woven one of the most attractive tales of the Far North imaginable. The character of John Gale is played in the present production by Frank Ireson, who will be remembered locally for his excellent work as Father Kelly in "The Rosary" last season. Captain Burrell will be assumed by Edward Hearn, a sterling young actor, who has been heard from before in leading roles. Miss Grace Johnson, a charming actress, appears as Necia, and Agness Marshall, a well known character actress, is cast for the other feminine part of Alluna, the Indian squaw. Other members of the cast include Richard Frazier as Ben Stark, and Wallace Howe as Runnion, a picturesque miner.

The above play with another cast was through here some eighteen months ago and very favorably received. It is a powerful play, full of that solid northern ruggedness that appeals to all.

THE ASSIZES

Mr. Justice Murphy completed the docket of cases at the Fernie assizes last Wednesday.

Davidson, charged with obtaining a valuable document, to wit, a cheque for $600, from Mrs. Corless, of Michel, received a three years' penitentiary sentence.

Vito Olivistro, found guilty of indecent assault, received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary; and J. Bunyangs, for burglary, received one year in the county gaol.

J. Vogel, Hosmer, was ordered to be sent to the provincial asylum at New Westminster.

JACK ROGERS BEAT UVANNI

GREAT FALLS, Oct. 27.—After as game a fight as has ever been put up by a boxer in this city, Joe Uvanni Saturday night lost to Jack Rogers, of Salt Lake, by the decision of the umpire, after having gone through 11 gruelling rounds of their scheduled 12-round match. Only the cutting off of the lights in the opera house prevented the fight from going the full 12 rounds or to a finish.

B. C. CALLED SCANDAL TO THIS NATION

Temperance and Moral Reform Board Issues Report on Social Vice Prevailing in Dominion

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—"Waste and wilfulness, temptation to overdress and perversion in modern fashion, licentious displays, appeals to eye and ear, the wage question, the inexperience of youth, wretched surroundings, starved affections and many other factors enter into the problem constituting a challenge to the constructive Christian thinker."

The foregoing is from the report upon social vice presented to the temperance and moral reform board of the Methodist church by Rev. W. L. Hall, at the meeting this afternoon at the Metropolitan church.

In regard to the social evil, satisfaction is expressed at the more humane point of view with regard to the victims and the substitution of the hospital and home for the law court and prison, as well as the amendment by this year to the criminal code, which for the first time seeks to put offenders of both sexes on a par.

Steps are recommended to be taken in connection with British Columbia, which is regarded as a scandal to Canada.

The committee on amusements report showed an emphatic protest against those exhibitions which make a frank appeal to the sensuousness of men by exposure on the stage of semi-naked women clad in flesh-colored tights.

JUVENILE BOSTONIANS AT THE GRAND

The Juvenile Bostonians, the wonderfully talented and popular musical comedy company, which will present "The Rost of Blandeen" at the **Grand Theatre Wednesday, November** 5th, are coming fresh from a trek over the frozen tundras of the world-famous Klondike and Tanana goldfields in Yukon Territory and Alaska, respectively Canada's and Uncle Sam's rich possessions in the Far North.

The tour was a unique experience for the members of the company as well as a never-to-be-forgotten incident in the annals of the faraway mining camps they visited. None of the company ever had been into the North or had been given opportunity to witness gold mining. Imagine the joy of the young ladies when, at the first "clean-up" they saw, the generous miners selected from shining heaps of yellow treasure nuggets of pure gold and distributed them as keepsakes. The trip, one that involved more than 5,000 miles of travel by ocean going steamships and river boats, was undertaken more as a vacation journey than anything else, but it proved to be one of the most profitable ventures in the nine-year history of the company. It was the first time a big musical company playing new successes ever had entered the North and it took the whole country by storm. Never were artists greeted with more overwhelming or appreciative applause. The music and show-hungry camps simply could not get enough and extra performances had to be given at every stopping place.

"The Rose of Blandeen," which has been selected for the local engagement, is the most successful of all the recent important additions to the extensive repertoire of the Juvenile Bostonians. It was chosen because the several fine principal roles give a chance at one time to present to their best advantage the tremendously popular leading players of the organization, Thom. Hellen, "Patsy" Henry, Dixie White, "Billy" O'Neill, Ina Mitchell and Vera Lockhart. This piece is one of greater demands and far more pretentious than any of those in which local audiences previously have seen the Juvenile Bostonians.

For injuries received while employed in the Vesta Mine No. 4, Robert H. Allison, of California, has filed a suit for $5,000 in Washington county, Pa. He was employed as an electric and motor repairman, but on the day he was injured, at the direction of the foreman, was working on a motor as a "snapper."

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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OPENING OF R. C. CHURCH AT THE CREEK

The new Catholic Church in course of erection by Curry Bros. up here will be completed this week and opened on Sunday next.

By the courtesy of Mr. B. Black, superintendent of the M. F. & M. Ry., a special train has been granted which will leave Fernie at 10 o'clock Sunday morning for the opening service, which will take place at 10.30 a.m. The return trip will be made at about 12 o'clock. All those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the church and witness opening ceremony are cordially invited.

"BOB" WALKER TO SPEAK

All those interested in hearing a few facts about "Bowser's Siberia" or "How to Jail Coal Strikers," should not fail to be present at the Grand on Sunday night, when an opportunity to learn how the McBride government deals with the "White B. C." will be afforded. "Bob" Walker is a forceful speaker and has a thorough grasp of the economic situation.

The following will be "Bob's" itinerary for the forthcoming week:

Fernie, Sunday, Nov. 2.
Hosmer, Monday, Nov. 3.
Coleman, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Hillcrest, Thursday, Nov. 6.
Bellevue, Friday, Nov. 7.
Lethbridge, Sunday, Nov. 9.

Elmer Martin, an employé at the Dumferline (Ill.) mine of the Big Creek Coal Company, had a thrilling experience a few days ago. While driving a haulage motom one of the empty cars in his train jumped the track and knocked down a roof support. A part of the roof fell on Martin, completely burying him. In a short time the miner was dug out from under the debris, no worse for his experience.

U. S. DETERMINED TO STOP DOMINATION BY MATERIAL INTERESTS

President's Remarks Significant of Future Policy—Closer Relations With South America Promised

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—While avoiding any mention specifically of Mexico, or any European influence connected with the Mexican situation, President Wilson delivered a speech here Monday which appeared to be freighted with significance, and which served to point with further directness the policy of the United States not only towards Mexico, but towards all Central and Southern American republics.

Mr. Wilson spoke before the Southern Commercial congress and the big audience which heard him constantly was swept with cheers and applause. The president smilingly took his hearers into his confidence when he explained he must speak "with moderation and without indiscretion."

Diplomats Hear Declaration

A score of South American and Latin-American diplomats sat just behind the president while he spoke, and many of his remarks were addressed in conversational tones to them. There were those in the audience who thought the president might take the opportunity afforded by his speech here to say something regarding the Mexican crisis. He, however, spoke only in general terms, but many of the sentences were pointed with a meaning so clear as to leave little doubt of their intent.

"Material interests," a phrase much in use internationally of late, in characterizing the attitude of the foreign nations toward Mexico, frequently was employed by the president. He declared the American republics had suffered long from the hard bargains forced upon them by concessionaries seeking "material interests" in the countries affected.

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