

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength.

No. 52, Vol. VI.

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 23, 1913

Political Unity is Victory.

\$1.00 A YEAR

A MEETING OF OUR CITY DADS

The City Council met on Thursday evening in the Council Chamber, all being present with the exception of Alderman Ruzuto.

The question of electric light extensions and replacing the temporary wires on McPherson Avenue was discussed, but owing to the Council having failed to sell debentures it was decided to let the matter stand over until next meeting. The cost would be a little over \$400.

A communication was read from Mr. Franklin, of Pincher Creek, who is contemplating starting up in the packing and storing business, and for which purpose he has an option on the Macaroni Factory building. The communication asked that the city connect the sewer with building, same being indispensable to business of this nature. The industry would give employment to about 12 to 15 men for a start. The cost to the city for sewer connection will be over \$500. It was hinted that if the city did not do this that land would be secured at a site two miles out. Mr. Morrison, however, who appeared to be in a very economical frame of mind, strongly objected to the city performing work outside the limits and very reasonably suggested that the proprietor of the building be called upon to defray half the costs. After much discussion it was decided, with certain stipulations, to make the connection with sewer for benefit of new industry.

An invitation from the Union of Municipalities to attend convention at the coast was filed.

Magistrate Whimster's application for an increase of \$25 per month was received and brought forth a strong protest from the member for re-employment, Aid. Morrison, who pointed out that at one time the magistrate had been content with a salary of \$35 per month, whereas he now wanted \$100. It also transpired that last year several applicants had offered to do the work for \$75 per month and even less, it did not transpire, however, who the applicants were and whether they had any "friends" whom they were desirous of securing. The general opinion of the Council was that the city's dispenser of justice had a rather thankless job and that \$100 was not any too much to uphold the dignity of his position. Aid. Morrison wanted the matter held over, and introduced an amendment to that effect, in which he was supported by Aid. Robichaud. The amendment, upon being put to the meeting was declared lost and the original motion, proposed by Aid. Graham and seconded by Aid. McDonald, was put to the meeting and declared carried unanimously, all the councillors being desirous of being in "good standing" with His Worship evidently.

An account was received from Lawe and Fisher which appears to leave some doubt as to who is responsible for the prosecution of the real estate men in the city, the City Council or the Board of Trade. This account was in connection with Rex vs. Cohen. A communication from the School Trustees who wanted a trifling over \$15,000 was read. As the Council have not succeeded in selling their debentures they were unable to "come through" and the matter was allowed to stand over for the present in the hope that "something might turn up." The Council, like McLawber, does not appear to be without hope.

It was decided to cancel \$7,000 insurance on the pole line, the risks being considered insignificant.

An account from Mr. Marks, in the north end of the town, was received for repairs to the sidewalk and recognized and an allowance of \$20 made.

An emphatic protest was made by the District Ledger Management with reference to the distinctly unfair distribution of advertising, especially in regard to the delinquent rate payers. It was pointed out that practically no advertising had been received from the city by the Ledger for the last four years, while the distribution of printing had been equally unfair. The cost of advertising the 314 names was

given at \$1.25 per name and this presents the respectable total of about \$400.

The Mayor stated distinctly that he had given instructions that all printing should be equally divided and just how the City Clerk managed to interpret these instructions may be gathered from the fact that the Ledger has to date received about \$112 while nearly \$800 has been handed the other papers.

It was also pointed out by the Clerk that the Council could not afford to advertise in both papers. As the Ledger was not even asked to quote, and further, as the Council charges the cost of this advertising with the collectors' and auctioneers' commission to the delinquent ratepayers, the Ledger management falls to see what right any city official has to decide the medium he shall use for advertising.

GLADSTONE LOCAL NOTICE

The Management Committee will meet in the Secretary's Office on Sunday, Aug. 24th, at 7.30 p.m. The regular meeting of Gladstone Local Union will be held in the Club Hall, Coal Creek on Friday, Aug. 29th, at 7.30 p.m.

T. UPHILL, Secy.

THE PATON MEMORIAL FUND

Any person who desires to contribute to the above is asked to forward their subscription on or before September 6th. The Committee desire to call the attention of all to this most deserving case and trust that every effort will be made to secure a substantial fund for the benefit of the dependents of the late Brother Paton. The latter being so well known through the Pass, there should be no difficulty in accomplishing this and if there are any who desire to subscribe they should forward same without delay to Thomas Uphill, Secretary Gladstone Local, Fernie, B. C. All contributions will be acknowledged through the Ledger.

FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The above Society will this week end be installed in their new premises until recently occupied by Mrs. Todd in the Todd Block. It is hoped with the increased facilities for handling merchandise, that the Society will shortly be in a position to considerably augment their stock. A fine large basement for storage purposes has been fitted up which will permit of storing large quantities of flour, vegetables and general merchandise and thereby place them in a much better position to buy and sell in competition with other stores in the town.

As is generally the case, the management anticipates the usual inconvenience consequent upon removal and trust that their patrons will make due allowance for any little errors or inattentions that may inadvertently occur at this time.

The management have a unique key competition for a handsome new Williams Drop Head Sewing Machine, the conditions of which are as follows:—

With every two-dollar cash purchase bought in the store and each five dollars paid on book account, you are entitled to one key, four dollar cash purchase two keys, and so on up. One of the keys in the box will open a large Yale lock on the sewing machine. The lock is sealed and on display, so also is the beautiful sewing machine. The management informs us that considerable interest is being taken in this competition but that they are still able to supply any number of keys.

GRAND THEATRE

Billy S. Clifford in "Believe Me"

Mr. Clifford and his company presented in Fernie on Thursday night a very smart little musical play entitled "Believe Me," and although not playing to a capacity house certainly provided a most pleasing and entertaining evening for those who attended. The musical numbers were both numerous and tuneful while the three Weston Sisters in their instrumental numbers elicited much appreciation. Billy S. Clifford is a comedian of no mean order and every one of the company ably supported him. From beginning to end the play was full of vim, fun and music and every member of the company possesses a voice and technique far beyond what we generally find travelling this circuit.

Jonathan Graham Passes Into the Great Beyond

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Jonathan Graham, of Coleman, age 38 years, which took place Wednesday last.

Deceased was operated on for appendicitis a few days ago, but the operation unfortunately failed to save his life and he never rallied from the effects of same.

One of the most popular tradesmen in Coleman, having conducted the pool and barber shop for some years, Jonathan will be missed not only by a host of friends in that town, but by every footballer and lover of sport in the Pass to whom he had endeared himself by his frank and genial temperament. Deceased was a prominent footballer, and although advancing years had compelled him to seek a less vigorous recreation, he still displayed considerable interest in the game and

was for some time financial secretary to the C. N. P. League.

The funeral will take place today (Saturday). There is a widow and one child of tender age to mourn their loss.

Last Wednesday was a general outing day for the Sunday Schools of the district. The Methodist and Anglican Sunday School scholars and their friends were content with a sojourn to the City Park, where games were indulged in and refreshments provided by several generous friends. The Presbyterian scholars and their friends took a trip to Elko and they also spent a most enjoyable time at this famous week end resort. The youngsters and their parents had a real good time and the weather man was most generous for the occasion.

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Over one thousand troops, hundreds of police here. One hundred and twenty men under arrest. Everything quiet.

C. Pettigrew

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 21st

THE ISLAND DISTURBANCE

EYEWITNESS TELLS STORY OF BATTLE OF EXTENSION

NANAIMO, Aug. 16.—Far from meeting armed resistance or a hail of bullets from ambush, as Col. Hall and his invading army of Victoria troops had been warned when they left Nanaimo on Thursday for Extension, they were cordially welcomed at the ruined mine entrance by strike leader Murray, who not only told the militia officers that they were welcome, but also assigned some of the striking miners to assist the troops in extinguishing the flames that still burned amid the debris of the mine buildings.

While at Extension The World's correspondent was able to secure the first story of the exciting events in the little mining village from an eyewitness—a story that serves to throw a fresh light on the circumstances that led up to the devastation of the mine buildings and miners' cottages.

Extension is a smoking ruin and enough damage has been done to the mine itself to necessitate huge expenditures and several weeks' work before the miners could go back to work even in the event of a settlement.

Worse than that is the probability of a loss of several lives in the mine itself.

One hundred and seventy strike-breakers fled into the tunnel on Wednesday night, as "The World" reported, and these men suffered acutely from hunger and thirst.

It is barely probable that some of the strike-breakers escaped through vents behind the "hill." The mine has not been freed from gas for seventy hours.

Colonel Hall's regulars and militia left aboard a special on Thursday afternoon for Stark's Crossing. In a high-powered automobile a World man reached the crossing first and remained to see the "sober boys" form up in the road. Putting on speed, the press car raced ahead and got to Extension a good hour before the troops arrived. Pickets stopped the car and warned the occupants of their danger. Driving up to the tunnel as close as it was possible to get, the car was stopped and the little party walked over to the ruins.

Scenes of Devastation
The tangle, a long line of coal cars, many of the company's buildings and the house of every strikebreaker were burned. Little tongues of flame still flicked up the last embers and the wheels and axles of the cars were buckled with the heat.

The entrance to the mine itself was a smoking ruin, and heavy charred timbers barred the entrance. Heavy copper wires, the trolley wires of the locomotives, lay all about, and the fire-wrecked armatures of motors and dynamos cluttered up the track. Up on the hill groups of strikers talked idly and waited for the coming of the invaders.

Down along the track there were no signs of trouble, and horses cantered up and down in search of food.

Circling the little group of bare, un-painted shacks, The World representative went up to the tiny hotel and there got the details of the fight between strikers and strike-breakers on Wednesday night.

Told of Fierce Night Battle
Standing in the doorway of the hotel a young woman told the story. A group of strikers endorsed her every word and now and then a pretty little French woman, her blue eyes flashing under the masses of blue-black hair, added a word.

The strike-breakers outnumbered the strikers in every little fight and finally many of the strikers were driven out of town. Their women folk were insulted and on Tuesday night

the striking miners were fired upon from the big hill behind the hotel. They ran down the slope and away from the town. On their representations a party of 600 of the Nanaimo miners accompanied them back to Extension. It was these miners who created so much trouble on Wednesday.

Only Fired in the Air
"And my, they did shoot!" said the landlord's daughter.

"Of course you know," she added with a laugh, "they never meant to kill anybody, and they didn't. It was a strikebreaker who shot Alex. Baxter."

"You should have seen the boys. They fired in the air, and those poor strike-breakers, my how they did run. They took their rifles with them and crawled up the tunnel and waited there. Then the boys came back and found more strike-breakers hiding in their shacks. They ran them out of town and chased the Chinese with them."

"Then they set every strike-breaker's house on fire."

Silent Symbols of Victory
"You see those white flags?" she questioned. "All over the hillside hung white pocket handkerchiefs or sections of sheets and suspended from a long pole stuck out of a window in a hotel fluttered a nightgown."

"Those flags," continued the little lady, "were put there to mark the fights our boys won. Some of those strike-breakers shook red flags in our faces last week, and we thought we would have flags, too."

Then Mine Caught Fire
"Well, after the big fight, the mine caught fire. Don't ask me to tell how, because I don't know, and if I did I would not go back on anybody, so there. After a while most of the Nanaimo boys went home. It's true that Passerelli lost his store, but the boys didn't burn it. You can see for yourself."

Store Only Empty Shell
The store stood, true enough, but every article of clothing and food had been removed. Nothing, not even the shelves, was left, and the building was only an empty shell.

Where is Passerelli
No one, not even the little chatterer at the hotel, knows where Passerelli is. He was well liked up to a few days ago, and then he took a job in the mine at big pay. When the chance came the mob took advantage of it and revenged itself on the old man.

Arrival of the Troops
The dinner bell tinkled out and Sgt. Hop, the only Chinaman in Extension, smiled a welcome. The dinner was ham and eggs and "ham and—" is luxurious living in Extension this week.

Out on the porch of the hotel the miners gathered. They could see over the smoking ruins of the mine buildings and across to the other edge of the big ravine a mile away. The sun flashed on rows of bright moving objects, the barrels of the soldiers' guns, and in a minute the soldiers themselves came into view. They were halted and deployed in detachments.

Hearse Horse Now Artillery Charger
The Maxim gun, pulled by a horse which for years labored between the shafts of a Nanaimo hearse, was posted in a commanding position. The militia and the regulars worked their way down to the tangle and along the track.

One company of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, led by Major Winsby, advanced up to the mouth of the tunnel itself. Major Winsby called for volunteers to extinguish the fire, and a horse was rigged, but the water pressure was poor. They put the smoldering ruins out, however.

Welcomed by Strike Leader
Strike Leader Murray came down from the hill and greeted the major.

red. And then a peculiar situation occurred. Murray said he felt sure that the major and the others were welcome. He backed this surprising remark by assigning some of his men to help the artillery. The second big surprise came a moment later, when some strike-breakers waved a white flag from across the ravine. They wished to surrender.

A tall, lean, down-east Yankee, a Pole carrying a small grip, and a non-descript, came into the fold and were assured of protection. Both strikers and strike-breakers were glad to see the uniforms.

Joint Party Explores Mine
Some of the union men secured safety lamps and accompanied by a file of artillery, went deep into the mine. Other files, with guides, visited other outlets of the mines and by eight o'clock twenty-five men, strike-breakers all, were rounded up. These were brought into Nanaimo when the militia and regulars returned.

Colonel Hall insists that no more men are now in the mine. When he felt sure of this he withdrew his men and marching down to Stark's Crossing he put them aboard the train and returned to Nanaimo.—R. J. H. F. in Vancouver World.

The Jingle-pot Mine have conceded practically all that the men asked for. J. H. Hawthornthwaite representing the owners and Frank Farrington the U. M. W. of A. This mine is owned by the Vancouver and Nanaimo Coal Company and employs about 60 men. The strike-breakers do not seem at all desirous of facing the camera and one Journal reports that upon the appearance of the photographer they slid into the box cars and slammed the door. They are evidently not desirous of having a pictorial record of their face travelling around the country.

The "Victoria 'Week'" which, in its discoveries, surpasses anything that Prophet Baxter ever concocted; has this comment on the situation: "But two facts stand out clearly: one is that the strike was fomented and finally initiated by alien representatives of the U. M. W. of A., backed up by a few local extremists and the Socialists. The other—'" Perhaps it will be as well to let it go at that. It was only recently that the "Week" published some very complimentary remarks on the volunteer forces on the Coast, in the course of which it was polite enough to designate Socialists and antimilitarists as cowards, and that it is passing strange that it requires as many guns to quell the rabble as it would to furnish an expedition into the Soudan.

Interview Minister
ON NANAIMO TROUBLE

Swavo to the last degree was Hon. Robert Rogers, federal minister of public works, when he received a deputation representing organized labor at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday and received information concerning the prevailing coal strike on Vancouver Island. He did not say that the matter was one for the minister of labor to pass upon, but declared with a marvellous spontaneity that he would see what he could do to bring about a settlement of the dispute. This contemplated action he imparted to Mr. Frank Farrington, personal representative of the president of the United Mine Workers of America; President Foster, district 28, Vancouver Island; Mr. J. W. Wilkinson and Mr. J. H. McVety, secretary and vice president respectively of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The deputation was introduced by Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P.—Vancouver Sun.

The weather conditions were ideal, in fact, unusual for Fernie, and the meeting was in every way a huge success.

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NEWS JOTTING FROM THE COAST

The mayor of Nanaimo does not appear desirous of having the responsibility for the introduction of the militia thrust upon him and according to one report is credited with the following: "As God is my judge, I don't know anything about it; I was not at breakfast when I first heard troops had arrived."

One of the first to be grabbed by the custodians of law and order (?) was Joe Naylor, President of the Cumberland Local.

A few Chinese appear to have been driven out, but the McBride outfit should have no kick coming at the miners for this summary handling of the Yellow Peril.

Manager Stockett, of the Western Fuel Company, umbrage at the suggestion that he meet Frank Farrington, International Organizer of the U. M. W. of A., and representing the men's interests, insinuating that the latter is an "alien" agitator. It would be interesting to know when Stockett took out papers of naturalization.

According to the Nelson News 128 men now lie in the Provincial Jail at Nanaimo. There must be more accommodation at Nanaimo than there is in Fernie. No doubt the 128 are all strikers, so there is little possibility of carrying the disturbance into the jail.

The same paper is responsible for the statement that Samuel Guthrie, President of Nanaimo Local, has also been arrested. The arrest of William Staccose, proprietor of the largest barber shop and pool room in Nanaimo, appears to have caused some sensation. He has evidently been guilty of the heinous crime of speaking his mind in support of the strikers.

It is reported that Cunningham, one of the mine bosses at the Extension, is missing. There is no doubt, however, that, like the defunct six killed in the telegraphic message despatch of last week, he will eventually be found or resurrected.

Non-union men at Extension Mine are mostly foreigners and it is believed that the police have secured from among them the man who shot Alex. Baxter.

The Colonist is full of doctory deeds performed by the gallant militia in quelling the rioters and restoring law and order. There are about 2,500 striking mine workers in the disturbed area but it requires nearly 1,000 troops and machine guns to overawe them.

This does not seem enough and would suggest that the Kootenay Rifles be reorganized to assist in the noble work of perpetuating Chinese Labor for the benefit of operators on the Island.

This is one that the eloquent Bowser got off his chest to the Colonist representative—of course:

"It is the business of the police to preserve law and order, and we are going to do it at Nanaimo and the other affected places, if we have to call out every militiaman in the country. I hope that such a course will not be absolutely necessary. I hope, in fact, that wise judgments will prevail than have heretofore governed the actions of the strikers, and that peace will be established without further bloodshed. I say that is what I hope, but let it be remembered that I am prepared for the other thing."

It is a pity that a little wiser judgment was not prevailed with the Bowser-McBride clan. If these gentry had had sufficient courage to insist that the operators carry out the letter and spirit of the Coal Mines Regulation Act there would be no disturbance to quell on the Island. In the last sentence of his remark this Pecksniffian humbug threatens that he is prepared for "other things." It is to be hoped that the working class will hand out the "other things" at the next election. If they do not then anything Mr. Bowser can "put across" they deserve.

The following is a quotation from a Coast publication which is intended to convey an idea of the bloodshed and rapine, in fact the Hell, that was let loose at Extension, Wednesday of last week:

"Wednesday was a day of terrible memory in Extension. The battle between strikers and strike-breakers was a frightful one. There is no explanation of how it started, for only the union men who are out remain to tell the tale. The strike-breakers, after their defeat, escaped to the hills and the bush and scattered over a wide area. Only two have appeared so far. One, an Italian named Fernie, who ran a store in Extension, was frightened out of his wits. Of his store hardly a log remained on the top of another. Bottles and cans, wood and lumber are stowed on every side and only a pile of ashes shows where once he plied his trade. The militia are scattered over the countryside scouring for the refugees, most of whom are starving. They will be given military protection and taken away from danger of attack by the strikers and the strikers look on this as their victory." We have heard of these terrible conflicts before.

WILLIAM FERNIE, KOOTENAY OLD TIMER, VISITS HALCYON

HALCYON, B. C., Aug. 17.—W. Fernie and E. Bray, of Victoria, arrived on Thursday for a short stay. Mr. Fernie, who discovered, located and developed the Crow's Nest pass coal mines, talks interestingly of pioneer days in the Kootenay. When a young man of 24 he made his first trip up the Columbia river from Colville, in December, 1861, with a party of prospectors. They built a shack and wintered a little below where Revelstoke now is. The winter was very severe and prolonged and in the spring of 1862 the river was frozen from Astoria up.

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GEOLOGISTS VISIT COAL CREEK

The International Geological congress party arrived here by special train over the Canadian Pacific railway on Tuesday afternoon and was met by Mayor Gates, W. R. Wilson, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company; A. B. Trites, R. M. Young and others. The party was taken to Coal Creek mines and the afternoon spent in inspecting the works.

They were entertained to a smoker in Victoria Hall in the evening, where an address of welcome was given by Mayor Gates, who afterward called upon Dr. R. M. Brock, president of the Canadian Geological Society, to occupy the chair.

After the opening address Prof. Dr. B. Garrish, Hamburg, Germany, spoke, mentioning the great pleasure it gave his colleagues and himself to come among them. Mr. S. J. Schofield, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, followed with an interesting lecture on the history of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Schofield has spent a considerable time in this part of the country and is thoroughly acquainted with the geology and topography of the country.

The German Choral Quartet gave two selections in their native tongue. T. Shaw, Hosmer, A. Prentice, F. Martin and Professor Zaccaro contributed items vocal and instrumental towards the evening's entertainment.

W. R. Wilson, general manager of the C. N. P. Coal Co., in response to an invitation, addressed the meeting upon the necessity of geological study in connection with coal mining, pointing out the varying geological conditions with which a mine manager had to contend in extracting coal from the mountains. After further acquaintance with refreshments the party, headed by the pipes, marched through the town to their train. The party left on board their special train at 4.15 Wednesday morning.

The ladies of the party were entertained in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Corson and in the evening at the home of Mrs. John Rogers. All arrangements were under the direction of the Fernie Board of Trade.

The party were entertained at the Frank Sanitorium on Monday evening to a supper and smoking concert, Mr. O. E. Whiteside, general manager of the International Coal and Coke Co., Coleman, presiding, and being supported by J. Brown, general manager of Hillcrest Collieries, Mr. McKivvin being supported by Messrs. McKivvin, Maynard, Green, Jr., R. McDonald and Williams of the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., also Mr. Barnes of the Davenport Coal Company. The company, comprising about 120, spent a most enjoyable evening. Several speeches were delivered by the foreign-speaking members of the party and Mr. S. J. Brock of Ottawa.

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Little Readings on Socialism

Revolution and the General Strike

The bourgeois revolution was accomplished by federations that drew closer and closer together with Paris as a central bond. Every great revolution presupposes an exaltation of life, and this exaltation is only possible when there is that consciousness of a vast unity produced by the ardent intercommunication of strength and enthusiasm. And the proletariat will accomplish its revolution by the organization, both in the political and economic world, of strong class representation and class action, which will penetrate and bind together all phases of their life. Division is a return to feudalism. The stoppage of transportation proposed by the supporters of the general strike would force a society to revert to the conditions of an inferior civilization. We should see isolated groups gathered passively about the oligarchical owners and dependent on them for their supply of the accumulated means of subsistence. The rich would be temporary kings, social chiefs and feudal lords in many country districts and small towns. And little by little, all these small sovereignties and tiny oligarchies would co-ordinate their strength to surround and crush the motionless and shame-faced revolution, that think to deprive the government of all means of communication, would have succeeded only in isolating and breaking up its own forces.

It is, then, perfectly chimerical to hope that the revolutionary tactics of a general strike would enable even a bold, self-conscious and active proletarian minority to quicken the march of events by force. No trick, no machinery of surprise, can free Socialism from the necessity of winning over the majority of the nation by propaganda and legal methods.

Does this mean that the idea of a general strike is useless, that it is a negligible quantity in the vast social movement? Not for a moment. In the first place, I have already shown under what conditions and in what form it could hasten social evolution and the advancement of the cause of labor. In the second place, that such an idea could have appealed to any class as a possible means of liberation ought to be a terrible and decisive warning to society. What! the working class is the main supporter of the whole social order: it is the creator, the producer. If it stops, then everything stops. And one might speak of it in the magnificent phrase that Marabean, the first prophet of the general strike, used in the Third Estate, still united then as workmen and bourgeois. "Take care," he cried to the privileged classes, "do not irritate this people, that produces everything, and that, to make itself formidable has only to become motionless."

The owning and governing class has

as yet learned to surrender too small a part of real power to this proletariat, the possessor of such formidable negative force, which at any moment it may be tempted to use. The owners have given, or rather they have allowed the working class to retain, so small a measure of confidence in the efficacy of legal evolution, that this class is fascinated more and more by the idea of refusing to work at all. Labor dreaming of refusing its service, the heart meditating stopping; that is the profound internal crisis to which we have been brought by the selfishness and blindness of the privileged classes, the absence of any definite plan of action on our part. Toward this abyss of a revolutionary general strike the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk of ruining itself should it fall over, but dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life.

The general strike, quite powerless as a revolutionary method, is none the less in its very idea a revolutionary index of the highest importance. It is a prodigious warning to the privileged classes, rather than a means of liberation for the exploited classes. It is a dull menace in the very heart of capitalist society, even if it comes to nothing in the end but an impotent outburst, is witness to an organic disorder that can only be healed by a great transformation.

Finally, if the governing class were mad enough to lay hands on the poor liberties that have been won, the wretchedly insufficient means of action of the proletariat, if they threatened or attacked universal suffrage, if by the persecution of employers and by the police they made the right to unite in trade unions and the right to strike empty forms, then a violent general strike would be certainly the form that a labor revolt would take. It would be their final desperate resource, more as a means of injuring the enemy than of saving themselves.

But the working class would be the dupe of a fatal illusion and a sort of unhealthy obsession, if it mistook what can be only the tactics of despair for a method of revolution. Apart from those convulsive upheavals that escape all forecast and are sometimes the final supreme resource of history brought to bay, there is only one sovereign method for Socialism: the conquest of a legal majority.

CLASS LINES

By Dr. Howard A. Gibbs

In the Old World the class lines are clear and distinct. Here in America they are somewhat obscured by the fact that we have a large class of small manufacturers, traders and farmers, who combine the functions of capitalist and worker, but even here the lines of demarcation are being clearly drawn by the irresistible logic

of events. The small manufacturer becomes a clerk in a corporation; the small trader becomes a floor walker in a department store; the owning farmer becomes a tenant farmer, and thus every day the class lines are becoming more distinct.

This division with economic extremes was clearly impressed upon my mind by a scene which I witnessed in the streets of Boston a few years since. It was after a heavy snow-storm, and the street railway company had advertised for 200 men to shovel snow. Long before the doors of the barn were open in the morning, the street was blocked by a crowd of men, estimated at 1,000. The superintendent tried at first to give out the shovels on the principle of "first come, first served," but falling in this, he threw them into the street and allowed the men to scramble for them. Then followed such a scene as I have never witnessed before or since. These men fought one another like hungry tigers. The shovels were used as weapons. Blows were given and blood flowed, until a detachment of police put in an appearance and scattered the crowd.

There I saw portrayed before me, as by a flashlight, the two extremes of our economic system. On the one hand, I saw a man controlling a vast aggregation of wealth under the name of a corporation. That corporation had been granted a franchise in the streets of Boston without a dollar of compensation to the municipality. It had paid a 7 per cent. dividend on a capital stock which had been watered out of all semblance to its actual value. It had laid its corrupting hand upon the city government and State government, openly boasting that no man could be elected President of the State Senate unless he would do its bidding. This was what I saw on one hand. On the other hand, I saw a thousand men, men endowed, so our forefathers said, with a right to the pursuits of life, liberty and happiness. But there, in the streets of Boston, under the very eaves of Faneuil Hall, under the very shadow of Bunker Hill, struggling like a pack of wild beasts for what? Struggling for something which is the God-given heritage of every human being on the footstool, struggling for something which ought to be as free to every man as the very air he breathes, struggling for the right to work, struggling for an opportunity to earn an honest living by an honest day's toil. Back of these struggling men I saw cold and cheerless homes. I saw wan-faced wives and children whose bodies bore the pinches of hunger. There are times when a man lives a great deal in a very few moments. That was one of those times for me. I turned from that scene registering the solemn vow in my heart, as Abraham Lincoln did when he saw for the first time a slave sold on the auction block, and he said within himself, "If I ever get a chance to hit that damnable thing, I'll hit it hard."

The inevitable class division and class struggle is on here in America. The growth of the Socialist movement is its highest expression, but every strike, every boycott, every picket, proclaims its existence. A generation

ago Karl Marx laid down his famous axiom—"The history of all society is the history of class strife." Socialists, however, did not create this struggle any more than Newton set the earth in motion when he proclaimed the law of gravitation. The capitalist class did not create it. No one class is responsible for it. It is the expression of irresistible economic forces. It has characterized every historic period. It underlies all social progress. The presence of this class struggle is recognized by many of our best thinkers who have never heard of Karl Marx, or at least never sympathized with the Socialist movement.—Socialism the Basis of Universal Peace.

MINERS' FIELD DAY AT KNOXVILLE

For the big miners' field day that is to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., September 20th, in connection with the National Conservation Exposition over 30 picked teams from the Southern coal fields have been entered and are now receiving instruction at the hands of employees of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The field day will be held under the auspices of the Tennessee Mine Foreman's Association, assisted by the American Mine Safety Association and the American Red Cross Society.

Fifteen thousand miners from Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky are expected to be in Knoxville for the day.

For the miners' field day the Bureau of Mines has agreed to ship from the experimental station at Pittsburgh the big steel demonstration tube. This tube will be set up on the grounds of the National Conservation Exposition Co. and in it there will be pulled off an explosion to demonstrate that coal dust under certain conditions is explosive, a menace to property and to human life.

Following the explosion there will be a series of first aid and rescue contests in which the specially trained teams will participate. For the winners of these events valuable prizes will be offered. These prizes come from the Tennessee Mine Foreman's Association, from the American Mine Safety Association, from the Red Cross, from private individuals and from dealers in mine supplies and accessories. The prizes will consist of cash awards, medals and mine safety devices.

Miss Mabel Boardman, president of the Red Cross, will be in Knoxville for miners' day and so also, in all probability, will Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Holmes is a member of the National Advisory Board of the Exposition.

Following are some of the companies in the South whose employees have entered teams for Miners' Day: Darby GM Co., Darbyville, Va.; Red Ash Coal Co., Caryville, Tenn.; Virginia Lee Co., St. Charles, Va.; Consolidation Coal Co., Jenkins, Ky.; La Pollette, C. I. & Ry. Co., La Follette, Tenn.; Continental Coal Co., Pineville, Ky.; Black Diamond Coal Co., Coal Creek, Tenn.; and Stearns Coal Co., Stearns, Ky.

Let us Build

By Eugene V. Debs

We have heard and still hear a great deal about "the reds" and "the yellows" in the Socialist party. I know a good many of both, and so far as I am able to discern, they are very much alike. The actual difference between them, were it fire, would hardly be enough to light a cigarette.

We are all Socialists. We stand for the same thing. Are we to be forever divided into angry factions and spend a large part of our time and energy in making faces and calling one another "reds" and "yellows" in contempt and derision?

A vast amount of good energy is turned into bad blood over things that either amount to nothing at all or that are beyond the range of academic discussion. The matter of sabotage is a case in point.

The weapons and the tactics of the workers in the daily struggle, the hand-to-hand fight on the industrial field, will be determined from time to time in the progress of the struggle itself, and the question of sabotage—which, by the way, has absolutely nothing new about it except its name—can be safely left to the workers engaged in the struggle on that field.

The Socialist party is a political party, and it is not its business to decide what weapons the workers shall choose, or what tactics they shall employ, in their struggle on the economic field.

In the idle discussion which has been devoted to syndicalism, direct action, sabotage, etc., enough energy has been wasted to double our party membership and quadruple the power of our press.

Let us now unite our efforts to build the party and make it strong for the great work there is before it.

If we mean to destroy capitalism, we must develop the power of our class, and we can only do that through the class-conscious unity and the energetic and harmonious co-operation of our forces.

The Socialist party has undoubtedly its weaknesses, but these will not be remedied if we spend most of our time vainly lamenting or searching each other for further weaknesses to absolve us from our party duty and make our despair complete.

We have travelled with the Socialist party these sixteen years past, and with all that may be justly charged against it, it is today beyond question the most vital force in the class struggle of the United States.

What we need above everything else at present is a period of united and energetic party building. Too many of our locals are weak and non-progressive for the want of the active support that loyal members should give them. Most of our papers and periodicals are in the same condition for the same reason.

We are all needed to make a party, and as long as we are agreed on fundamental principles and the final goal, we can safely concede to one another the limits of toleration in the discus-

sion of our conflicting opinions and in carrying forward our diversified opinions.

The Socialist party, it should be remembered, is a political party, and there is room enough in it for every one who subscribes to its principles and upholds them in good faith, but there is no room in it for those who either openly sneer at political action or who avow it falsely to mask their treachery while they carry on their work of disruption.

Let the Socialist party, if it is to fulfill its mission, must ever be the revolutionary party of the working class, rigidly uncompromising so far as its principles are concerned, true to the interests of the workers in every phase of the struggle, clean and above-board in all its methods, and it must preserve its character and integrity inviolate before the world. It must avoid alike political opportunism and industrial anarchism and steer straight ahead if it is to safely reach its destined port.

Let us have a period of united, energetic, enthusiastic party building and press building throughout the country! The party needs it, and we need it, and it will be to the infinite good of both. It will mean new strength and fresh inspiration for us all.

It is only when we unite and work together in the true spirit of Socialism that we can do the best and overcome the worst there is in us.

The national party is in debt, and its activities are seriously impaired for the want of funds. Let us pay off this debt, replenish the treasury, and set the party machinery going at full pressure!

Let us build! Build ourselves and each other in the building of the party.—Party Builder.

BLIND TO THE SYSTEM

The miners who have been involved in a strike in Michigan will have time to think over the mistakes of the past. In fact, the strike in Michigan will furnish valuable lessons to the whole working class of a continent. From the very beginning of the strike, it was very apparent that all the functions of government were arrayed against the strikers. The men who labor with their hands have allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the magic eloquence of political spell-binders, whose verbal opiates administered from a political rostrum have closed the eyes of the majority of the working class to the brutal struggle between profits and human rights.

The mine operators of the copper district of Michigan knew that they controlled the functions of government. They knew that the police force, the sheriff's office and the state militia would respond to their orders and instructions, and knowing that the armed forces of government would be behind them in every emergency, caused them to look upon the strikers

with less consideration than is generally conceded to the brute creation. The mine operators declared from the very first moment of the strike, that they would absolutely refuse to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, thus demonstrating that they denied the right of labor to come together for mutual advancement or self protection. In fact the mine operators even refused to give the slightest consideration to the grievances of the miners that were presented in writing, but treated each and every document with insolent contempt.

The miners cannot be held responsible for the strike. The miners did everything within their power to avert a conflict, and after exhausting every effort to win recognition from the mine owners and have their grievances considered and having failed to receive the slightest consideration, there was but one honorable course to pursue, and that was, to drop their tools and declare a strike against the copper despots of Michigan.

Had the miners control of the functions of government, had the miners elected representatives of their class in all the public offices of the copper camps of Michigan, did they control the sheriff's office, and had the laboring people of the state elected a governor whose class interests were bound up with toiling humanity, there would be a different story to write of the attitude of the mining magnates who are blind to justice and heartless to the needs of laboring humanity.

The strikes and lockouts of labor, the injunctions of courts that make a mockery of legal rights, the club of the thug and the bayonet of the soldier, all arrayed against the victims of exploitation, should cause the millions of workers in this country to reach the conclusion, that it is about time for labor to cast a class-conscious ballot and wipe out the system that degrades man and defiles the dollar.

FIGHTING BACK

About six weeks ago the Scandinavian Socialist Federation organized a branch in Monessen, Pa. All the members worked in the same factory, and among them was also a spy who soon informed the superintendent about what had happened. When the comrades appeared at their work the next morning they were told to either quit their job or the Socialist party. The result was that the branch disbanded. The Scandinavian Socialist Federation has now accepted the challenge and has decided to wage an active campaign in Monessen. Special editorials about this affair and the working conditions in Monessen will be written in their papers and distributed all over town. This will continue for some weeks and the members from Homestead, Braddock and McKeesport will take care of the distribution. When the public has been thoroughly informed about the situation, a picket will be sent to Monessen with instructions to remain there until a branch is reorganized. Word has been received to the effect that the Allegheny county organization will participate and help to clean Monessen from spies for all time.

Fernie Homes

Why not Buy a Home with Rent you Pay

Think what you have paid in rent and remember it is not too late to start right now. Fernie property does not boom, but prices keep steadily rising. You will be making a sound investment, as all these properties are grand renting proposition.

Have Your Own Home--Don't Rent!

SNAPS

<p>\$200 Cash</p> <p>Will secure a Five-Roomed House on Lots 6 and 7, Block 48. \$1,000 cash. Terms: \$200 down, balance to suit purchaser. Call and get particulars. There is no charge.</p> <p>Three Modern Cottages</p> <p>In Block 1, facing Baker Avenue; first-class order; from \$2,000 to \$2,700. Terms to suit purchaser.</p>	<p>\$500 Cash</p> <p>Secures Splendid House close in; grand position on Main Street; heated hot air; every modern convenience. This is an exceptional investment. Price \$2,600; Terms: Cash \$500, balance over 4 years.</p> <p>\$300 for Lot on Victoria Ave.</p> <p>Situated on Block 40, facing the Main Street. Cash \$300. Terms to suit purchaser.</p>	<p>\$100 Cash</p> <p>Will secure the cheapest house proposition in Fernie. Six-Roomed House on West half of Lot 8, Block 54. Water and sewer connections. A snap at \$800 cash. Terms: \$100 cash, balance in reasonable rent. Don't miss this.</p> <p>Best Buy in Fernie</p> <p>Four-Roomed Cottage with another dwelling not completed. Price \$1,300 cash. Terms to suit.</p>
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The District Ledger

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THE ISLAND SITUATION

While it is extremely difficult to obtain authentic news from the strike area, most of the newspaper reports having been of such an exaggerated and grossly distorted nature, the news that has been received so far bears out in every respect the telegram which we published last week from Robert Foster, President Dist. 28, U. M. W. of A., Nanaimo.

The Ledger forwarded this telegram to Lethbridge and of all the papers in western Canada this paper and Herald were the only two to publish any authentic news. The tales of bloodshed and atrocities simmered down to one man accidentally shot—and that by strike-breakers.

The cause of the trouble is quite apparent to all and, as remarked last week, we were not wholly unprepared for the outbreak, which originated as a result of unprovoked assault on the part of strike-breakers who attacked the striking miners, and outnumbering them drove them out of town, insulted their women folk. That the strikers should resent these outrages on the part of the scum, who stand to win as much as the strikers themselves, was not to be wondered at.

The men on the Island have shown commendable patience, but while they were willing to let the Chinese and other equally as yellow take their jobs, they resented the outrages offered their women and themselves and struck back.

To illustrate the damnable lies that the press has published, we take the following from the Vancouver Sun of last Saturday:

"The whole business has been grossly exaggerated," said Col. Hall, of the Eighty-eighth Fusiliers, who is in command of the forces, in an interview to The Sun this evening. "All the wild stories of shooting and loss of life are without a shadow of truth. There has been a little rough work and perhaps some horseplay but there has been really no danger of life. The one man, Baxter, was hit by a shot which was fired in the air by way of demonstration and he happened to be passing by. His wound is only slight.

"As to the rumors that men were buried alive in the mine, I place no belief in them and after our day at Extension I am convinced that there are no men in the mine there."

Isn't it a peach! And this is all that is left of the immortal six who gave their life blood for the cause of Freedom (?) and to escape the thralldom of an "alien" organization.

There is one sinister feature of the whole rioting and that, strangely enough, exactly the same situation that arose right here in Fernie—nobody wants to take the responsibility for calling out the militia! It is ancient history here that at election time the various interested individuals who appeared on the public platform and were questioned "didn't know," although with a grand assumption of dignity they declared themselves, like Bowser, to be on the "side of law and order."

Mr. T. B. Shoebottom, acting for Attorney-General Bowser, declares that every offender, no matter who he might be, would most certainly be brought to justice. But the report adds "Mr. Shoebottom spoke feelingly of the attack on strike-breakers in Extension. . . ." As this happens to be a newspaper report we will spare our criticisms until we hear how he acts, but from latest reports he appears to be acting pretty much upon his feelings, and by Tuesday he had succeeded in jailing 128 men. Not too bad!

Frank Farrington expects to win and the following, which we cull from the Vancouver World, is characteristic of the bigness of body and mind of the international representative at the Coast:

"Frank Farrington, international representative in the strike zone for the United Mine Workers of America, and the brains of the strike, talked quietly and calmly to a World representative last evening about the situation. He declares positively, and he was generous in his permission to quote his remarks, that the union men will win their strike. He said:

"You can tell your paper that I say we will win

this strike. You can make this as strong as you like. I mean just what I say. We have got all that we asked from the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, and the union men will go into the Jingle Pot mine again within a few days. They have secured recognition for their personal safety and a 10 per cent. increase in all wages. Miners will now be paid on a fair schedule, I think.

"This is the entering wedge. We will beat the Western Fuel Company and the Canadian Collieries. We will win the strike.

"The United Mine Workers of America are paying striking coal miners in this district \$16,500 a week. They will continue this so long as it is necessary."

The nigger in the wood pile is Stockett. This individual—so far removed from an alien himself—refuses to discuss the question of settlement with the men's representative; recognizing, no doubt, that Frank Farrington with his experience will be a very different proposition to dealing with an "employee." Stockett recognizes the lever he will have with the latter; he, as a shrewd servant of those who employ him, knows that any man who is employed at a mine where he is manager is not like to be very aggressive, or at least, nothing like so aggressive as an independent individual. This, Mr. Reader, is the secret (!) of Stockett's objection.

While every fair-minded individual is compelled to admit that the duties of the City Council of Fernie can scarcely be likened to the proverbial "Bed of Roses," we are compelled to admit that the roads of Fernie appear to be no inconsiderable thorn in the side of some of the citizens of this town. The state of the streets, especially Main Street, during the last week or so, has been, to describe it in the picturesque language of one individual, "Hell." While opinions may differ as to what constitutes the nether regions, there can be no two opinions about the condition in which we find our streets after a sharp shower. It has been stated by those in authority that it is their intention to put down some permanent road, possibly granolithic, while this would be exceedingly fine in our opinion the expense would be, having regard to the present financial condition of the City Treasury, prohibited. Right here in this town we possess abundant material for road construction and while we do not pretend to be an authority on same, feel sure that six or eight inches of good crushed shingling with a suitable bituminous binder would make a roadway that should last the City of Fernie for some years. We have it on the authority of one gentleman, who claims to be no inconsiderable expert on road building, that the cost of laying down a permanent granolithic road-way for Main Street, extending from the Henderson Block to the Central Hotel, would be at \$17.50 per lineal ft. width, about \$18,000, the same to include sidewalk, gutters and road way. One objection to granolithic roads put forward by a very optimistic individual was the expense the City Council would be put to in tearing up permanent road-way should they ever decide to introduce street cars. However, it is pretty evident that the roads and streets of this town have got to receive as much attention as the delinquent rate payers. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the City may be able to apply some of the collections from this source to a little reconstruction work on roads and sidewalks.

LABOR DAY

Monday, September 1, is Labor Day. A national holiday made so by legal enactment and set apart as a day which America's toiling masses claim as their own.

Let the day be fittingly and appropriately observed. Emphasize the importance of labor's hosts as a factor both in the political and industrial life of our nation. In every community let it be shown that the masses propose to exalt and dignify labor by the intelligent and wisely directed use of cooperation and collective action.

The United Mine Workers have a special cause for gratification. Our union has grown and increased both in numbers and in influence. We have gone forward, overcoming obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable and established our organization in places hitherto inaccessible. Among our membership everywhere the bonds of fraternal fellowship have been strengthened and the spirit of brotherhood has increased. May we gather new hope and inspiration as we assemble together on Labor Day. Looking into the future with optimism and good cheer, may we observe on the horizon the dawn of a brighter day. Along with this new and better view, may there come a strengthening of the golden chain of fraternity and brotherhood linking us together one and indissoluble.

JOHN P. WHITE, President. FRANK J. HAYES, Vice-President. WM. GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE OIL ERA

The general public is now hearing a great deal about the "Oil Era" and the "Oil Age." The revelation has come to them suddenly from the House of Commons. The oil era is not quite an era, and, as it is not advantageous to this country, its true meaning should be clearly understood. For some twenty years engineers have been experimenting with the burning of oil in boiler furnaces and in all sorts of furnaces down to cooking stoves. A great impetus was given to this work some years ago when mineral oil was cheap. But for the cheapness the work would probably never have been pushed forward; and now that something is known of the use of oil as fuel it has become very costly. The value of oil fuel to an engineer is measured by the power that can be developed from a sovereign's worth of oil in comparison with a sovereign's worth of coal. Oil at half its present price is a close competitor with coal

produced, but at a first cost tremendously greater than the nominal first cost of mineral oil. Oil fuel can, in fact, be produced from almost anything—but at what cost? The essential point in cost is relative; can other nations monopolize so substantial a part of the cheap supply that they can force us to resort to sources enormously more expensive?—The Practical Engineer.

NINE MINERS DASHED TO DEATH ON STEEP GRADE

Drop 3,300 Feet at Terrific Speed When Cable Pin Snaps

CLIFTON, Ariz., Aug. 14.—Nine men were killed and one probably fatally injured yesterday when a cable pin snapped at the Coronado mine and two ore cars, carrying 12 tons of ore and 13 miners dashed down a 38 degree grade for a distance of 3,300 feet. The cars and their passengers had

just been lowered over the brink of the grade, which is one of the longest and steepest in the world, when the pin holding the cable attached to the cars snapped, the safety chains broke and the cars started downward like a shot.

Three, named Liddell, Scott and Ambler, promptly rolled off, but out of 10 who remained in the cars, nine were killed and one seriously injured.

COMMUNICATED

POLICE METHOD OF DESTROYING DOGS IN FERNIE

Dear Sir,—Permit me to call your attention, and the attention of all lovers of domestic animals, to the ghastly method by which dogs are put to death by the police authority. On the 27th of July two of my girls were walking up to Coal Creek accompanied by the dog, and when near Letcher's Spur the dog unfortunately had one of its legs cut off by the M. F. M. engine. It went into the bush and nothing more was heard or seen of the dog until Aug. 2nd, when my boy informed me that the poor brute had come home. As near as I can learn it must have taken the poor animal some five or six days to reach my house. Immediately after receiving this information I met a city police constable, and asked permission to shoot the dog. He replied that I could not, and upon inquiring was informed that no one is allowed to shoot inside the city limits. I inquired whether he did not think I was capable of shooting the dog as the police, and was informed "No; the Chief will not allow you; but send him up and we will kill him." I may mention that I would most certainly have taken the poor brute outside the city limits but it appeared to me to be disgustingly brutal to move the dumb animal in its wretched state. However, the dog was dragged up to the top of the big hill, as it is termed, and in close proximity to the Salvation Army Headquarters, residence of the Catholic Priest and the Provincial Court House, this particular constable tried to kill the dog by shooting him with a revolver. He fired five shots, and failing to kill poor brute, used rocks to finish it. Now, sir, I believe at all times that we have to abide by existing laws, amend them, or introduce fresh measures, but I am compelled to admit that, sooner than see any dumb animal of mine done to death in this horrible fashion, I will destroy the dog myself and take the consequences, even to the extent of imprisonment.

As you are no doubt aware this is not the first time that complaints have been made upon the methods adopted by the police to destroy dogs and I have every reason to believe that the last letter appeared in the Ledger two years ago in connection with the shooting of a dog in the pound and was written by Mr. W. Jackson, inspector for S. P. C. A.

Yours fraternally, HARRY MARTIN, Fernie Annex.

WHEN IS A UNION MAN?

When is a union man a union man? When he picks a Market street store in non-union clothes, labelless hat, shoes, collars and cuffs, and with a non-union made cigar in his mouth? I am an honorary member of the Label Council. I recognize the necessity of organized labor using many methods in obtaining for the rank and file of labor in the industrial world the advantages that are gradually coming into vogue. But I do think that the one safest, sanest, easiest and most commendable means is being neglected. And I do feel that some of the most cumbersome, costly and antiquated methods, that should have gone to the scrap-heap long ago, are still being used to the detriment of natural progress toward the most up-to-date ways of settling labor disputes and developing labor potentiality.

As often as I look at the splendid success of the Home Industry League's campaign for the use of goods that bear the California label I think of what the trade union cause might become if its proponents made half as much of a crusade for the purchase of goods that bore the union label. The California manufacturers have discovered the worth of the label as an advertising medium and an economic power. While they are playing it for all it is worth—and it is worth a good deal or our merchants would not be paying good money for advertisements in connection with it—those who practically invented it, the trade-unionists, are letting its up-to-date values go miserably to waste.

I ought to be able to get union made goods in any store in this city with 50,000 trade unionists here always asking their dealers for goods with the union label on them. But the storekeepers laugh at me. In many instances it is "a new one on them." I stole into the Sacramento Building Trades Council one night about a year ago. I do not know whether I was welcome at first or not. I only had the oratorical of my calling. But as I rose to address them I remembered that I had gone out of my way to get collars, cuffs, shoes and hat bearing the union label, and, as a more distinguished orator once did on greater occasion, I shed my hat of cotin, into the ring and called upon them to match me.

But organized labor must not expect her well-wishers to go to extremes. The normal business of San Francisco would respond greedily to the insistence of fifty thousand customers for any kind or brand or character of goods. And today organized labor is missing the chance at that game which is only simple business, involving no rancor, no bitterness, no questions of propriety or fairness. It has the power to create a most adequate demand for union-made goods in every line of trade, manufacture and industry. It would revolutionize the present cumbersome methods of obtaining industrial advantage. It would win on merit.—William Nat Friend, in Labor Clarion.

Lulu was watching her mother working among the flowers. "Mama, I know why flowers grow," she said. "They want to get out of the dirt."

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

their heads together to catch the sport who thinks he can hug and kiss just who he pleases.

The Pacific Hotel is now doing big business on its new site. Don't hit it too hard, boys, the blues are bad and the cure is worse.

Doctor D. Ark is again on duty in Coalhurst and Diamond City after three months spent in the universities of Edinburgh to acquire further knowledge of his profession. The doctor reports having a good time and the people of Coalhurst are pleased to see the doctor's smiling face again on the job. We all welcome the doc. back and are fully aware that the experience and knowledge gained by the trip will be utilized to good advantage. May good results follow to reward your ambitions.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLeod, of Lethbridge, were visitors to Coalhurst on Tuesday.

George may be seen these days testing the abilities of his new car. Find the weak spots and make her rip, George.

Johnny Baleski made a smashing debut on Saturday night with his forty-five horse power touring car. He says he is a capitalist now. Good for you, Johnny Blacksmith.

F. R. J. Phoenix, of the Bank of Commerce staff, returned on Friday morning from a holiday trip to Winnipeg and eastern points. Mr. Phoenix attended the stampede and reports an enjoyable trip.

A. J. Bliss, representing Campbell, Wilson and Horne, of Lethbridge, spent Sunday at the Coleman and called on the various grocery emporiums on Monday.

Wilson MacDonald, of Toronto, at present sojourning in Blairmore, and one of Canada's rising young poets, was a Coleman visitor on Tuesday.

J. W. MacDonald, attorney, of Macleod, was a guest at the Coleman Hotel Wednesday.

L. M. Perkins, of the Bank of Commerce, Pincher Creek, who for the past two weeks has been holidaying here with friends, returned on Monday evening to the town in the tall wheat.

Arch Corrie, of Western Canada Wholesale fame, transacted business with Coleman merchants on Tuesday.

G. Searle, of Pincher Creek, was a Coleman visitor on Tuesday.

Coleman was visited on Tuesday by about eighty of the delegates of the International Geological Congress, arriving on their special train from Frank about 2.30 p.m. About one half of the party visited the mine of the International Coal and Coke Company, piloted by O. E. S. Whiteside and other officials of the company. The remainder of the party, in charge of Prof. Brock, director of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, examined the formation from Coleman along the C. P. R. track to a point about two miles west. The party returned about six o'clock to the Sanatorium, Frank, where a sumptuous banquet was held, the same being provided by the various coal operators of the district.

Mrs. J. S. Pizer and two children left on Tuesday for Toronto, Detroit and other eastern points and will visit in the east for an indefinite time. Mrs. Pizer was accompanied by Mr. Pizer's mother, she having been a visitor with her son here for some time past.

Rev. Mr. Huestis, of Red Deer, representing the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday and held a public meeting in the Institutional Church Tuesday evening.

Miss K. McNabb, of Lethbridge, and Mrs. H. A. Parks (nee McIntyre) of Pentlton, B. C., both former residents of Coleman, are the guests of Mrs. F. G. Graham.

Mrs. S. Machin has transferred her bakery business from Second Street to a more convenient location on Central Avenue. The new shop is immediately north of the Coleman Hotel and the window contains an attractive display of goods that appeal to the appetite.

A meeting of Coleman ratonayers was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening at which the seeming excessive tax rate was discussed. A resolution was passed which has in view the restoring of the poll tax. It is anticipated that this may be done by securing the joint action of the various municipalities of the district.

Word was received in town this week from New Westminster, B. C., of the death of Samuel Shone, formerly a

resident here and a member of the first town council. Mr. Shone was well and favorably known by a large number of people throughout the Pass, he having been a mine official for a number of different companies. Many will regret to hear of his early removal to the Great Beyond and extend sympathy to a sorrowing widow, a young son and other relatives and friends.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death on Tuesday of Mrs. J. Rushton, wife of J. Rushton, of P. Burns & Co. staff. Some two weeks ago a baby was born to the family and Mrs. Rushton's condition has been critical since then. On Tuesday it was seen there was no hope for her recovery and death relieved her of all earthly pain. Interment took place on Thursday afternoon at the Coleman cemetery.

OFFICIAL

Indianapolis, Ind., August 1, 1913. To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, United Mine Workers of America:

Brothers—I have been appointed International Secretary-Treasurer of our organization by President White, to succeed Edwin Perry, who tendered his resignation to take effect August 1. I will give to this position the best service of which I am capable. In connection therewith I ask the support of all the Local Secretaries, District and International Officers and the membership everywhere. Let us co-operate together with a view to making our organization of still greater influence in promoting the economic, social and industrial welfare of the mine workers of the entire country.

Please send all communications intended for the International Secretary-Treasurer to Wm. Green, 1101-1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fraternally yours, WM. GREEN, International Secretary-Treasurer.

SOUTHERN CHILD LABOR

The employment of women and children under intolerable conditions has not been eliminated in the South, despite vigorous agitation for anti-child labor laws, according to a letter received from a citizen of North Carolina by the national child labor committee at 105 East Twenty-second street, in New York. The correspondent tells of conditions under which men work ten hours a day in the mills and women and children eleven hours a day.

"Last week," he says, "I saw in two counties of North Carolina what seems to me to be about the most successful butchery of the laws of child labor that I have ever known. Somehow it seemed to me to do violence to that instinct which makes a man lift his hat or do any service for a woman or show a jealousy to a child. "At two different places I saw wo-

men and children go to work at 6 o'clock in the morning. Just one hour after the women and children went to work I saw the men go to work. They came from practically the same community. Men are working ten hours and women and children eleven hours! It is there going on all the time, all the week, all the month, all the year. "If women and children can work eleven hours, why not men? They can; but they have learned that it does not pay to have men work so long. Nobody seems to have given much thought to the women and children. They simply take what is coming. They are not in a position to raise any objection."—New York Times.

Although the coal deposits of Alaska are very extensive, only 355 tons was mined in that Territory in 1912, according to the report of the U. S. Geological Survey, aside from 900 tons dug under the direction of the Bureau of Mines for testing purposes.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

LOST—Lady's Brooch, \$5 gold piece mounted. Finder will be substantially rewarded by returning same to Waldorf Hotel, Fernie, B. C. 56

TENDERS

TENDERS invited for the taking over and running the Recreation and Billiard Rooms in the Miners' Hall, Fernie. Particulars may be obtained by applying at the Secretary's office. All Tenders to be sent in not later than Aug. 23rd, and plainly marked "Tenders." 53

FOR RENT—Large and Commodious Store in Miners' Hall, will be ready for occupancy on Sept. 1st. Apply to T. Uphill, Secy. Miners' Union, Fernie. Store can be let singly if desired. 54

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

FOR SALE—AT ONCE—House Furnishings. Apply to F. A. Robson, Victoria Ave., opp. Orpheum Theatre. 58

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

FURNISHED ROOMS—Single or for light housekeeping (modern). Mrs. Murphy, Jaffray St. 63

WILL THE PARTY who took by mistake a Lady's Black Parasol, handle engraved M. E. G., from either the Crows Nest or Trites-Wood Store, on Aug. 7th, kindly return the same to the Ledger Office? 59

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

WE THANK YOU For Your Past Patronage

And in order to demonstrate in a more practical manner than in mere words, also to induce you to continue your esteemed favors, we have arranged to give to some one of our customers a present consisting of

THE BEAUTIFUL UPTON PIANO

we have now on exhibition. The value of this instrument is \$400.00 and is guaranteed by the maker for a period of ten years.

We cordially invite you to call at our store, inspect and try this beautiful instrument. You have as good a chance of obtaining this valuable gift as anyone. Come to our store and let us explain our method of

GIVING AWAY THIS PIANO

We also desire to call your attention to the many splendid values which we are now offering in every department.

N. E. SUDDABY Druggist & Stationer FERNIE - B. C.

ISIS THEATRE BEST ALWAYS

SPECIAL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

101 Elson Indian Military Feature

"IN THE RED MAN'S COUNTRY"

2 - REELS - 2

A thrilling story of how a girl goes into the Indian camp and captures the murderer of one of her family, thereby clearing her lover of the charge at the last moment.

See it, it's out of the Ordinary

SPECIAL MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Sensational European Feature

"The Secret of The Safe"

3 - REELS - 3

Watch For Announcements of Our Feature Programs

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Ice Cream Social

Undoubtedly one of the best socials held in connection with the Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, the number present being so large that accommodation was taxed to its utmost capacity. There was no charge for admission and the sale of ice cream realized the sum of \$35. Mesdames Shanks, Martin and Worthington were in charge of the freezers. The following ladies rendered vocal selections: Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Wm. Appleby, Mrs. Perry, Miss A. Franco and Miss Joyce. The children of the Sunday School gave a few hymn pieces ably led by Mr. G. Lamont. Master Fred Perry was the accompanist. A pleasant evening was brought to a close about 10 o'clock, every one voting having had a good time. The committee desire to thank the residents for their patronage and hope for an early repetition of same.

The residents of Coal Creek were treated to a game of football which savored very much of an Old Country match when the Coleman Football club were matched against the Creek eleven to decide the league honors. There was a great deal of interest displayed and partisans of both teams were there to boost in large numbers. Quite a respectable crowd journeyed from Coleman. The game opened and had been in progress but a few minutes before one gentleman allowed his enthusiasm to overstep discretion and engaged in fistful argument with one of the Creek players. As the rule book failed to provide for such a contingency, the assistance of the representative of law and order was invoked. After much persuasion, forcible and otherwise, the individual was escorted off the ground and a very broad hint conveyed that the atmosphere of Coal Creek would not be congenial if he delayed his departure. The game was resumed and for the first portion Coleman pressed and the goal received a narrow escape. Matters evened up and the ball was carried into the Coleman half, a corner resulting. The corner was nicely taken and from a well placed centre a fierce drive was made straight to the Coleman custodian, who managed to save. Before, however, the ball was cleared P. Johnson, nipping in between, scored a fine goal for the Creek. From now on till half time the ball travelled up and down the field, neither side being able to gain any appreciable advantage. On the resumption of the game Coleman pressed and looked like scoring, but the Creek defence was exceedingly steady and banns of vigilant defender. Shortly after this Bob Johnston made two or three great attempts at scoring but without success. In one case the Coleman goalkeeper brought off a fine save, throwing himself the whole length of the goal on to the ball (hard luck, Bob). The second goal for the Creek was also scored by P. Johnson, who gave an illustration of the usefulness of a smart nippy forward when opposing two heavy backs. Taking the ball off the back's foot he slipped in between the defence and put over the winning goal. After this Coleman appeared to lose much of their interest in the game, and it was only by a little bungling on the part of Coal Creek defence that they managed to find the net and to the spectators this appeared to be scored off McLeitch's shoulder. One of the most regrettable incidents of the game was the accident that happened to Pete Johnson shortly after scoring the second goal. In attempting to take the ball off one of the Coleman wings he fell heavily, seriously injuring his wrist. Pete will be missed very much in the Muz Cup Competition, but we sincerely hope to see him around again shortly without the surgical bandages. After the match supper was partaken of at the house of Mr. George Crab. Coyote Street, and a little convivial gathering at the Club afterwards completed the day's outing. In the absence of Mr. J. Quinney, the appointed referee, Joe Mitchell handled the game and in such an impartial manner as to give satisfaction to all, and under the circumstances we think this reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Mitchell's capabilities as a referee.

Saturday last was pay day up here, and a large crowd of the gentler sex journeyed to Fernie, to partake of the amusements, etc., offered.

Saturday next will mark the opening of the Cup ties, when Coal Creek will entertain Hosmer F. C. in the first round of the Muz Cup at Coal Creek. The following is Coal Creek line up: Goal, T. Hanna; backs, McLeitch and McFagan; halves, Sweeney, Yates, Whyte; forwards, Harper, Booth, Manning, Garvie, Johnston. Referee, J. Quinney, Fernie. Kick off 8 o'clock.

The camp is covered with posters announcing the sports to be held up here on Labor Day. A good program of events has been arranged, \$500 being given in prizes for running, jumping, football, wrestling, tug-of-war, putting the shot, quoits, snags, etc. There is also to be a grand walking contest for which substantial prizes are to be given. A good band will be in attendance all day. There will also be a free dance in the Club Hall at night. All children under 10 years of age are requested to keep their eyes on W. R. Puckey and R. Johnston who are giving life to every child under 10. There will be candy stalls, etc., on the field, and given good weather a good time is assured.

We understand that the committees of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are conducting stalls on the sports field on Labor Day.

Jimmy Lowe, an old timer around here, and late of the Yale of Pines, blew into camp on Saturday.

The many friends of Tom Mason, who is lying at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, where he has been undergoing an operation for internal trouble, will be pleased to learn that he is progressing favorably.

The appearance of a C. P. R. coach up here on Tuesday led one to think that the Spokane flyer had got on the wrong track, but on investigation it proved to be a large section of the International Geological Congress, who were visiting the camp, visiting various points of interest around here. They were conducted around the outside plant of the Coal Company's mines, exhibiting various signs of surprise at the appliances in use for the handling of the coal after leaving the mines. The return journey to town was made about 5 o'clock. Superintendent Shanks and the pit bosses attended the banquet in Fernie in the evening.

The Creeksites who took in the Hosmer Moose social and dance on Wednesday report having had a good time. Billy Bennett has resumed work again after his long illness.

The Young People's Union of the Methodist Church are having a picnic to Elko on Saturday next, Aug. 23rd; adults 80c return, children half price, leaving Coal Creek 7.45 a.m., returning ordinary train. Bring along your lunch baskets.

The schools reopen on Monday, Aug. 25th, after the summer vacation. The place of Mr. Flett will be taken by Mr. J. C. Tonks, of Burnsville, and the place of Miss Livingstone will be taken by Miss Townsend, of Fernie.

A special committee meeting of the Coal Creek F. C. will be held on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Business important.

Mr. Newton, mine inspector, was in camp on Thursday.

The residents of Coyote Street do not object to listening to the strains of "When the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold" during the day, but do object to them at night. Oh you whistler, Joe.

HOSMER NOTES

Uyell's performing dogs entertained large audiences to an enjoyable evening's entertainment Thursday and Friday last at the Opera House.

A Board of Trade meeting was held Thursday last in Labelle's sample room.

Nothing doing in Labor Day sports at Hosmer. Possibly it is as well that way. By next year a peace covenant may have been signed. Let's hope so.

Sunday's meeting of the Local was postponed till Tuesday, when a large crowd put in an appearance. One would have thought a strike was on by the size of the meeting. Keep it up, boys, it's the only way we'll get results. It was decided to hold the meetings in future every Tuesday night at 7.30 p.m. Jot this down in your note book.

Hosmer footballers made a fruitless journey to Fernie Saturday last to fulfil a league fixture, Fernie falling to place a team in the field.

The signals seemed also to get crossed as regards the league meeting, Hosmer representative landing in Fernie at the time the meeting was going on at Hillcrest. Some bungling somewhere.

A Russian civil war took place in New York Sunday; too much vodka being the cause. The result was work for Dr. Nay and a police court case, which was adjourned till Monday next.

Andrew Torek was the victim of an unfortunate accident at B Level, a fall of coal injuring the poor fellow's spine to such an extent that an operation had to be performed by Drs. Nay and Bonnell. Hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery, but it will be a slow process.

Bob Skoolum had his cranium dented once more by a fall of coal. Bob's head will soon have as many dents in it as the coast of Norway.

Napoleon Bowser and his militia seem to be in the limelight on the Island these days. A nice occupation has been found for His Majesty George V. forces (ohnik seab horders). Wonder if they'll tack that on their colors. (McBride will be coming around shortly hollering about his White B. C. They should confer a dukedom on him next).

TABER NOTES

The old timers are gradually drifting back to camp. The latest arrival is James Head, who with his family landed here on Tuesday from Glace Bay.

Harry Brooks has returned to camp and started running a machine again. Jim Nearn has got a start running a motor on afternoon shift.

Jim Sullivan has returned to the mine as pipeman.

Jack Byers is acting as fireboss on the afternoon shift these days.

The smoker held in the dining room of the Union Hotel by the Burns Club was a grand success, everybody having a good time. This club was organized a few weeks ago by some of the outside men at the Canada West mine. The officers are D. Hardy, president; W. Gidman, vice president; and Norman Sowerby, treasurer. The membership fee is fifty cents and the object of the club is to bring its members together once in a while when they can fling dull care aside and have a good time.

The secretary is busy this week distributing the new buttons.

Our old friend J. Porter, from Michel, has started work at the new Block Mine north of town.

The Taber Hotel proprietors are having a new steam heating plant installed. This building has been newly painted outside, and in this season, which has improved its appearance considerably.

The flower show held by the Taber Horticultural Society in the Curling Rink on Thursday was a big success. There were 38 exhibitors and 286 exhibits. The judges were Mr. Fairfield, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and Mr. Terrill, of the Terrill Floral Co., of Lethbridge. Mrs. Dr. Hamman captured the special prize of \$25 for the best exhibition of sweet peas and garden flowers. The prize for the best collection for children went to Sylvia Hamman, and second prize to Harold Hammon. The prize given for the best residence grounds in town was awarded to Dr. Hamman, with ex-mayor Beck second.

The I. O. O. F. turned out last Sunday to the funeral of their late brother George McCallum, who was drowned in Lethbridge while bathing in the lake. The service was held in Knox Church by Rev. W. F. Mahaffy.

BANKHEAD NOTES

The fishing tournament in connection with Labor Day celebrations is to be conducted as follows: Only members of the Local Union to compete. Time of contest, from Tuesday, 26th August, to Tuesday, 2nd September, closing 5 p.m. Announcement of prize winners to be made at the meeting of the Local Union on the 2nd September at 7.30 p.m. The prizes are to be for the first and second largest of the following species: Lake trout, 1st prize \$3.00; 2nd prize \$2.00; rainbow trout, 1st prize \$3.00; 2nd prize \$2.00; speckled trout, 1st prize \$3.00, second prize \$2.00; bull trout, 1st prize \$3.00, second prize \$2.00; grayling, 1st prize \$3.00; second prize \$2.00. Keen interest is displayed already, as we have a number of men aspiring for honors and an interesting week is anticipated by local fishermen.

A free picture show will be given on Labor Day in the afternoon and evening. Children and those mothers and ladies who desire are invited to the afternoon performance, and adults in the evening. Mr. Furnell is already showing once a week to a crowded hall and the Local Union takes this opportunity to invite everybody to something good.

John E. Smith, District President, was a visitor here on Saturday, also N. D. Thachuk, District Board Member for this sub-district. They only stayed a few hours and the Local Executive have been busy thing out a scheme whereby they can be kept here a bit longer.

Secretary A. J. Carter also gave us a flying visit on Sunday, but got away after a brief stay of about one and a half hours. However, both promised to be back in a week's time and we hope they will.

The Band have an engagement in Banff on September 1st, playing for an excursion of Calgary Electrical Workers Union.

Harry Lang left the mines to take an outfit of tourists through the mountains.

BELLEVEUE NOTES

Mrs. J. R. McDonald was a Blairmore visitor on Saturday night.

Mr. Walter Mills was in Fernie on important business on Saturday and Sunday, returning again on Sunday night.

Mrs. J. D. McDonald and Miss No'vins were taking in the sights in Blairmore on Saturday night.

Bob Lovitt represented the Bellevue Athletic Association at the League meeting on Saturday held at Hillcrest.

The local team went to Hillcrest on Saturday to play a friendly game of football with the Hillcrest boys. The proceeds of the game were for the benefit of Mr. Hoaver who has been sick for some months. The Bellevue Band also went over to take part in the game and make it a success. The result ended 1-1 in favor of Hillcrest.

Mrs. Wilson, of Calgary, is visiting in camp, the guest of Mrs. E. W. Christie. She intends staying a few days before returning to her home in Calgary.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue mines and things are pretty lively around this camp.

Mrs. Geo. Copeland, of Burnsville, was visiting in camp on Saturday.

Mr. John Hutton left camp on Saturday for her home in Scotland. She intends returning again in the fall or early next spring.

Mr. Harry Peary is now boarding with Mrs. Morrison on the Conley side of the town.

Mr. Noble McDonald, who left here a short time ago for his home in N. B., intends getting married before returning to camp. Mr. McDonald will be occupying his new house at Maple Leaf when he returns to camp.

Some of the boys in this camp would make good husbands. They are to be seen carrying the babies from the station and performing other paternal duties. Oh you kids.

The Bellevue Band gave an open air concert on Sunday night.

Mr. Arthur Kelley, who has been away from camp for some time, returned again on Tuesday. He expects to be able to take charge of the new school about the first of September.

The stork has again visited this camp and left a fine daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Radford on Tuesday last.

Mr. Human Varley is busy putting up a wash house at the back of his house.

Mr. J. MacPhail Waggett delivered his popular lecture on Mark Twain in the Workers' Hall on Monday night and drew a fair crowd. Those who heard it pronounced it the best entertainment ever put on in Bellevue.

Mr. R. Suttle blew in last week from Vancouver Island where he has been taking part in the strike. He advised all miners to keep away from the island.

Matthew Huddart and Roy Reynolds were Fernie visitors over the week end.

N. F. Young, of Frank, was up on Monday night to take in the Mark Twain lecture.

Mr. W. J. McGowan was a Bellevue visitor on Tuesday.

J. C. Anglin, of Hillcrest, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening.

E. C. Young was a visitor on Monday representing The District Ledger.

KIPP NOTES

I. O. O. F. There was a large gathering at the School House to celebrate the opening of the Local Lodge, No. 105, on the 12th of August. Owing to the misfortune of G. M. Hill Fairley's partner, who is at present undergoing an operation in the Calgary hospital, P. G. M. E. Foster Brown, of Macleod, officiated in his stead. There was a large staff of assistants. Among these were D. D. G. M. Wm. Randall, Diamond City; D. D. G. M. R. B. C. Thomson, Lethbridge; G. M. J. A. Tulley, Calgary; P. G. M. T. B. Davidson, Lethbridge; P. G. Bradshaw, Lethbridge; P. G. James-Murray-Macleod; P. G. R. Frache, Grand Forks; P. G. H. C. A. Stewart, Macleod; P. G. D. Macneil, P. G. S. Purvis, Maritime Province. The following were appointed: P. G. Donald Macneil; officers: N. G. E. W. Buchanan; V. G., John D. Keith; treasurer, Harry Villeneuve; R. S., George H. Benson; F. S., Frank Barrington.

The Degree Team journeyed from Lethbridge, who put on the work in great style. There was not a hitch in any of the work, the ceremony being very impressive. At seven o'clock supper was served for the visitors, which was highly appreciated. Then the degree teams prepared to trim the new brothers in the mysteries of Odd-fellows. At 11.30 lunch was provided for new and old members in the School Room, where over one hundred partook of an enjoyable meal, thanks to the kind and liberal way the refreshments were provided, also many thanks to the ladies who gave such liberal assistance. Space is too small to illustrate the speeches given by the Grand Masters, but many hints were given which will remain in the hearts of both young and old. The Lodge opened with a membership of forty-one; some say that before the new year comes it will increase three fold. Good wishes and many your Lodge be crowned with success and good fellowship.

The Lethbridge boys were sorry to lose the refreshments they brought with them. Don't kick, boys, as Odd-fellows must be charitable.

Dr. Stewart, M. P., says that at last the Government are considering the petition of incorporation of Coalhurst, Hurray! "The wheels of the mill grind slow but sure."

A remark was made by one of the brothers that if he had to put a can on anything to secure his pay there

was a spare pulley wheel which he could see at No. 6.

The regular pay day on the 16th of August proved another disappointment in Coalhurst—just a rehearsal of July pay day. The men all went as customary to draw their pay and encountered the notice of wait until Monday, boys. Excuse: money delayed, etc. We have lots in the bank and all the rest of it, but instead of the boys being a little vexed they were cranky and didn't feel like chewing the rag but felt like doing something to try and prevent these little delays, etc., and at the regular meeting Sunday passed at resolution that nobody would work Monday or until the pay was handed out. Just a few went out to see if there was anything doing Monday morning. Perhaps some of the boys did not know what had been done at the meeting, some living a long way out. These men turned back as soon as they did savvy the trick. We also had a hunch an odd one or two who would do the black-leg stunt if the chance came their way. These one or two will not hurt much any way. The mine was idle and the boys had a good chance to get their pay without any rush and do their business with satisfaction. We hope that pay day will come more often after this and on the proper day without delays from Montreal.

Jack the higger wants to watch himself as the boys are on his trail. The married men are also putting

(For other Camp News see page 4)

Brisco's

—We carry exclusive agency—
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY FOR
WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN
D & A LA DIVA CORSETS
GEO. A. SLATER AND MON.
ARCH FINE SHOE
Made of P & V Leather
AMHERST & LECKIE WORK-
ING SHOE
Big Bargains in Shoes for July
Pay

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We carry a full line of
Red Feather & Tartan Canned Goods
Prices Right
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back
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"The Store the People Own" COLEMAN FORMED 1907

You Want More Every Day

MORE FOOD
MORE CLOTHES
MORE HEALTH
MORE WEALTH

There's only one way to make sure of getting more of these things
CO-OPERATE to get them

get into the
WESTERN CANADIAN Co-operative TRADING CO., LTD. COLEMAN

The Biggest that's ever Happened in Blairmore

STOCK REDUCING SALE OF THE F. M. THOMPSON CO.

Values Lost Sight of
Prices Smashed to Fragments

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SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 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 subdivisions 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 \$1.00 an acre.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined on any day or days 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 \$1.00 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.

JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S., DENTIST. Office: Johnstone and Falconer Block (Above Bleasdel's Drug Store) Phone 121. Hours: 8.30 to 1; 2 to 5. Residence: 21, Victoria Avenue.

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The Prevention of Industrial Accidents

By William H. Doolittle. From a paper read before the National Convention of the Metal Trades, Canada. With the advance of natural science has come the discovery and demonstration of certain constant, invariable rules of being which have been termed laws. Natural law is the antithesis of luck and chance. Law is regular and invariable; luck is irregular and erratic. Law has been proved by research and investigation; luck is without foundation. Modern science discovers laws; but disowns luck—only luck. Only the unprejudiced and dispassionate are competent to formulate laws; a superstition may be started by any designing person who can impose on the credulity of others.

Luck and chance belong to an age when man groped in darkness to find principles. Fortunately for posterity the inquiring mind of man, temporarily mired in the slough of superstition, has been persistent in its quest of knowledge. Progress has been impeded, but not prevented. Every common human experience must in the end yield to analysis, and the results of analyses, systematized and formulated, are the foundation of general truths, or laws.

Alchemy has given way before the development of chemistry, astrology has been superseded by astronomy. In every instance where like conditions or causes have been found to produce like effects a law has been promulgated. The laws of gravitation, centrifugal force, expansion of gases, etc., are considered basic and fundamental, for the reason that no deviations from them have ever been observed.

The prevention of industrial accidents by means of charms, incantations and mascots always has been and ever must be a lamentable failure. The application of scientific principles to accident prevention has met with success. A comparison of available statistics indicates that time, energy and thought expended in this way have been the means of greatly reducing both the cost and the number of accidents.

A reduction of 29 per cent. on a division of an immense railway system, of over 60 per cent. in the mills of some of the great steel companies, and of more than 73 per cent. in proportion to the number of operatives in one of the largest industrial plants are results that must appeal to both humanitarians and financiers. In all of these instances the results were accomplished by systematic efforts.

Some of the essentials of accident prevention work may be enumerated as follows: (a) The setting aside of time for the investigation of the subject of accident prevention.

(b) Careful and continual inspection of the premises where workmen are employed.

(c) Investigation of the cause of each accident, and recording and tabulating the same.

(d) The study of the causes of accidents which occur in like industries and under similar conditions elsewhere.

(e) The installation and maintenance, wherever possible, of mechanical safeguards and safety appliances.

(f) The education of the workman as to the dangers of his occupation and the best means of avoiding accidents in connection with his work.

(g) Securing the co-operation of the workman in the efforts of the employer to provide safety and prevent accidents.

In accident prevention work, as in every field of human endeavor, it pays to start right. Investigate the subject first of all. Get in touch with the safety movement. Get the safety spirit. Learn what others are doing. Time spent in this way is spent most profitably.

Accident prevention may not be accomplished without inspection. In premium on carelessness and to promote accidents. Every accident is capable of analysis, and in nearly every case the cause may be located. This should be done, and a record kept for future guidance. Such statistics, carefully kept, are of great value.

Every man who has the safety of his employees at heart, and every workman who desires industrial safety for himself and for his fellow workmen, will give attention to happenings outside of his own plant. Machines and methods are proved to be dangerous by observing their operation and the results in different localities. The larger the field covered the more valuable will be the data gathered. Circular saws, for instance, cut, kick and kill in the same way in every part of the world. A serious accident may not have happened in a particular shop in all of its history, but this circumstance does not constitute an excuse for neglect. No plant, no industry, no locality, is immune from accidents. The most successful safety engineers profit by the experience of others.

There are many dangerous features of workshops that may be made safe by means of machine guards. It is important that set screws, gears, dead ends and all other man-killing parts of machinery be covered, enclosed or eliminated for the same reason that wild beasts are shut up or shot. All of this may be done without in the least cutting down the output of a factory. Inspections should be thorough, in order that nothing dangerous may be overlooked. They should in all cases be made by competent and practical

persons who have a technical and practical knowledge of dangerous places. Inspection should be made by every person in the plant, particularly in the locality in which he is employed. Inspections should be frequent—conditions change constantly.

When an accident happens the first thing to be done after caring for the injured person is to investigate the cause in order to prevent its repetition. I take issue with those persons who declare that "accidents just happen." Such a statement is not much more than an effort to evade responsibility. It is an unfounded and pernicious statement, tending to put a tory—indeed it tends to add to the output by giving the workman a sense of security. It is not enough, however, that safety devices be installed; they must be maintained. Some one must see to it that safeguards are both kept in order and in place. If for the exceptional job a guard must be removed, it should be immediately replaced.

No workman should enter a dangerous occupation without being made to give strict attention to the dangers connected with it. He should be made to do this for his own protection and for the sake of his fellow workmen who may be injured as a result of his lack of precaution.

Every employer is morally responsible for the safety of his employees just so far as he, by exercise of his authority, may prevent their being injured. Nor is it entirely an ethical question; it is not profitable to the employer for his workmen to be injured. Aside from the humanitarian aspect of the question, in a general way, physical injuries to the workman mean financial loss to the employer. Therefore, for reasons, ethical, humane and economic, the employer should instruct and warn the workman of danger. No task should be imposed which, in its performance, will endanger the life or limb of the workman. Workmen may be warned by word of mouth, by the judicious use of signs distributed about the plant and by literature. Warnings must be persisted in, otherwise they are of no avail. Many workmen are naturally careless, many others view with suspicion efforts that have the appearance of altruism.

Every possible effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the workmen in the safety movement; for progress in accident prevention beyond a certain point is utterly impossible if the opposition or indifference of the workmen to this important work is not overcome.

In conclusion I may affirm that luck as a factor in accidents is always more or less under the control of man; that both good and bad luck are produced by the operation of natural forces; that these forces move according to well-defined rules, or laws; and that men are lucky or unlucky just in proportion to their understanding of these laws and their disposition and ability to live and act in harmony with them. —The Coal and Coke Operator and the Fuel Magazine.

IGNORANCE IS THE GREAT ENEMY OF LABOR

It has been frequently said that the greedy exploiter is the greatest enemy of the working class. But while it may be said with considerable truth that the avaricious employer does everything within his power to retard the advancement of labor, and while he may be considered as an enemy to the class that he exploits, yet, there is a greater enemy than the most rapacious employer, and that enemy is Ignorance. Capitalism cannot be accused of scabbery and strike breaking. It is only the men of labor who are the scabs and strike breakers, and who aid in the defeats of the aims of organized labor.

We never see a princely merchant, banker or mining magnate at the throttle of an engine hauling scabs and strike breakers to usurp the places of men who are making a brave fight for better economic conditions, but we do find the engineer clad in the livery of labor,—the man who belongs to the working class and usually with a card in his pocket—hauling to places of conflict the Hessians who have become traitors to labor and traitors to themselves. When the state militia are called out to break a strike, who are the men who wear the uniforms of the soldiers? Are they capitalists, bloated bond-holders, or are they men whose hands have been hardened by manual toil?

When the police force of a city are ordered to beat down strikers, who are struggling for a shorter work-day and a paltry increase in wages, to what class do these men belong, who use the club and the pistol to awe and intimidate slaves who are waging a bloodless rebellion against the despotism of mercenary pirates, whose hearts are frozen to the rights of common humanity?

Through ignorance the police force, the state militia and the federal soldiers—all made up of laboring men—are fighting the battles of capitalism, to keep the class to which they belong in subjection.

Capitalism could win no victories were it not for the ignorance of the working class, who fail to see that capitalism is using labor to keep labor in slavery. Whenever the laboring men of this nation, as a class, can see the infamy of the hellish industrial system under which we groan in misery and poverty, the end of capitalism is at hand, and economic freedom will then become the heritage of all humanity.

Governor Sulzer, upon endorsing the woman suffrage petition to the United States Senate, was quoted as saying: "I am now and always have been and always expect to be in favor of granting women the same political rights that men possess. There should be no abridgement in the United States of the political rights of women just because they are women."

BRITISH WANT TO OWN MINES

Stephen Walsh, a labor member of the British House of Parliament, has introduced a bill providing for the government ownership of mines. The chief provisions include on appointment of a day on which the state shall take over all the coal mines and minerals; compensation to be paid to all who have bona fide money invested but no compensation to be paid to roy-

alty owners. Of course, the bill has no chance for passage, but it has attracted considerable attention.

A resolution declaring three cents the legal rate of fare on Detroit street railway lines on which franchises have expired, was submitted to the franchise committee of the City Council on August 2 by Mayor Marx. On August 4 the committee approved the resolution.

Cemetery Notice

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

THOMSON & MORRISON Funeral Directors

John A. McDonald

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Children's Competition

\$1.00 in Cash for Six Subscriptions

To every Child (boy or girl) who secures us Six paid-up Subscribers during the month of August we will pay the sum of \$1.00

This competition closes on Sept. 1st, and all subscriptions should be in by that date.

To the first child to send in 6 paid-up subscriptions we will supplement the dollar bill with

A Handsome Nickel Watch

We want the "grown-up" to play fair, and if they must butt-in to help the youngsters.

Now, get a hustle on and round up subscribers—we want 'em all.

Write very plainly and address all your communications to

"The Editor" District Ledger

You can get as many Subscribers as you like and earn all the Dollar Bills you can

The Situation in Michigan

The strike situation in the copper mines of Michigan has changed but little since the last issue of The Miners' Magazine. The strikers are standing firm, determined that better conditions must prevail ere they will consent to go back to the mines. The mine operators have sent their agents into all of the large cities of the country to supplant the men with whom they have even refused to hold a conference. The proposition of the governor that committees of five from the mine operators and miners should meet to arbitrate differences, was scornfully rejected by the mine bars, and it is the opinion of the strikers that when the governor proposed

such a plan with a view of bringing about a probable settlement of the strike, that he was cognizant of the fact that the copper kings of Michigan would spurn his proposition. Had the governor told these haughty and arrogant despots that unless they showed a willingness to meet the representatives of the strikers, that the state militia would be withdrawn, credit would have been given to the governor of sincerity in his apparent effort to bring about peace between employer and employe. But the governor accepted the ultimatum of the mine owners without making any further move towards bringing about a settlement, and the conviction has fastened itself in the minds of the strikers that the man whom the people of Michigan have honored with the office of chief magistrate is merely a puppet who obeys a dictum of a master class.

The County Commissioners last week empowered the sheriff to swear in six hundred deputies to be used in aiding the mine owners to resume operations. These deputies have already been branded by the strikers as the "hired thugs" of the mining corporations, and as the sheriff has shown by his many acts that he is the chattel of the mining corporations, it is reasonable to presume that the "hired thugs" in the name of "law and order" will become lawbreakers and resort to every species of infamy to poison the public mind against the men who are waging a lawful battle against the despotism of a copper oligarchy that is blind and heartless to human rights. During the early part of last week Walter B. Palmer entered the copper district to make an investigation of industrial conditions. Palmer is a federal official, and during the stormy days in Colorado, Palmer surveyed conditions in the Centennial State. The work which he wrote on the labor war in Colorado was suppressed for the reason that Palmer told too much truth to win the approval of the corporate Caesars who used the armed power of a state to crush the strikers. "Mother" Jones, that dauntless and fearless heroine who kept alive the courage of the strikers of West Virginia and who was held a prisoner by the military authorities for several months, entered the state of Michigan last week to cheer the strikers on to victory.

Though "Mother" Jones has passed the four-score mile-post, yet her heart still beats as strongly for the rights of man as when the fire of youth flashed in her eye, and ere the strike has become a matter of history the mine operators of Michigan will know that a woman with Spartan courage can keep alive within the breast of revolt-

ing slaves the glorious flame of freedom's purest inspiration.

The battle in Michigan must be won. Fifty thousand men, women and children are involved in the strike and the sneers of war are needed to care for the men, women and children who have rebelled against industrial slavery.

The fight in Michigan is not only the fight of every member of the Western Federation of Miners but it is the fight of every man and woman who stands beneath the folds of labor's flag. If the miners of Michigan are defeated, unionism will be crushed in the copper district and years of effort will be required to again stimulate men to come together in the battle for a higher and grander civilization. The labor bodies throughout this continent are urged to keep in mind the battle that is being fought in Michigan and to remember that 50,000 people are in revolt against economic slavery.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad building, Denver, Colorado.

GOVERNOR HATFIELD TO DECIDE A KNOTTY QUESTION

It is up to Governor Hatfield to decide a question, which, in theory, at least, goes to the life of the miners' organization in the New River coal field. The commission appointed to decide grievances arising between the operators and the miners have been unable to reach a conclusion in the matter, and the question goes up to the governor as umpire. It is expected that a decision will be reached today or tomorrow.

The question is one of jurisdiction, and grows out of the refusal of the operators in certain instances to permit the organized miners to hold meetings on the companies' premises. There are other grievances, but this is the chief. The companies own practically all the land in the coal field and if all the companies were to pursue the policy of the few, there would soon be no organization. The operators contend that the commission has no jurisdiction in the matter, and pending a settlement of the question of jurisdiction, action on the other questions is suspended.

The operators contend that the commission can decide only such questions as arise under the first five specifications of the New River agreement—those providing for a nine-hour day, a semi-monthly pay day, checkweighmen, reinstatement of men and the right of employes to buy goods where they choose. The miners cite section 7 of the agreement in support of their contention that the commission has jurisdiction to consider all grievances—this section providing, in so many words, "that all grievances of every kind and character shall be referred to said board as mentioned above, and that said board should render a decision in all cases within 10 days," etc.

The governor's decision in the matter is awaited with great interest, especially by the miners, who believe their organization is on trial for its life. They believe, however, that their case is a clear one, and that the decision in the matter will vindicate their contentions.

SPOKANE INTER FAIR



INTERNATIONAL POLO TOURNAMENT

Daily Games between Canadian and American Teams \$35,000 in Premiums & Purses Competition open to the World The First National Indian Congress Approved by U.S. Government SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FOR THE CHILDREN 72d Seaforth Highlanders Band \$500 Cash Prizes for Better Babies "Custer's Last Fight" Nightly A thrilling reproduction of this famous battle with 500 Indians and 200 Soldiers COMBINATION AUCTION SALE OF LIVE STOCK ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY Fireworks Display Every Night Individual Farm Exhibit Prizes \$20,000 Race Program

Poultryman's Meeting Wednesday Dairyman's Meeting Thursday Broadwood Battle Horseback EXCURSION RAILROAD RATES For Illustrated Daily Program and Prospectus Write to 207 Commerce Building, Spokane, Wash.



Advertisement for Church's Cold Water Alabastine. Includes illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for cleaning walls and removing stains.

Advertisement for Church's Cold Water Alabastine. Includes illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for cleaning walls and removing stains.

Advertisement for Shiloh's Cure. Text: Shiloh's Cure. QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SO CALMS.

Our Weekly List of Bargains

Ladies' Wear

Ladies' and Misses' Overall Aprons, 50c to 90c each
An attractive showing of Overall Aprons for ladies and misses in plain and fancy colors. They are finished with plain color trimmings and embroidered trimmings, made of the best English Prints.
Price 50c, 65c, 75c and 90c

10c Pearl Buttons, Saturday per dozen 5c
An Ocean Pearl Button in sizes from 18 to 26, well finished with two eyes, worth 10c per dozen.
Saturday Special per dozen 5c
\$5.00 Broadcloth Skirts, \$3.50

Broadcloth Skirts in black and navy, cut in new styles and trimmed with buttons.

Saturday Special each \$3.50
\$4.00 Satin Skirt \$2.50

Satin Underskirts, all the good bright colors, well made of good quality satin and cut in late styles.
Saturday each \$2.50

The very latest styles in new Fall Millinery is here for your inspection. Our Hats have the style, coloring and quality found only in the better grades. The styles represent the newest creations from New York, Paris, Toronto and Montreal. The colorings are smart and the values extraordinary. A glance at our Hats at \$5.00 will convince you of the truth of this statement. Trimmed Hats at from \$5.00 to \$15.00

Boxed Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Writing Pads at money saving prices. Real 50c Holland Linen Writing Paper, beautiful finish, in correspondence size.
Saturday Special per lb. 25c

Envelopes to match above per lb. 25c

Large size pad Irish Linen and Roman Flax Writing Pad, unruled, with package of Envelopes to match.
Saturday 25c

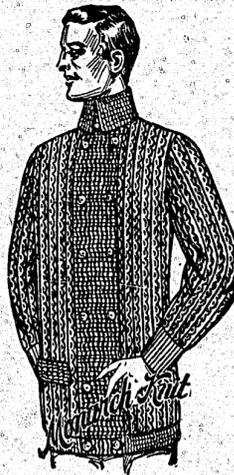
Ladies' correspondence size Writing Paper, unruled, paper creased to fold, and two packages of Envelopes.
Saturday Special 30c

Small size Irish Linen or Roman Flax Writing Pads with package of Envelopes to match.
Saturday Special 15c

SWEATER SPECIALS

OUR entire Stock of Sweaters, Sweater Coats and Knitted Mufflers will be displayed, showing all this season's new ideas in style and Colors. This will be interesting to intending purchasers. Our big window will be devoted to display of new ideas in Sweaters from the famous Monarch Knitting Co., The Harvey Co., Dr. Jaeger Woolen Co., Knit to Fit Co. These manufacturers specialize on Sweaters for Men and Boys.

Men's Sweaters from	\$1.35 to \$3.50
Men's Coat Sweaters	2.00 to 10.00
Boy's Sweaters	.75 to 2.75
Boys' Coat Sweaters	1.25 to 3.00
Men's Knitted Vests	2.50 to 6.50



Boots and Shoes

Snaps for the children! We have gone through our stock of Children's Shoes and assorted out all the odd lines of Slippers and Oxfords, both in tan and black. These goods include all of our best

grades and are special value. Regular price from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Now everything goes for ... \$1.00 We will also include with these about 100 pairs of Children's Shoes in broken lines. Do not miss this special sale.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Tuxedo Baking Powder, 12 oz.	15
Liquid Blue Pts.	2 for 25
Krinkle Corn Flakes	4pa. 30
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	85
Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 1 lb.	40
Canada First Catsup, pts.	25
Seeded Raisins, 12 oz.	2 pa. 15
Golden Dates, 2 lbs.	25
Young Herring in Bullion	2 for 25
Robin Hood Flour, 98lb. sack	3.25
Cross & Blackwell's Jam, 4 lb. tin	65
Tuxedo Jelly Powder, 4 pa.	25
Mazda Electric Lamps, 40 watts	50
Holbrook's Health Salts	2 for 25
Enos Fruit Salts	75
Empire Bacon, heavy, per lb.	26
Empire Bacon, light, per lb.	27
Ham and Beef Loaf	2 tins 35
Mixed Nuts, per lb.	20
Charlotte Russe Powder, 2 pa.	25
Custard Powder, large tins	25
Electro Silicon Powdered Silver Polish, 2 boxes	25
Putz Cream Liquid Brass Polish	20
Pure Cane Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack	1.20
White Rose Toilet Soap	6 for 25
Heintz Tomato Soup, large size	25
Bulk Tea, 3 lbs.	1.00
Okanagan Tomatoes, 2 lb. tins	2 for 25
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins 25

See our special values in School Scribblers and Exercise Books. Our "BIG" Book at 5c is a great bargain.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Don't forget that the schools open next Monday.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will give a dance in Victoria Hall on Labor Day.

The Rebekahs will hold their sixth annual ball in the Victoria Hall on September 25th.

Mrs. D. M. Perley will receive on Thursday, August 28th, from 3.30 to 6 p.m. at the parsonage.

Last Saturday was pay day for the miners and as work has been pretty steady it was a record pay sheet.

Dick Marshall knocked out Jim McLean, of Bull River, in the 8th round of a keenly contested bout at Cranbrook last Monday.

A train consisting of 101 cars of coal and hauled by one engine (malloet compound) left the Great Northern yards on Sunday morning.

Lee John was convicted of being in possession of opium and soaked \$250 or three months hard labor last Monday. The case is down for appeal on September the 11th.

The Main Street in Fernie could do with a few hundred load of gravel while a few planks in some of the sidewalks may save the Council from an action for damages.

The Macleod Ball Team will be here for the 1st and it is said arrangements have been made for a special to run for the convenience of Macleod fans and residents of the Pass.

Jack Harrington, who has just finished a term in the city jail, was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing a watch and assault, and was fined \$20 and costs or 30 days' hard labor.

A Chinaman named Lee Gya was held up by a couple of thugs near the brewery on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock and, resisting, was shot. He is now in the hospital with a bullet in his head. The police have a good description of his assailants and their arrest is only a matter of a little time.

Mrs. E. Todd, who is moving on Monday morning next to a fine store specially constructed for her business, on adjacent block, informs us that she has decided to clean up all miscellaneous stock, such as neckwear, children's wear, hosiery, ribbon remnants, dress goods remnants, hat shapes, etc., etc. These will be displayed on four bargain tables at \$1.00, 50 cents, 25 cents, and 10 cents. The sale will last for two days only, namely, Friday and Saturday.

All ratepayers are reminded and should take particular notice that the 27th of this month is the last day upon which they will be able to secure the larger rebate on their taxes for 1913.

The International Geological Congress was in town last Tuesday and before they quit most of the inhabitants were acquainted with the fact. The shrill of the pipes disturbed the peaceful serenity of Main Street at about 11 p.m., when the party adjourned from being entertained at the Victoria Hall. We noticed that quite a number of our staid business men were infused with the spirit of the Gael and stepped quite lively to the strain of the pipes.

NO HOUSES TO LET IN FERNIE

Fernie real estate is being boosted by M. A. Kastner and it is not difficult to understand why. There are at present practically no empty houses in this city. The worker who buys a home in Fernie has certainly many advantages to say nothing of the feeling of independence. Real estate in Fernie has remained very steady in spite of the numerous setbacks that our town has received and in most cases people who have invested in house property have every reason to be content with same. A little figuring will very soon convince one that a home costing the purchaser from \$1,800 to \$2,000 will pay for itself at a rent of \$20.00 per month in about 6 years. Most of the property offered by Mr. Kastner calls for a very nominal cash payment while the balance in most cases will be found to be little more, if any, than an ordinary rental.

ISIS THEATRE

The management inform us that they are making arrangements to publish week by week, a bulletin containing the current program and one for succeeding week. This is being produced for next week, and patrons of the Isis will be sure to make their arrangements accordingly. Improvements in light, ventilation, projection, etc., are constantly being made by Manager Miller, who is out to fix up the most of the most up to date houses between Calgary and the Coast. As a picture show man Miller has proved to the Fernie public that he knows how a picture show should be run and is ever ready to cater for their convenience, amusement and comfort.

The feature for this week end is as follows:
"In the Red Man's Country," a thrilling story of Indian camp life and captures and murders demonstrating the triumph of love in a dramatic drama. There will be the usual comics, recitatives, etc. For next week the feature is the sensational drama, "The Secret of the Safe" in three reels. Watch for announcements of feature program.

FISHER WRITES THE HERALD

The following letter from Mr. H. Fisher, of Vancouver, appeared in Lethbridge Herald Saturday last:

Sir,—I was somewhat amused at an article under the heading of "He Didn't Like Socialist Talk" in Monday's issue of the Herald. The sorrowful writer seemed highly indignant, and, I am afraid, must have been nervously upset at the time of writing.

He refers to the Socialist speaker as being "talented" and "learned," and I, being the particular individual, must thank him kindly for the compliment, although I could not, even in my wildest dreams, return such praise to my deluded critic.

In the first place, he seems to be trying, through "bluff and bauble," to arouse the ire of the citizens and city council of Lethbridge against "freedom of speech," but this, I am sure, could not be done by one so poor in spirit and knowledge, who had become wrathful because I attempted to oppose some of his "set ideas" and "fossilized conceptions."

Further than that, to show his wrath, and thinness of the Christian cloak that he garbs himself in, he advocates "stopping us from running at large," or in other words, nothing would appease his Christian spirit more than seeing us imprisoned, or enduring some sort of pain, which the defenders of the church some few years ago, took such delight in imposing upon all and sundry, who should dare to propagate a progressive idea, or should move in the interests of the downtrodden.

I can just see in my mind's eye, the look of pleasure in any critic's face, if he had had the opportunity to witness the burning at the stake of some of the "noblest characters" in the world's history, who have at periodical times been foully murdered by the worldly fathers of the church.

Even so recent an event as the foul murder of that intelligent, noble and courageous champion of progress, Perrow proved conclusively that his barbaric spirit, so often showed by his "supposed followers of the lowly Nazarene," still surges within their bosoms.

Now, for a few words in contradiction to my critic, who doesn't seem to adhere to the truth so faithfully as he might.

He "concluded that I was an upholder of the prostitute." For this conclusion I forgive him, for he is evidently not pitied for "his lack of understanding." Now, there is a certain story, if I remember correctly, in the New Testament where a certain prostitute is brought before Jesus Christ to be judged for her sins, and I think

the answer of Jesus Christ to those who scoffed at her were: "That one of you who has no sin shall cast the first stone." How differently do these words sound to those of my vulgar critic. I did not uphold the prostitute, but defended her and analysed her position. I showed that through the working class being exploited of four-fifths of the products of their toil, poverty, misery and degradation of the working class naturally came about, and that it was this poverty, and starvation wages of these working girls that was the predominant factor in forcing them to a life of prostitution. Abolish exploitation of the working class, by the capitalist class, and we abolish the "prostitute." Until then she has my pity and not scorn, for she is one of the most cruelly treated victims of modern society.

In regard to the church, well, I analysed it, and showed that it had become an institution in the interests of the master class; and in regard to marriage, I devoted time to trace its origin.

Private property was the fundamental cause of our present day mode of mating. Marriage, like all other social, ethical, and religious conceptions, arises out of the economic structure of society. The sex ties and relationships have changed and are changing, the same as everything else, and when the working class change the principle of private ownership of wealth to common ownership, so all our institutions of today will change.

I advocated a condition where women would not be economically dependent as they are today. I pointed out that when the means of wealth production were commonly owned, she would be assured of her livelihood, and therefore not dependent upon any particular man, and consequently being free, she could choose the one she loved, and not as today have to sell herself, either on the streets for a few shokels, or to the workingman for a meal ticket, or to the master class as a mistress.

Who would be so foolish as to say that no marriages are happy, but who again would be so mad as to say that divorce, race suicide and prostitution are not on the increase? We must be bold and honest, and although our behavior so may hurt the feelings of a few, if by proclaiming the truth it will in the near future save millions from pain and anguish, let us stand up with courage and determination to make clear the truth at all costs.

As regards to what he says of the conception of God, as was worshipped by the Christian faith, I am still proud to state that I am too lofty to bend my knees to such a conception as presented in the Old Testament.

Those who read or have read the Bible, I am sure, they will agree with me. I refrain from quoting some of the passages in the Bible supposed to have been the word of God, for fear

any child should read this article. As regards the Darwinian theory, well that today is universally accepted by "thinkers."

He ends his immortal epistle by stating that if my doctrine came into practical existence we should return to a state of society such as the ancient Totem period. To him I answer "Do not wait for society to revert to this age, and do not insult this age, for if promiscuous sexual intercourse ever existed in history, it does right today."

Go into the "Hell Holes" of any of the great cities, pick up your daily papers, investigate and read up statistics, and you find that the sex relations of today are something horrible. But, then, perhaps my pardonable critic has never been out of Lethbridge, or perhaps he reads like he writes. Anyhow, I sympathize with all such would-be opposers of the great movement in the world's history—"Socialism." And, as a last word to those who might have read these two articles, I hope that it will be the means of encouraging you to read and study scientific Socialism, and thereby understand our position and your own.

JAS. H. FISHER.

WHY MEN ORGANIZE

Proficiency gives the happiness of achievement in work well done, but we do not work merely because we love it. We want some of the good things we see others enjoy. We want good things to eat, good things to wear, and other recreation besides riding to and from work six days a week. We want to look prosperous and not wait till we die before others notice that we ever lived. We want to enjoy the society of our kind and realize the joy of being a real live, active unit in the great social structure of our generation. We want pretty homes and want to provide them with all the little things that make for comfort and add to much to the sum total of human happiness. We want to start our children with natural surroundings and rear them to healthy maturity. We want them to look as neat and sweet as other children and have all the advantages of education and training which other men's children receive.

And when the heat enervates the body that has worked with mechanical precision for a year, we want to gather or loved ones and answer the call of nature which beckons us out into the open, where we can forget our cares and gather new strength from the fragrance of wild flowers and rest our weary eyes on the grassy stretch of a rolling country or perhaps lounge in the sands of the seashore and lave in the salty breakers.

We are entitled to all of these things and the world holds abundance for all. When we ask for our own as individuals we are scorned as beggars,

but through our unions our claims are successfully advanced.

The worker is just as human as his employer and has all the emotions and all the capacity for enjoyment as has the man who lives off the industry of others.

But before the worker can get out of life what is in it for him, he must conserve his energy and concentrate his demands through the trade union of his craft. It is the only agency that has ever reduced his hours to a point of getting a period of recreation

out of every twenty-four hours; it is the one means of getting prompt action on a demand for better wages, and is the only institution to give him a feeling of security in his position because it sets up a definite standard with a fair minimum wage.

The common ambition of men and of the unnatural burden upon tollers bring them together under the banner of trade unionism, to march against the hordes of privilege and regain what they have taken from us—World, Duluth, Minn.

Two Days Only CLEAN-UP SALE

Mrs. Todd has decided not to remove any of the following miscellaneous stock, but will sell same

Friday and Saturday

Neckwear,
Children's Wear
Hosiery, Hat Shapes
Dress Goods Remnants
Ribbon Remnants, etc.

Four Bargain Tables
\$1.00. 50c. 25c. 10c

These are Genuine Bargains, not the Usual "SPECIALS"

MRS. E. TODD - Fernie B.C.