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Industrial Unity Is Strength

The District Ledger

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

Political Unity Is Victory

No. 51, Vol. VII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 15, 1914

What the District Officials are Doing

Dist. Pres. W. L. Phillips and Inter. Board Member D. Rees were at Hillcrest on Thursday, and attended a meeting of the Local Union that evening.

Vice President Graham and President Phillips left for Chinook on Friday, and on Friday evening attended a meeting of Coalhurst Local Union.

Secretary A. J. Carter left on Friday evening to attend a special meeting of Bankhead Local, on Sunday evening. Mr. Carter had an interview with Premier Sifton on his way, for the purpose of inquiring whether the Premier was prepared to make any move with reference to the Hillcrest relief situation, inasmuch as the U. M. W. of A. has no representative at present on the board that is handling this fund. We got our usual—the Premier would "do nothing."

Secretary Carter will visit Canmore and Georgetown while up in that district.

President Phillips and Board Member Rees attended a meeting of Hillcrest Local Sunday afternoon, also one in the evening. The men of Hillcrest decided they would wait until they had an agreement to work under before resuming work. They were prepared to follow out the terms of the agreement, and work on the wage scale whilst negotiating a new price, but the coal company would not allow the men to do so. When the regular business was through, President Phillips got up and very clearly advanced the policy of the organization with regard to the present war. Incidentally he paid an excellent tribute to the large number of Germans who are members of the Fernie Miners' Union, also the Socialist Local. International Board Member Rees followed President Phillips, and he also dealt with the calibre of the German comrades at Fernie.

The hall was practically full and both speakers' remarks were very well received.

Phillips and Rees left for Coleman on Sunday evening.

Vice President Graham attended the Carbondale Local meeting on Sunday. William took the opportunity of giving them his views on the present war, same being fully appreciated by those present.

Vice President Graham left for Nordegg on Monday morning, where trouble was reported.

Graham wired from Red Deer that the Nordegg men are working, pending settlement.

Graham also settled a point re the dockage scale for the Nordegg miners which has been pending for a few weeks.

District President Phillips left Fernie on Tuesday morning to meet Commissioner McNeill. However, we find McNeill was unable to meet him before Wednesday.

International Board Member Rees leaves on Thursday to attend a meeting of the International Board, which convenes at headquarters on the 17th.

FIRE WIPES OUT TOWN OF SOUTH WELLINGTON

Sixty Houses Are Completely Destroyed—Miners' Families Lose Nearly All Their Belongings

NANAIMO, B. C. Aug. 11.—South Wellington, three miles from here, was wiped out by fire this afternoon. The fire started from the bush. A light wind swept the flames down on the dwellings of the striking miners. Sixty houses were completely destroyed, also the Alexandra Hotel, a three-story building valued at $10,000.

The total loss will be $50,000, with less than $10,000 insurance.

The fire spread so quickly that it was impossible to save much furniture, and the people lost nearly all their belongings.

A HANDSOME "GATE"

As a result of the Rugby football game played between Coal Creek and Fernie on July 20th, $110.05 has been handed us for the Hillcrest disaster fund. This is one of the largest gates on record for a local football game, and the committee desire to thank the Fernie Athletic Association and teams for the use of the grounds and loan of uniforms. They also tender their thanks to the public, who were so generous with their patronage.

L. O. O. M.

The will be a meeting of the above lodge at the K. P. Hall on Monday next, at 8 p. m., when all brethern are requested to attend. The secretary will be in attendance from 7 p. m. to receive dues. All members should take note that if they have not paid third quarter's dues, they are in bad standing.

FRANK WIN REPLAY TIE FOR THE MUTZ CUP

The replay, which was caused by Coleman drawing with Frank last Saturday at Coleman, took place on Wednesday at Frank. Both teams were very evenly matched and the play was of a give and take order until near the end of the first half, when from a corner Ike Hutton placed a fine centre that the Coleman custodian had some difficulty in clearing. He gathered the ball, lowered and cleared, but Hutton managed to reach with his head and placed the first and only goal on record for Frank.

The second half was very evenly contested but was not altogether clean. No further score was secured, and Frank won by 1-0. They will meet Coal Creek on Saturday at Fernie, in the Municipal park.

You ought to save. How is the master to know how little he need let you have unless you show him?

MURDER AT CRANBROOK

A dastardly murder was committed at a ranch a short distance from Cranbrook about 9 o'clock on Sunday night, when S. Sassomata (Japanese) owner of the ranch, went out of the shack to finish his chores before retiring for the night. He had only been out a very short time when his wife, who was in the shack, heard the report of a gun nearby, and rushing out found her husband lying on the ground with part of his face blown off, resulting from receiving a charge of shot at short range. He expired in about five minutes.

Acting Chief Provincial Constable Welsby made a hurried trip to Cranbrook Monday afternoon and took charge of the case. The guilty party or parties were clever enough not to leave any tangible clues behind, but on Wednesday Chief Welsby had procured sufficient evidence to warrant the placing under arrest of another Japanese resident of Cranbrook, by the name of Katsura.

Sassomata, the deceased, had apparently some deadly and cowardly enemy or enemies, as some ten months ago he was attacked one night and brutally beaten up, and presumably left for dead. He recovered, however, after being treated in the hospital at Cranbrook for some considerable time. The perpetrators of this crime were never discovered.

M. K. Davidson, who may be described as the pioneer of cash meat markets in Fernie, will open a retail cash meat market in the Beck block (next Ingram's) on Saturday, August 15th. Mr. Davidson will operate on a cash basis; no delivery, no phone, but at cash prices. By keeping expenses at an irreducible minimum, he hopes to give his patrons the benefit of every cent saved on establishment charges. A first class and up-to-date equipment has been installed, and the establishment is replete with cold storage, sausage machines, bone crusher, etc. The plant is electrically driven.

THE ISIS

What the management describe as the "biggest treat they have ever offered" will be shown on Friday next, August 21st, at this theatre. This is a "movie serial," and something altogether new in the picture world. There are fifteen installments, of two reels each, and each installment is a feature in itself. The name of the film is "Lucile Love, the Girl of Mystery," and is one of the most masterly and awe-inspiring romances ever produced. Love, adventure and intrigue run through every foot of the film, but the plot is not of the usual mushy novelette kind; from start to finish it is strong, healthy, vigorous and clean. If you see the first installment, we have no fear of you not seeing the other fourteen. It is a Universal production, which is a sufficient guarantee of its quality.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES FOR SUNDAY

Holy communion, 8:30 a. m.; matins, followed by communion services, 11:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; evensong and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

It is so much easier to force a war and kill off the agitators and the unemployed than it is to furnish jobs or answer the questions they are asking.

NOTICE

Miners, stay away from Taber, as the mines are not working and no prospects of work. Hundreds of men idle.

A. BATEMAN,
Pres. Local 102.
ALEX PATERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer

"S. P. OF C."

Oscar Erickson will give an address on Sunday evening, August 16th, at 7:30 p. m., on "The Present European War; its Cause."

A business meeting will be held later in the evening.

A dance will be held in the Socialist Hall on Monday evening, August 17th. Usual price of admission will prevail.

FERNIE JOTTINGS

Adjt. Schofield, 31st B. C. Horse, was in the city Friday.

A. Macneil, barrister, left on Friday evening for a two weeks' motor tour in Alberta.

Marriage license was issued here on the 11th to Frank Ingam and Delia Lalonde, both of Hosmer.

W. F. Stewart, master mechanic of the M. F. & M. Railway shops here, has resigned.

The Fernie Dancing Assembly will hold a dance on Thursday, August 20th, in the Victoria Hall.

The Loyal True Blue Lodge announce a dance in Victoria Hall on Labor Day, September 7th.

Nat Jenko met with an accident at Coal Creek this morning, resulting in his collar bone being broken.

J. W. Mann, wife and family, came in from Hillyard on Friday. Mr. Mann has been appointed agent of the Great Northern Railway here.

Lt. Col. Jos. Mackay received instructions from the military department on Saturday to prepare for active service.

Walter Harwood, accountant of the Pollock Wine Company, left on Saturday for Montreal, to visit his parents, who reside at that place.

The Daughters of the Empire collected $560 from Fernie citizens during the fund raising campaign for the Canadian hospital ship.

A sale of home cooking will be held in the school room of the Methodist church on Saturday, August 15th. Tea will be served from 3 to 6.

Lt. Col. Jos. Mackay of this city received a wire today (Thursday) from Colonel Hughes, Ottawa, appointing him recruiting officer for East and West Kootenay.

Garrett Sullivan, Bull River, was sent up for thirty days for being intoxicated while interdicted. At the expiration of his sentence he will be sent to the Old Men's Home.

Chief of Provincial Police George Welsby made a hurried automobile trip to Cranbrook on Sunday, to investigate the murder of a Japanese at that place.

On August 11th to Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Buddaley, a son. (Still born.)

J. E. Green, Chief Provincial Detective, Vancouver, was in the city Thursday on official business.

Miss Dunn, of the hospital staff, has tendered her services on behalf of the British Empire. Two Naval Reserves left on Sunday evening in response to orders from headquarters.

Thomas Corsan, son of Dr. and Mrs. Corsan, received a telegram yesterday ordering him to report with his regiment, the 88th Vancouver, at once. He left on the midnight train on Wednesday for the coast.

R. J. Maloney, who was reported missing some time ago, is still unaccounted for. An audit of his books show that he has defaulted. Maloney was agent for the Great Northern at Fernie.

W. R. Wilson, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, has notified all employes of that company that any who wish to enlist for active service may do so and that their positions will be open for them on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Henshaw of Vancouver, who are motoring through the Province taking views and lecturing in the interests of the Daughters of the Empire, arrived in the city Saturday, and will address a meeting of the Daughters on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Roushorn is in the hospital, been severely bitten by a dog. The infuriated beast attacked Mrs. Roushorn's pet and she endeavored to beat it off with an umbrella and was successful in this, only to be attacked herself, with the above result.

The citizens of Fernie are being treated to lots of patriotic music these days. On Sunday afternoon the Fernie Italian band gave an excellent concert and in the evening the Coal Creek-Fernie Excelsior band also gave an excellent concert.

The officials of the Government Forest Branch are having a very busy time of it these days. In the early part of last week the fire situation kept them working night and day, while on Saturday they started paying off the fire fighters.

The absurdities and inconsistency of modern civilization could not possibly have been better expressed than by the fact that on Tuesday we had the Daughters of the Empire collecting for a hospital ship to succor the wounded, while on the other side of the street the recruiting authorities were busy enlisting men to wound and kill. And this great Christian country sends missionaries to convert the heathen! Verily is our civilization uplifted.

At the last meeting of the City Council, at which the tenders for material and labor for the new sidewalks were to have been opened, it was decided to defer this until next meeting, in order that the financial problem at the present time could be gone into thoroughly. Like measures were adopted with reference to petitions for water works extensions. Of the twenty-four properties in this city remaining to be connected up with the city sewers, eight only had taken out permits to have this done, and with regard to the sixteen delinquents, the city fathers instructed the City Engineer to prepare an estimate of the cost of connecting these properties and report at the next meeting.

Lt. Col. Joseph Mackay received a telegram from the Militia Department on Tuesday evening, instructing him to enlist 100 men and officers from Kootenay to accompany the first contingent abroad. Orders were immediately dispatched to Nelson and Cranbrook to supply their quota of this body, and a recruiting station was opened up here on Wednesday, where forty-eight had passed the medical examination when the office closed at 9 o'clock. The names of the volunteers are as follows:

William Price, Robert Snowden, Wm. Sween Grant, P. N. Kennedy, Robert Crichton, James Haggan, Harold Minton, J. Caine, Gilbert Sawyer, Frederic Mitchard, Chas. Worsley, J. Beattie, Thos. G. Chedgey, John Reid, R. Stewart (Cpl.) Henry Dyer, Wm. H. Bromley (Sgt.), Harold Emson, John Corrigan, A. C. Clark, A. MacMillan (Cpl.) Wm. McArthur, Francis Annon, D. McCosh, Frank Townsend (Cpl.), Donald M. Mitchell, Wm. J. Claridge, R. S. Herring, John G. Robertson, Thomas Lapraik, James Riley, G. G. Brewster, Edward McCord, Joseph Longden, John Anderson, Robert Connell, Ernest E. Hunt, Thos. Horner, Dorne Niggs, Douglas Townsend, W. E. Wilkinson, R. H. Cunningham, S. J. McNally, J. S. Joule.

Twenty-five additional first-class men are being supplied by Cranbrook and the remainder of East Kootenay's hundred men will be made up from Hosmer, Michel and Gateway districts. A telegram was dispatched to the Hon. Colonel Hughes that the orders had been carried out and requesting instructions re sending the men to Quebec. Service rolls were forwarded by mail.

Many people in this district have come to regard the fire warden as a sort of magician, and if he fails to control a fire of some three or four miles square inside of as many hours he is generally regarded by those who "know all about fire-fighting" (and will possibly know more when dead) as a "no good son of a gun." We have, however, in Fernie a warden whose efforts to extinguish fire stop at nothing, not even the astronomical bodies, and the other evening he was overheard making arrangement for extinguishing the nearest heavenly body, whose luminous and mystic rays have caused poets to rave and lovers to weep.

"Just about fifteen miles away, and in the Flathead; a dosh gone good job I don't lose my head. Say! ain't this some country for fire? I'm sure having my share!"

A voice from the rear breaking in on the warden's lament: "Why it's the moon!" and just then the old moon winked his saucy eye through the trees, tilted his nose over the top of the hill, and nodded a good evening. Nelson's Encyclopaedia gives the distance of the moon from the earth as 238,840 miles, so the fire has still 238,825 miles to travel, and we may consider the Flathead tolerably safe for the present. When she does get here, no doubt, the present officials will have been promoted (either above or below) and the great and glorious Liberal Party will control the destinies of the "White B. C."

It will be noticed that the conflicting nations of Europe are asking the Almighty to aid them in destroying each other. They are very pious—every one of them.

Hillcrest Disaster Relief Fund

Amount already received and promised	$5,035.60
Received per T. Uphill, gate at Rugby match	110.05
Sale of badges by F. H. N. at Coal Creek	2.70
Michel Band	12.00
	$5,160.35

All contributions should be sent to A. J. Carter, Sec.-Treas. District 18, U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

Coalhurst, Alta., Aug. 10, 1914.

A. J. Carter, District Secretary:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Please acknowledge a check to the amount of $197.50 collected through the company offices from employes of the Coal Company here, to the Hillcrest relief fund. Also a check of $14.00, which was collected from the following names, which I ask be published in the District Ledger as a receipt to these people for their money, the others have their statements from the office, which, I believe, is sufficient. Names and amounts follow:

Wing Lee	$ .50
F. B. Reiuter	.25
W. Foirters	.25
W. Hopkins	1.00
Joe Lynn	1.00
Wm. Maxwell	5.00
R. M. Mahoney	1.00
Mike Ross	1.00
E. J. Minett	1.00
Wong Wing	1.00
R. S. Gammon	1.00
Neil J. McLeod	1.00
Total	$14.00

I might say that I think there will be some more come from Coalhurst in the near future. The picture man has promised to put on a show for the benefit of Hillcrest as soon as he opens up. Your truly,

FRANK BARRINGHAM,
Sec. 1189 U. M. W. of A.

DISPOSITION OF GRANT FOR RELIEF OF MINERS

Large Subscriptions Not Yet Paid. Total Cash Received for Distribution Is Nearly $30,000

The following report has been issued by the Hillcrest relief commission, appointed by the Provincial Government to receive and disburse the grant made by Alberta, and such other contributions as might be made from other sources for the relief of dependants of victims of the Hillcrest mine disaster.

In connection with the relief work the Herald was custodian for subscriptions from Calgary people totaling $697. This amount, with the exception of $10 not yet forwarded, was sent to the manager of the Union Bank, Hillcrest, for the use of the local relief committee before the Provincial relief commission was appointed, for which acknowledgement has been received.

(A subscription list totalling $29,564.15 is here given.)

Other Contributors

It has been noted from statements in various newspapers that other corporations, organizations and individuals have announced intention to contribute but no other monies than as above have as yet come to the hands of the commission.

Inquiry disclosed that a local committee of relief was faithfully at work, and that a large supply of food forward by the city of Lethbridge was in course of distribution, and that P. Burns & Co., Ltd., had been for a considerable period donating free meat. It was also noted that out of the unpaid wages earned by the deceased workmen prior to the disaster the company had paid to the several widows each $25, being the amount exempt from claims of creditors, the balance being withheld until administration to the several estates was taken out, so that valid receipts for the amounts could be obtained. Such cases as were drawn to the commission's attention as requiring immediate consideration were received, and the President and Secretary of the local Miners' Union were asked to procure precise particulars of the names and ages of the widows and children and information respecting their means of support (if any). This information in thirty-four cases has been furnished to date.

Many Checks Issued

Pending the receipt of the information desired with respect to the other widows and children and noting that the stock of goods being distributed by local committee of relief is now greatly reduced, and also noting that no applications for administration have yet been made with respect to any of the estates so as to make available to the families the balance of wages or other similar funds, the commission has today issued cheques to widows (resident in Alberta and whose husbands were killed in this disaster) on the basis of $25 to each widow and $5 to each child under the age of 16 years in all cases in which the information asked for has been furnished and in all other known cases $25.

Fund Too Small

The aggregate of these cheques is $1,765.00. A very large number of accounts of most varied description have been presented to this commission with requests for payment, but it is not deemed the duty of this commission to pay any of these save such as clearly represent food or other necessities actually supplied to the widows or children of the deceased miners.

Big Subscriptions Missing

At the time of the lamentable disaster, public mention was made in newspapers and otherwise of various subscriptions, notably $50,000 from the Dominion Government, $20,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway, between whom probably most of the profits of the mining country are divided, and $10,000 each from the directors of the Hillcrest Mining Company. Apparently none of these amounts have yet been paid, although an item of $2,000 has been paid by the Natural Resources branch of the railway company, probably on the responsibility of the local officials.

If these or other amounts which were openly mentioned at the time are to be paid, they should be paid promptly, so that the committee would be in a position to make its permanent and equitable appropriations.—Calgary Herald.

(It should be noted that the U. M. W. of A. have nothing to do with the disposal of above fund. So far they are not represented on the commission and their advice has not been sought with reference to disposition.)

All Safe in Bull River

From Monday Midnight, August 3rd, to Thursday Evening, August 6th

A report was handed us late Thursday of last week that two men had perished in fire at Bull River, but this, we learn, is not correct. The men in question had a team of horses with them, but the horses broke loose and ran up Iron Creek, where they were overtaken by fire and burnt, their carcasses being discovered on Sunday by a search party.

We have asked H. Martin who, with M. Gorrie, was in charge of party, to give us a true version of the affair, and we publish his report:

Monday evening Acting Chief of Provincial Police Welsby asked me to guide a party of fire-fighters into the Bull River district, as there was a matter of from 500 to 600 people cut off there by fire. I was to take from twenty to twenty-five men. Needless to say, I aimed to get man who were used to woods, when possible. While I was getting this party together, the agent of the C. P. R. came down with a telegram from Cranbrook, telling him to send fifty men into the Bull River, and he asked me if I would take them. I took thirteen instead of fifty, and twenty for the Government, making a total of thirty-three all told, Gorrie and myself being in charge.

We left Fernie at midnight on the 3rd, making McDougall's last camp in Hartley Creek two hours later. Resting there for about two hours, we started for the summit at daybreak. On arriving there, our troubles commenced, windfalls being encountered at every yard. Cutting out the worst, so that the pack train could follow, we pushed on to Sulphur Spring, where the last of the feed was disposed of, leaving were there for the pack train. We set off again, arriving at Brown Camp, on the Fork of Bull River and Sulphur Creek at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, August 4th. Finding Brown's Camp deserted and no food there except a few dried fruits, we set out again. About three miles down the river we came to another deserted camp, where the majority of the party wanted to stay. Being out of food, several of the party, myself included, volunteered to go on until we found food and pack it back to them. We set off, and in two and one-half miles came upon the C. P. R. main camp No. 6. Getting hold of the foreman we got all the particulars from him we could, and had supper. The foreman also sent a man on horseback to fetch up the rest of the crowd, and they also had supper, but unfortunately all sleeping accommodations were occupied, so Gorrie and I came to the conclusion that the best thing to do would be to hit the trail at 3 o'clock next morning, which we did, asking the foreman to give us six hours start before he commenced to back-fire, which he promised and did. We started on our return trip with two loaves of bread and about six pounds of cheese. On reaching Sulphur Springs, where we expected to meet the pack train, we finished our rations and three of us started in for Fernie, but on rounding a bend in the trail we met the pack train, which put a different complexion on things. After having a little refreshment, we started in and cleaned out the trail of all deadfalls, up to within fifteen minutes of the trapper shack on Sulphur Creek. I may state this trail needs a lot of work. A great deal of time is lost in crossing and recrossing the creek by the aid of fallen trees, which a little cutting would do away with. A man has to be an expert wire-walker to get over some of them, and I feel sure when it is brought to the notice of the Government this fact will be remedied.

A great deal of credit should attach itself to W. Baidry and his colleagues in getting to where they did. After reaching camp at night W. Baidry volunteered to return to Fernie and bring in the report. The following is the report which was sent by me and signed by Sl. Gorrie and myself.

Sulphur Creek, August 5, 1914.

To Chief of Police, Province:

All camps massed at No. 6. No casualties reported at present. Fire raging top end of Iron Creek, also on West Fork of Bull River. Will probably back-fire tomorrow. Do not think there is immediate danger. Fifteen men started up Iron Creek, six hours ahead of fire. Try to ascertain if they have arrived in camp. Please notify Crasbrook.

Signed:

HY. MARTIN,
M. GORRIE.

A word of advice to any who are asked to go on these trips in future: Always take at least one day's rations; never go in a pair of dancing shoes; never grumble if you see one man eating and you have nothing, this man has packed his food for that purpose. (Owing to several not packing it, there was much dissatisfaction). Always remember your first duty is "to get there." Also, thirty-three lives cannot be risked because the pace is too great for one, grin and bear it. Taken as a whole, the crowd was a good one, and worked very hard on that trail. Yours, etc.,

HY. MARTIN.

TABER NOTES

The same old story tells the tale of working conditions in this camp. During the spring and early summer reports were circulating that there would be an early opening of the mines this season. As a consequence everyone remained in town, and all are pretty well up against it. This is the worst season Taber has experienced for a number of years. The stores have carried people all summer, but the crop failures have caused the wholesale houses to cut off credit and the storekeepers in town have had to do likewise. If the mines don't start pretty soon there will be a bad condition of affairs in Taber. As it is, quite a number of people are practically starving, and the Local Union is unable to give any help. A committee has been appointed to interview representatives of the Alberta and Dominion Governments, who are expected in town this week, to see if any assistance can be secured for people who are destitute and without work. In the meantime, men are pouring into camp every day, loking for work, and the mine is practically filled up, and only working two days per week. The Local has taken the matter up, and the secretary instructed to have a notice sent to the Ledger explaining the conditions in the camp.

At the meeting of the Local on Sunday the increase in the price of flour by some of the dealers in town was taken up. It was pointed out that some of the merchants carry quite a stock and that when the prices were raised by the millers, they immediately raised the price on what they held. The press committee was instructed to show those people up in the press and the secretary was instructed to write the Government at Ottawa and inform them of the working conditions in town and to protest against the raise in price of food without any reason for same.

War is the burning question of the hour. The Taber Times issues an extra every day, and according to the number of Germans reported killed every day, there cannot be many left alive now.

A recruiting officer from Lethbridge was in town on Saturday, enlisting men. There were five volunteers offered their services. It seems that the response to the call to arms has not been as great as the press would lead people to believe, as the time for enlisting has been extended to Tuesday evening.

The Lethbridge Collies will try conclusions with the Taber boys on Wednesday. This team beat Taber at Lethbridge by 2 to 1 in the best game of football seen at that town this season. The home team will try hard to even up with the league champions tomorrow night.

Miss Jeannie Paterson is confined to her home with fever.

Dave Dunn is one of the old timers to get a start in the mine.

(Continued on Page Four)

Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia

By Jas. H. McVety

The writer has already shown that as long as industry was conducted on a small scale, and the employer worked with his men, or was himself the manager, his personal negligence could in many cases be established, thus making it possible to recover damages for injuries arising through such negligence by utilizing the common law.

With the development of the factory system, between 1870 and 1880, and the ever growing expansion of the scale on which all industries were conducted, it became increasingly difficult to bring home individual responsibility to the employer. As industry passed largely into the hands of corporations, where the actual owners took no part in the industry, the difficulty became almost an impossibility. The employer was not liable to a servant for the negligence of a fellow servant, and consequently, in the majority of injuries, was not liable at all. As has already been stated, the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 was the result of grave discontent and inability to recover under the common law.

The foundation of the employers' liability was, however, still based on negligence and it was not until 1884 that any departures towards what is now known as Workmen's Compensation was made, first, be it said, in Germany, Austria following in 1887 and Norway in 1894. England passed its law in 1897 and numerous amendments have since been made, mostly toward the extension of the scope of the legislation.

These acts were a complete revolution in the law of employers' liability. Employes coming within the scope were given the right to compensation for injuries, wholly irrespective of any consideration of negligence or contributory negligence, which, of course, much more limited in its scope than the act in force in England today, practically compelled the employer, but for the classes of labor covered, to insure them against injuries.

Since the year 1897 the growth and development of legislation dealing with the compensation of workmen injured in industry has been most rapid, in fact some forty-two countries have now passed legislation which, although differing greatly as to method and amount, follows the principle already outlined.

The British Columbia Government passed an act in 1902 which became effective in May 1903. It was patterned generally after the English act, but many of the better points were omitted and they have not since been inserted. Credit is due Jas. Hawthornwaite for securing its passage, although its provisions were far from satisfactory to him.

It applies to railways, factories, mines, quarries, engineering work and buildings which exceed forty feet in height and are being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by mechanical power is used for construction, repair or demolition. Electrical workers, except on electric tramways, loggers and men engaged in land clearing, and a large proportion of the building trades do not come within the scope of the act. Fancy anything more ridiculous than to pay compensation to a workman who breaks a finger on a building forty-one feet in height and pay nothing to the dependants of the man who falls from the top of a building thirty-nine feet high and breaks his neck.

An injured workman receives nothing for the first two weeks of disablement and half wages, not to exceed $10, per week afterwards. The person injured pays all doctor and hospital bills out of the $8 or $10 allowance per week. In case of death the dependants receive three years' earnings, but not less than $1,000, or more than $1,500, the allowance for death being almost the same as that of England, where a dollar goes as far as two or three in this Province. If the worker is partially disabled and after a time is able to earn a small wage at some other occupation the employer is entitled to a revision of the scale of payments. After six months of weekly payments, and regardless of the condition of the injured person, the employer can demand the commutation of a fixed sum and in case of inability to agree upon the amount, it is fixed by arbitration.

Although driven with the object of reducing the cost of litigation, the limitations as to scope have necessitated many expensive suits for the purpose of preventing the establishment of adverse decisions, the case of Kruz vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, where the company refused compensation because the dependants resided outside the Province, being carried by the miners, assisted by organized labor generally, to the Privy Council.

Employers quite naturally protect themselves against claims by insuring their employes in insurance companies, and this policy means that claimants, with little or no experience in such matters, are forced to fight their claims with the experienced lawyers employed by the insurance companies. If the claimant fights his own battle, he invariably loses some or all of the compensation to which he is entitled and if he employs a lawyer the cost is deducted from whatever is received from the insurance company.

First, the injured one receives nothing for the first two weeks, pays his own medical and hospital fees and receives no compensation often for weeks afterwards, or until he fights it out with the insurance company. Even if successful the rates of compensation are based on those prevailing in England and entirely inadequate to meet the cost of living in western Canada.

Between the ridiculous limitations, the absurdly low scale of payments and the difficulty and expense of collecting such amounts as are legally due, the British Columbia act is about as obsolete a measure as there is in force in any of the forty-two countries which have already passed legislation based on the same principle.

Revolutionary as the present method of compensating workers injured in industry was considered in 1897, another change has already occurred. In a number of States, notably Washington, the administration of compensation has been taken over and administered by a board of commissioners, each industry being taxed according to the number of killed and injured workers it produces, the State collecting the taxes and paying the compensation direct, without legal process, and the various expensive entanglements such processes involve. Ontario has just passed legislation along similar lines, with, however, many improvements over the Washington system.

In a subsequent issue, the salient features of the Ontario and Washington acts will be dealt with.

ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

SCALE OF COMPENSATION

Following is scale of compensation of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, which, compared with the B. C. Act, will be found exceedingly generous:

33. (1) Where death results from the injury the amount of the compensation shall be:

(a) The necessary expenses of the burial of the workman not exceeding $75.

(b) Where the widow of an invalid husband is the sole dependant a monthly payment of $20.

(c) Where the dependants are a widow or an invalid husband and one or more children a monthly payment of $20, with an additional monthly payment of $5 for each child under the age of 16 years, not exceeding in the whole $40.

(d) Where the dependants are children, a monthly payment of $10 to each child under the age of 16 years, not exceeding in the whole, $40.

(e) Where the workmen was under age of 21 years, and the dependants are his parents or one of them, a monthly payment of $20, ceasing when the workman would have attained the age of 21 years or at such later period as the board may deem just.

(f) Where the sole dependants are persons other than those mentioned in the foregoing clauses, a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependants occasioned by the death, to be determined by the board, but not exceeding in the whole $40 per month.

(2) In the case provided for by clause (f) of subsection 1, the payments shall continue only so long as in the opinion of the board it might reasonably have been expected had the workman lived he would have continued to contribute to the support of the dependants.

(3) Where there are both total and partial dependants the compensation may be allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependants.

(4) Where the board is of opinion that for any reason it is necessary or desirable that a payment in respect of a child should not be made directly to its parent, the board may direct that the payment be made to such person or be applied in such manner as the board may deem for the advantage of the child.

(5) The compensation payable as provided by subsection 1, shall not in any case exceed 55 per cent of the average monthly earnings of the workman mentioned in section 37, and if the compensation payable under that subsection would in any case exceed that percentage it shall be reduced accordingly, and where several persons are entitled to monthly payments the payments shall be reduced proportionately.

34. (1) If a dependant widow marries, the monthly payments to her shall cease, but she shall be entitled in lieu of them to a lump sum equal to the monthly payments for two years and such lump sum shall be payable within one month after the day of her marriage.

(2) Subsection 1 shall not apply to a widow in respect of a child.

35. A monthly payment in respect of a child shall cease when the child attains the age of 16 years or dies.

36. Where a workman leaves no dependants such sum as the board may deem reasonable for the expenses of his medical attendance and of his burial shall be paid to the persons to whom such expenses are due.

37. Where permanent total disability results from the injury the amount of the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of his employer.

38. (1) Where permanent partial disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment of 55 per cent of the differerence between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman.

(2) Where the impairment of the earning capacity of the workman does not exceed 10 per cent of his earning capacity, instead of such weekly payment the board shall, unless in the opinion of the board it would not be to the advantage of the workman to do so, direct that such lump sum as may be deemed to be the equivalent of it shall be paid to the workman.

39. Where temporary total disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be the same as that prescribed by section 37, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts.

40. Where temporary partial disability results from the injury the compsenation shall be the same as that prescribed by section 38, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts and subsection 2 of that section shall apply.

41. (1) Average earnings shall be computed in such a manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week or month at which the workman was remunerated, but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of $2,000 per annum.

(2) Where, owing to the shortness of the time during which the workman was in the employment of his employer or the casual nature of his employment or the terms of it it is impracticable to compute the rate of remuneration as of the date of the accident regard may be had to the average amount which during the twelve months previous to the accident was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer, or if there is no person so employed, then by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment and in the same locality.

(3) Where the workman has entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers under which he worked at the time of the accident for one employer and at another time for another of them, his average shall be computed on the basis of what he would probably have been earning if he had been employed solely in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident.

(4) Employment by the same employer shall mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

41. (1) In fixing the amount of a weekly or monthly payment regard shall be had to any payment, allowance or benefit which the workman may receive from his employer during the period of his disability, including any pension, gratuity or other allowance provided wholly at the expense of the employer.

(2) Where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund any sum deducted from the compensation under subsection 1 may be paid to the employer out of the accident fund.

42. Where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund the board may wherever it is deemed advisable provide that the payments of compensation may be fortnightly or monthly, instead of weekly.

44. Where a workman or a dependant is an infant under the age of 21 years or under any other legal disability, the compensation to which he is entitled may be paid to such person or be applied in such manner as the board may deem most for his advantage.

The System, Not The Man

By R. A. Dagde

Recently the Iowa Homestead said: "George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad system and one of the noted eastern captains of industry, who lately died, was born on his father's farm in Somerset county, seventy-two years ago. He was a printer, editor, a soldier, a lawyer, a coal baron and a railroad president. A close study of his life shows the secret of his success to be an open one—he did not waste a minute of his time. It was as a lawyer that he attracted the attention of the late J. P. Morgan, who hired him at a salary of $50,000 a year to help him do his thinking. Mr. Baer knew the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and it was not long until he became in effect a coal trust. It was his legal mind that conceived the scheme by which the constitution was beaten and the entire trade placed in the hands of a few men. In the great coal miners' strike of 1902, in which 140,000 men were out, Mr. Baer was the recognized chief of the anthracite operating interests."

Mr. Baer was the man who was widely quoted as saying in effect, that God had given rich Christian men the coal mines, and that it was God's plan for the poor to toil for the men to whom he had given the properties. Now, I have no unkind feeling toward Mr. Baer. He has gone to another zone of existence where I believe he shall reap as he has sown. That he rendered much aid to the late J. P. Morgan to put through many shady transaction, and that he and Morgan exploited working people out of millions of dollars unjustly, is pretty certain. He and Morgan were soundly orthodox and firmly believed in the Pagan doctrine that by professing deep piety and conforming to certain church customs, they could, at death, unload all their sins upon Jesus, escape merited punishment, and by one bound land in the highest courts of heaven. Mr. Morgan put in his last will and testament the following:

"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in his most precious blood, he will present it faultless before the throne of my heavenly father."

No, Jesus went about doing good and said true religion consisted in not only loving God but in "loving our neighbors as ourselves." He distinctly taught that "every one shall be rewarded according to his deed done in the body, and that faith without good works is dead."

The Rev. George Chambers Richmond, pastor of Mr. Morgan's church, soon after Morgan's death said of him:

"Mr. Morgan didn't lift his hand to help the American workingman. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of [illegible] men who toiled on his railroads. He helped to foment strikes by his lack of vital interests in the men who sweat for his money. Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, but is now beginning a new life in [illegible] perhaps as a common laborer.

My opinion is that Dr. Richmond is right, and that if he were called upon to express himself about the late Millionaire George F. Baer, he would tell us that he, too, is not playing a harp at the foot of God's throne and praising the deity for allowing him to escape all punishment for so cruelly exploiting his poor employes on earth. On the contrary he is probably a common laborer also—possibly serving under the authority of, and being instructed by, some of his victims whose lives were sacrificed on earth by reason of Brother Baer's inordinate desire to become a millionaire. Jesus promised that the infinite universe is governed by and just laws, and that a man who sows to the wind on earth shall, some time, somewhere, reap the whirlwind. The law of cause and effect of restitution, of reciprocity—of even and exact justice—must and does govern all things from the grain of sand to the blazing sun—from the microbe to God himself. I cannot believe with Morgan, Baer and Rockefeller, that a man can spend a lifetime on earth gathering a colossal fortune through the exploiting of working people, driving them like slaves into poverty, disease, misery, insanity and crime in order to squeeze every dollar possible out of them—clubbing, jailing, shooting them into submission—I say cannot believe a man can do that, and then, at death, unload his sins on Jesus, escape all punishment and go faultless to the highest courts of heaven, be given a halo and harp, and praise God, forever, because he had given him coal mines and all other natural resources on earth, enabled him to live a life of elegance and ease and then blotted out all his sins and gave him a high seat in glory, while he sent to hell the poor wage slaves who toiled for him on earth.

Mr. Rockefeller was quoted as saying that he had nothing to arbitrate in the mining strike troubles in Colorado. He denies to working people the right to organize into unions, even though he insists on capitalists forming trusts. He thinks the unions must be crushed even if he has to lose all his millions invested in Colorado, and notwithstanding his method of dealing with the miners results in the brutal murdering of men, women and children, still he says his conscience is clear. What if he does monopolize lands and mines and oil, and all the necessities of a nation? Did not God give those great natural resources to church members, and if he faithfully promotes his church and Sunday school, will not his Savior wash his souls clean in his own spilled blood and give hi ma crown and harp before God's throne? While his priate army of ex-convicts and cossacks are shooting miners, burning their tents, and murdering their wives and babies, can he not, with a clear conscience, pray three times a day: "May thy kingdom come and thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and sign that good, old hymn, viz.:

There is a fountain filled by blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.
Jesus paid it all—all the debts I owe,
Nothing, either great or small, remains for me to do.

[illegible] say that I do not hate the exploiters of the poor personally, but I abhor their methods and spurn their theology. I am a Socialist and Socialism teaches a universal brotherhood and universal peace. It proposes to establish a cooperative commonwealth in which every worker shall receive the full value of his labor and justice be done to all.

Its ideals are as lofty as is the "Sermon on the Mount."

No good Socialist can hate anybody personally. They know that the Morgans, Baers, Rockefellers and all other exploiters, plutocrats and religious bigots, are not naturally worse than the average man, but that they are the legitimate fruit of a "cruel, unjust robber system of industrialism and of a brand of a Paganized religion whose founder was not Jesus Christ, but the Roman emperor, Constantine.

Jesus taught brotherhood, peace, kingdom and communism (or near Socialism). He was a workingman, scorned the rich exploiters and associated with the poor for whom he had great sympathy. He sent no Cossacks to run bayonets through their hearts and cleave open their skulls with broadswords, but said: "Come unto me, all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." He went about doing good, and in all his teachings he emphasized the great truth, viz.: That whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap," and "that every one shall be rewarded according to deeds done in the body." At one time he illustrated by saying: "Be not deceived. Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles." For about 300 years his followers lived according to his teachings. They forbid the monopoly of lands and other public necessities, opposed the taking of interest, rents and profits. Then the monster Constantine captured the church and reversed its doctrines and practices. He forbid the practice of Socialist methods, restored interest, rents and profits, waged bloody wars, extended slavery, fostered the private ownership of lands and all natural resources, abolished simple forms of worship, and substituted Paganistic ceremonies and customs, many of which are practiced in the so-called Christian church today.

Since that said period when Christianity was eclipsed by Paganism, this otherwise happy world was been made a hideous hell by savage, bloody wars, poverty, crime and slavery. The competitive system of individualism prevailed from Constantine's time until now. It is devoid of every atom of justice and true Christianity. Peace on earth, good will to men—this injury to one is the concern of all," is coming to abolish wrong and enthrone the rights. It is marching on, and no distant day will put a stop to all wars and injustice, purge a mammonized church, dissipate the shadows and shamows of nearly a score of centuries of dark ages, and establish a cooperative commonwealth that shall endure forever, because its four foundation cornerstones will be justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood and universal peace.—N. Y. Call.

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land in eternal glory? No, these conditions cannot always continue. Not forever shall selfish men be permited to privately own all the necessities of a nation and pile up mountains of wealth filched from working people without returning an equivalent therefor. Not for all time shall the teachings of Buddah and Confucius and Socrates and Jesus, and Marx, and Ruskin and Stead, and Wallace, and Bellam, and other inspired illuminated souls be suppressed, and the economic and theological doctrines of Pagan Constantine triumph! No, not forever. Socialism, the young giant with lofty ideals, bearing aloft a red banner representing a universal brotherhood and kinship of all earth's children, upon which is emblazoned "Peace on earth, good will to men—this injury to one is the concern of all," is coming to abolish wrong and enthrone the rights. It is marching on, and no distant day will put a stop to all wars and injustice, purge a mammonized church, dissipate the shadows and shamows of nearly a score of centuries of dark ages, and establish a cooperative commonwealth that shall endure forever, because its four foundation cornerstones will be justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood and universal peace.—N. Y. Call.

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126

What Was Brought From The Mine . . .

By Emanuel Julius

In a death-dealing mine, where labored hundreds of fearless men, whose lives were plaything between the teeth of the dogs of destruction; where miners wielded heavy picks to wrest the coal from the strong, greedy clutches of nature, and plodded, like ants, in deep shafts; in that mine there were two men better known than the rest, because of their bulkier mountains of muscles, huger arms and mightier power.

Had you chanced to stand nearby, and had you peered through the dimness, you would have seen Jim Barnes, the older of the two; somewhere in his thirties, he presented a picture of a clothed prototype of the pre-historic period when man had discovered himself.

His muscles were as hard as the handle of his pick, and you would have noticed that his face was as stolid and characterless as the chunks of ore that fell to his feet.

Near him worked Scott Malone, who was about to pass into his thirties. Lige Barnes, he worked silently, saying nothing except when he gave vent to his feelings in muttered profanity. There was a lump on his right cheek, caused by a large quid of chewing tobacco. He had a mustache which was brown-colored when rid of its dirt, but which was black with the heavy dust of the mine, dust that crusted and caked about his lips after having been made into mud through contact with tobacco juice and sweat. His cheek bones were high, almost hiding his eyes, and his jaws were powerful, grim lands (illegible)

The work did not seem to affect their bodies. They bore up astoundingly under the long strain. In this they were unlike the others who groaned beneath the severe weight. But they were not without their marks and scars.

These two giants, similar in many things, were as the king of the jungle—Jim Barnes a lion, feared by all, ready to strike down the weakest that came into his path, and unconscious of right or wrong he lived as his instincts would have him; Scott Malone a lioness, also harsh and merciless, but then hardness of the lioness who felt instincts of tenderness and love for her own kind, ready to die that her offspring might be safe. There was the difference between the pair.

Each knew no fear of the other. Jim took Scott as a matter of course, while Scott, though friendly, had an undying hatered for Jim.

II.

At the end of the day Scott and Jim emerged from the main shaft in time to get a final look at the few remaining rays of light from the sun which had already disappeared from sight. But their interest was in another direction—the tumble-down hut at the end of the town—the shack which served at their home.

Before entering the three-roomed shanty, the men, hungry as bears, walked around to the rear where they found a pan of water on a wooden bench. As soon as Jim's hands touched the water it turned black; before both were finished it was inky. Fiercely applying a cloth towel, they rubbed off what dirt the water let remain.

"Come on in if it's a hot supper yuh want," came from within.

"Wait a minute," Jim Barnes blurted back. "What in hell's yer hurry?"

There was no reply from Jim's woman, for she knew that even though he had asked a question, he didn't want an answer.

Entering, a scowl on his face, Jim Barnes asked:

"You ain't trying to ease me, are yuh?"

"I'm only a-tryin' ter feed yuh," came from Jim's wife.

The sight of the food cut Barnes short, leaving unuttered an oath that was on the tip of his tongue.

She sat to one side, furtively watching her husband and her boarder as they gulped down half-chewed mouthfuls of meat, bread and potatoes. By this time Jim hardly knew of his wife's presence, but Scott gave her a slow glance, which, after all, was quite meaningless.

After the meal was finished, Jim Barnes and Scott lighted their black, foul-odored pipes and smoked. The process of digestion and the tobacco smoke placed irresistible weight of drowsiness over Jim's eyes, forcing them to close; half asleep, he threw off his shoes and undressed, and when he fell into bed the whole hut shook.

Scott continued puffing at his pipe, sending clouds of smoke to the low ceiling. Jim's wife, after looking into the side room where lay her sleeping husband, said:

"Thank Gawd, he's alseep; a-body ll have some peace o' mind now."

"If a didn't work so long an' hard it'd be hell for me. I'm glad 'e works all the yer long day, so yer jes' lay an' thank Gawd he's off to bed as soon as 'e eates his supper. I often wished the Lord'd make him work on Sunday."

Scott chuckled.

"Just like a woman," he said. "Yuh don't mean a word yer a-savin'."

"Don't I?" Jim's wife inquired. "Don't I? May the Lord strike me dead if I don't."

Scott watched her as she cleansed the table and set things in order, noticing that she walked with a limp, which he concluded was caused by a kick from Jim some days before.

"Taint no cinch," Scott said, in sympathy, as he again saw how she was ageing; though but 30, she was streaked with gray, lines of toil were deeply set in her thin, long face and marks of drudgery and want could be seen in a score of places.

Jim's wife straigtened as well as she could and answered: "Oh, I ain't kickin'; all I'm askin' is that he let me alone."

"You've changed a whole lot since marryin' Jim," Scott talked as though he got married last month. Jim's wife interrupted. "Yeh well I've been for years—yeh was there when it come off."

"Yes," came from Scott. "But yuh know yeh was only a snip of a girl when yuh took him—and"—here Scott's memory recalled the past—"it was a mighty pretty girl yeh was."

Angry, Jim's wife snapped:

"It'd benn the same thing if I'd married you, an' yuh know it."

This was the first time in years that she had mentioned the fact of his having offered himself to her, and the words and emphasis cut him.

"It'd been nothing' of the sort," said Scott.

"It would, and yuh know it. You're all alike, you men; you're six of one and a half dozen of the other; it's just a toss-up which a girl takes, an' it don't make no difference in the end. Yuh know I'm right, ain't I?"

"That's a lie!—"

Jim's wife pointed her finger at Scott and exclaimed: "There! Yuh call me a liar. If I was your woman instead of Jim's you wouldn't 'ave hollered that—"

"Yuh would 'ave biffed me in the jaw—"

"I wouldn't. I say I wouldn't. I never beat a woman in all my life—"

"Yuh never had a woman."

"Aw, let's quit this damn arguin." And with that the conversation stopped. Scott smoked in silence; Jim's wife dried the dishes.

Ten years before Scott, a youngster of 19, had tried to get this woman; she, having her choice, took Jim, then about 24, stronger and in earner of better wages. When Jim took the woman, Scott stepped aside, but with a curse on his lips. He feared Jim at that time, was the stronger of the pair. But he hated him, and, had he dared, there would have been a battle.

Jim always looked on his wife as a possession, and as the years passed he came to feel all the surer of his ownership. A few years back, Scott was taken in as a boarder, Jim giving no thought to the fact that Scott had once hoped to marry his woman. Scott never tried to talk about it. Though he felt much and thought a great deal, still he said nothing.

And, as he watched her finishing her work, Scott felt convinced that were the way clear, were Jim out of the way, he would offer himself in his place. But he never tried to take Jim's woman so long as she belonged to another, for he, too, looked on her as something owned.

His anger gone, Scott said:

"Yuh know I ain't never done nothin' to yuh that I feel ashamed over, have I?" Not waiting for an answer, he added: "It's nothing against you that I've got, an' so long as you was another's man, woman you wasn't mine, an' I let it go at that. Yuh done what yuh thought was best an' that settles it; but it's him I ain't got no use for," a jerk of his head indicated that he was speaking of the sleeping man in the next room; "he never was decent to yuh an' he shoved me aside when I almost had yuh."

"Why did yuh let him?" Jim's wife asked, hardly able to suppress a rasping laugh.

"What could I a-done? There I was a kid up against a man—he could've taken me in his left hand an' broken me in two—but" and here Scott's eyes flashed fire, "he couldn't do it now. I bet yuh if we went to it I'd give him more than I'd have to take!"

"I ain't so sure about that," Jim's wife answered, smiling wanly; "I don't know, but that he'd be able to give yuh all yuh was lookin' for—Jim ain't an easy one."

"It ain't a fight I'm lookin' for," Scott corrected; "you're his an' that's the end. But if I only had a chance I'd show yuh want I'm made of an' what kind of a man I'd be to yuu."

"Yer wise in keepin' yer distance from Jim. He ain't the kind to be monkeyed with," she warned Scott.

"I wouldn't run from him, if it ever come to anything. But what's the good of all this talk, anyway? You've been his for ten years an' you ain't played him dirt an' so far as I go you won't have to play him dirt."

Scott's voice lowered, when he added:

"But tell me one thing; would yu've taken me if he hadn't a-butted in?"

Jim's wife thought a moment and slowly answered:

"I guess I'd a-done it all right, but it'd been the same either way."

"An'," Scott continued, "if yuh was to be standin' here alone an' I was to come to yuh an' ask yuh to be my woman would yuh turn me down again?"

"I ain't alone," Jim's wife answered; "I got a husband."

"But if you was alone—I said if—"

"Ifs don't mean nothin'."

"Neither will yer answer mean anything; I'm only askin' yuh a question."

"Well, if I was by myself an' if I wasn't Jim's woman I'd think twice before I turned yuh down."

"Then yuh don't think bad o' me?"

Jim's wife shook her head.

"I never done that."

"Yuh don't—a'yuh don't think yuh like me a little even now, d'ye?"

"I'm Jim's woman," was her answer.

She was tired and in no humor to continue what was to her a meaningless, impossible conversation; walking into the room in which her husband was sleeping, she left Scott alone, alone with his pipe and his thoughts.

Jim's wife was a woman who expected nothing from him except pain, and sorrow, and harshness; and all these she accepted as her lot, as a part of woman's inheritance from man. They were all alike—these men—and she took them without bitterness, just as the female of the primeval forests, "era the wolf came whining into prehistoric night," and "era he knew he felt, and knew he knew," was lifted by an arm stronger than [illegible] and forced to love. And from the dim forest to the days of today she has borne her load, no hatred or bitterness in her heart; with bowed head and sighing breast she has trudged through the [illegible] sorrow [illegible] Her world [illegible] and [illegible] asked for [illegible]

Scott, on his cot in the next room, thought of the woman who had al[illegible] [illegible] felt [illegible] willingness to be his, were she alone. Wasn't she really alone? Could it be possible that this burly man, Jim, was in truth, her husband? Scott told himself this poor woman was not a wife—she was alone, worse than alone. His old hatred for Jim was but alive again, rekindling the white flame of passion shooting high; Jim had taken the woman who was almost his and Jim was holding the woman who would be his were she alone. Until that night they had been two equal forces—men of equal strength; and when two equal powers meet there is no result, but now he felt far stronger, mightier than Jim—his woman had given him hope, had uttered words that meant the possibility of change.

But Scott knew not what to do. Were he a lion of the jungle he would have crept upon his enemy and let teeth settle the difference; were he a man of savage days he would have used a club to decide. Scott was bewildered; his mind could see no road to his own; the woman was here, in the next room, and still, he could not take her. She belonged to another, and he had to bow his acquiescence.

III.

Before dawn, the two men were up, ready for their day's work in the mine. Jim's wife had the coffee boiling, set a few slices of bread before them and wrapped two lunches in an old newspaper while they were eating. They left the shack in time to see the first ness, but their interest was in an rays of the rising sun pierce the darkother direction—the mine.

Sleep eyed and yawning, Jim's wife paid little attention to the two men, and when the door closed with a bang, she felt relieved. Then commenced a day's work that included a hundred tasks, drudgery that wore her to the bone.

Her day went as it had always gone; her tasks were as mean and sordid as ever. She gave little thought to Jim down in the mines, nor to Scott. She used to think of the danger they met every minute of the day, how their lives might be snuffed out, but that no longer worried her. She seemed willing to let things take their course and always accept the inevitable.

It was afternoon that she heard something that almost paralyzed her with dread—it was a dull, deep roar. The hut rocked. A dozen dishes slipped off the kitchen table and were shattered into a hundred pieces. With a quick step, she ran into the open air. Hundreds of other women in the hundreds of shanties heard the same roar and felt the same horror. Hundreds of wives started with terror and fright, as did Jim's wife. Hundreds of women ran out of their huts, just like Jim's wife. And hundreds of women set up a wailing and a howling when the truth had dawned upon them, just as Jim's wife shrieked and cried. It was the mine! It had blown up! Death again came to the door of industry and collected his grim toll!

Hundreds of women ran toward the main shaft. Jim's wife was among them. She tore her hair and bit her fingers until the blood came. Other women tore their hair. They stopped at the mouth of the mine, terror-stricken and frenzied; they were driven back by the dense volumes of smoke that issued from the mine.

Miner's wives do not hope for the best when they hear the earth rumble; they prepare for the worst. The hundreds of women, sobbing, moaning women, left that death had done his work.

A rescue crew appeared suddenly and prepared for work. The bravely entered the mine, heads covered with helmets. They were gone ten minutes before Jim's wife regained her senses. Slowly it became apparent to her that she was a widow, her Jim was dead.

She forgot the years of pain and anguish, all her hardships, all the cruelties she had been forced to endure. She only knew that her Jim had been killed, that she was without a provider. She was alone!

Scott's face flashed into her mind—he, too was dead! Both gone, forever gone—her husband, Jim, and the man who wanted to be her husband, who even said so the night before, who had even offered to take her were Jim out of the way. And now, they were dead—both of them.

The minutes passed slowly. She awaited the appearance of rescuers bering the bodies of Jim and Scott. She could see their remains, mangled and torn.

Suddenly she saw the form of a veritable giant staggering through the smoke, bent upon reaching the open. She saw that he was moving slowly. A second later she learned the reason—he was dragging the limp body of another.

She ran closer to the mouth of the mine and, to her astonishment, it seemed to her that the person was her husband. For the moment she did not know whether to be happy or sorry. The other man—she told herself—must still be down there—in the mine—dead, maybe. But when the man emerged from the smoke she saw that he was Scott; and looking down, she realized that Jim was the unconscious man.

Bleeding and dazed, Scott mumbled incoherently:

"It' hell—hell—down there—it's hell—they're all gone—they're all gone—"

Seeing Jim's wife, he leaned toward her and panted: "I wanted to leave him down there! Christ! I couldn't do it!"—NOY Call.

THE PEOPLE

By Robert Blatchford

In a really human and civilized nation:

There should and need be no such thing as poverty.

There should be and need be no such thing as ignorance.

There should be and need be no such thing as crime.

There should be and need be no such thing as idleness.

There should be and need be no such thing as war.

There should be and need be no such thing as slavery.

There should be and need be no such thing as hate.

There should be and need be no such thing as envy.

There should be and need be no such thing as pride.

There should be and need be no such thing as greed.

There should be and need be no such thing as glutony.

There should be and need be no such things as vice.

Edward was the proud possessor of his first pair of pants. On the occasion of the his wearing them, a neighbor happened to come in and was chatting with his father; but, much to Edward's disgust, the all-important subject was not mentioned.

The little fellow stood it as long as he could, then, in a very indifferent manner remarked:

"There are three pairs of pants in this room."

The National Educational Association at its recent session adopted resolutions condemning Rockefeller, Carregie and other rich men for seeking to control and corrupt the schools by their gifts. When the teachers openly make such a charge, it is time for the people to protect their sources of information.

And now it is reported that an American gunboat without orders from Washington, opened fire on troops in San Domingo. Coming so soon after the invasion of Mexico without orders from Wilson, it looks like Big Business is assuming absolute rulership of America and is ready to set aside the figurehead of a Government at any time.

The workers build palaces and the rich occupy them. About the only things the workers build for their own use are poor houses and jails.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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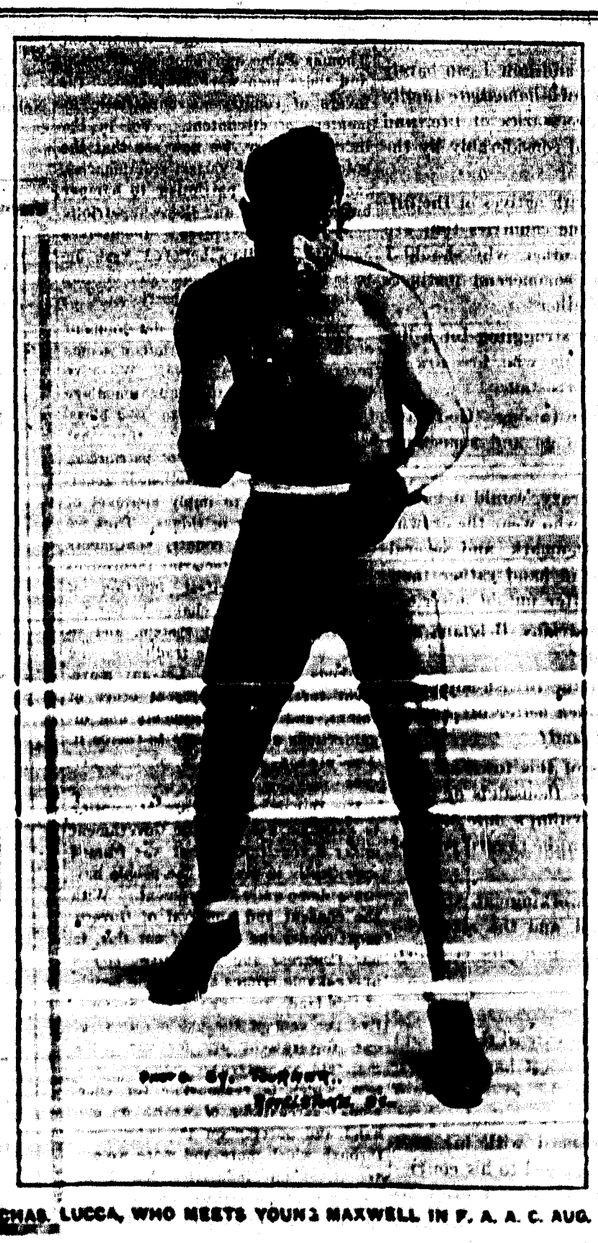

CHAS. LUCCA, WHO MEETS YOUNG MAXWELL IN F. A. A. C. AUG. 18

The District Ledger

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

F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

KEEP COOL

"War!" "War!" is talked everywhere.

What is it all about? The replies are as varied as the hues of the chameleon.

Individuals take opposite sides according to the particular piece of land where they happened to be born. Sublime egotism!

At times like these reason is temporarily dethroned and rabid passion governs.

The brush of a Vevastchagin, the pen of a Fitzpatrick and the like-like portrayal by the moving pictures of the stomach-sickening horrors of legalized wholesale murder do not stem the rising tide of blood lust one particle.

The exordium "Thou shalt not kill" is ineffective and they who are supposedly the teachers of this doctrine are loudest in their appeals to the populace to slay, maim and destroy. All sorts of lame excuses are offered in extenuation, but this does not alter the fact that the motto of these agitators should be "Inconsistency, thou art a jewel."

"What is this war about?" We will try to explain, and know that the logic is flawless, still, reason being badly twisted, it is not to be expected that this explanation will be accepted by the majority. No, the deeply rooted disease, "Patriotism," the product of generation, carefully nourished by those whose interests are involved is a hardy plant and its eradication a difficult problem.

There is one thing certain, that this is to be the most sanguinary conflict known to history. Who will pay the bill? The class that has always had to do the fighting, both on the battlefield and in industrial occupations. How to make this clear to those who will not recognize the fact that "labor produces all wealth" is no easy task, however, as we know that "constant dropping of water will wear away the hardest stone," in like manner a few drops of logic may penetrate the hard heads of even the ultra patriotic.

The war is in progress. Fact No. 1.

The toll of misery cannot be computed. Fact No. 2.

Very few of those out to butcher each other have any personal grudge. Fact No. 3.

The working class of all the countries must bear the brunt of the fighting. Fact No. 4.

The working class of all the countries must pay the cost of the struggle. Fact No. 5.

The fight is between different factions of the capitalist class for the purpose of grabbing the surplus values produced by the wage earners. Fact No. 6.

Here are six facts that cannot be contradicted, then why in the name of common sense should the working class of different countries murder each other for the gratification of those who batten on their bodies, both in peace and war? The answer is simple, the **international working class, intellectually bright as regards mechanical subjects, is yet wofully ignorant touching social consciousness.** That they are emerging from this deplorable state is evidenced by the acts of a few who are trying to point out the truths to their lesser informed fellow slaves.

So long have they (the workers) been fed with the literature of the master class that it is hard for their **stomachs to digest a different bill of fare.** Their vanity has been appealed to for centuries. If born in Germany, he has been told so repeatedly that his country (?) is the **greatest and grandest** of them all. If born in Great Britain, that that is the only country that occupies first rank, and so on all down the line.

The fact that no matter what country he is born in, the workers have to do the work when there's any work to do, be constantly on the border line of starvation every few years and some of them practically all the time, is gradually being recognized by the workers of every clime, and the result of the titanic struggle will more emphatically emphasize this when the reaction sets in after the smoke and din of battle have cleared away and the bill of expenses has to be footed. No matter upon which side the bird of victory alights, the only useful class in human society—the working class—must pay the bill. From present appearances the power of German autocracy will be shattered, but will that stay the exploitation of the workers? Will that lessen wage slavery? Not one jot, nor one tittle. It may centralize it in the hands of another faction, but that is all. Perhaps—and this is the most hopeful sign of the whole wretched business—it may be a lesson of experience from which many now mentally blind, may derive profit therefrom, enlightenment may dawn upon those who are totally impervious to arguments based on written expositions. Time alone will tell. In the meantime let's "keep cool" and look the whole situation over carefully, with a view to ascertaining each for himself the real cause of war—the private ownership of the means of life and with it the control of the product of the working class.

OUR COUNTRY!

Opposition to war is considered by the ultra-patriot as little short of treason, and if some of the hot-blooded war boosters had their way, or did not this town posses a strong leavening of men capable of sane and sober judgment, we might look for the excesses that took place at Birmingham and Plymouth thirteen years ago when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lloyd George) and Sir Edward Clarke dared to oppose the campaign against the Boers. On those occasions we find the worker vieing with the bourgeoise in stoning and abusing two men who dared to hold views different from the majority. We also see the same men, three years later occupying positions of great trust in the British Parliament—honored and respected by all. Verily public opinion is a fickle jade.

Think! the very man who had been accused of treason, treachery and every crime against patriotism (?) occuping a position second only to the Premier three years later! You will observe, Mr. Reader, that the spirit of patriotism prevailing at such times is largely created and stimulated by bright uniforms, brass bands, etc. The soul-stirring strains of "Rule Britannia" sound splendid and thrill every nerve and fibre of our body—you lift your head and stick out your chest—"My county, 'tis for thee!" By 5:50 the next morning you have donned your pit clothes, grabbed your bucket and hiked for the train—and the mine. Not a slave! No! One thousand times no! A free Briton! You are not a slave to that whistle, perish the thought! You can quit your job any old time; yes, siree! And find another—p-e-r-h-a-p-s!

It really does seem ridiculous to question that in **our** country (it's always **ours** when they want you to fight, dontcherknow!) we should experience any difficulty in getting a job, doesn't it? Still, we must not lose sight of our noble traditions, etc., and when called upon should be ready to shoulder rifle in defense of **our** rights. (You never had any **rights** before, and if you shouldered a rifle and fought for them, they gave you a few years in jail or perhaps kept you busy chasing bullets.)

There is one thing the worker should not lose **sight of—a little military** training is very useful, and who can tell when the question of **our rights** and **our country** might not be a little nearer home? Don't despise the methods of your masters—they have been good enough to subdue **you**, and why should not such methods be good enough to subdue them. The day may be far distant, the suggestion may be regarded by some as treasonable, but it will then be a real fight, against a real enemy and in defense of a real country—a country that **is** yours. The education of the working class consists in teaching who are their enemies, but it is poor policy to put philosophy against bullets, and sooner or later our strength will have to be shown.

Fellow Workers: If you feel that you are likely to have an attack of patriotism, a mental disease that is affecting many throughout the land, stop a minute and ask yourself a few simple questions.

How many years is it now since I first started to work for wages?

How much have I put aside for a rainy day?

How does it happen that I, a member of that class that produces everything of value in the shape of commodities, have such hard rustling to make ends meet?

Why should I go forth at the risk of life and limb and help to butcher Germans and Austrians when I can stay here, run no risks and work in harmony with these foreign-speaking fellow workers?

Why should I go abroad under the mistaken impression that I am aiding to protect home (?) and kindred (?), when right here and now I can barely obtain enough to supply my own immediate family with even the commonest necessaries of life, and these, too, have been increased considerably by the plunderbund patriots?

If I can work in harmony with natives of the different nationalities born in the countries that are engaged in slaughtering each other, why should I be their enemy, because the commercial instincts have become jealous of each other?

When in the past I've been struggling for a living wage did those individuals who are urging me to be patriotic come to my assistance?

Why should I be called upon to sing "God Save the King" and then asked to go and smash his uncle?

If the German Emperor is crazy, would it not be more sensible for his relatives who wear the crowns of Russia, Britain, Spain, Denmark and several other crownlets, to take him in hand rather than a few million souls should suffer untold miseries?

Why did the Germans, Austrians, Belgians and others leave their native lands?

Why did I and the rest of the British-born emigrate to Canada and how much better off are we **now than we were in the old land?**

Why are patriotic persons of this town so anxious about the welfare of those thousands of miles away, when there are plenty outside of their own dwelling places who are on the ragged edge of desperation?

Why is it that if a needy workingman steals a sack of flour he goes to gaol, and the man who raises the price of every sack four-bits is called shrewd?

"It is always demoralizing to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction; and perhaps the severest strain upon Mr. Lincoln was in resisting a tendency of his own supporters which chimed with his own private desires, while wholly opposed to his convictions of what would be wise policy."—Lowell, in "Abraham Lincoln's Democracy."

HONOR AMONG NATIONS

"Accuracy is in every case advantageous to beauty and just reasoning to delicate sentiment. In vain would we exalt the one by depreciating the other."—Mills.

To the average patriotic Britisher, the action of Great Britain in maintaining the neutrality of Belgium by engaging in war with Germany and Austria, is nothing short of heroic. They can only see in such action the beautiful sentiment of defending the weak against the strong. The fact that Germany has engaged in this war to maintain the independence of Austria against Russia and at the same time permit them to observe their honorable obligations towards the former nation is regarded by the Britisher as absurd. Yet, the sacredness of Britain's cause is just as ludicrous to the German as the righteousness of Germany's cause is to the average Britisher.

In the height of passion, or patriotism, call it what you will, the calm, deliberate judgment of man gives place to a sentimental ruling that is neither logical nor just. Few people stop to consider what is meant by the oft printed tale of "Our country's danger." If it really is **ours**, we have reason for alarm. History has a most disconcerting knack of proving that a conquered nation is often better off under the conqueror than it was previously. Few would like to state that South Africa is worse off under British rule than was the case under the Boer republic. Neither can it be satisfactorily proved that the residents of the Provinces of Alsace-Lorraine are worse off under German rule than they were under the French. The remarkable progress made by Great Britain during the last hundred years is a striking tribute to the Teuton, when we realize that the reigning powers have been direct descendants of the Guelfs and Ghibellines, one of the oldest Teutonic families in the world. It would almost seem that our empire has been created during the reign of these Teutonic kings and queens. These may seem disagreeable facts to the Britisher who has visions of fighting for king, country, traditions, etc., but history will verify, and the individual who has such a deadly hatred of the German might stop to consider the benefits that have been conferred upon us during the reign of the Guelf family.

"Nothing, at first view, may seem more unbounded than the thought of man, which not only escapes all human power and atuhority, but is not even restrained within the limits of nature and reality. To form monsters, and join incongruous shapes and appearances, costs the imagination no more trouble than to conceive the most natural and familiar objects."—Mills.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

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FOR SALE—Airedale dog, aged ten months; broke to gun. Apply to J. English, Coal Creek. 233

FOR SALE—Furniture. Apply 126 McPherson avenue, Fernie, B. C. 234

ROOM AND BOARD—Apply 128 McPherson Ave. 235

NOTICE

All persons are warned to keep out of Cedar Valley, under penalty of immediate explusion and trespass.

E. J. EVANS,
Manager Selpple Lumber Co.

Dr. Simmons, L. D. S., D. D. S., dentist, Bank of Hamilton Building, opposite Trites-Wood Co. Vancouver prices.

(Continued from Page One)

D. L. Miller has gone on a business trip to the States.

On Sunday afternoon a discussion took place in the meeting as to the advisability of starting an agitation for the formation of a Labor party. It was pointed out that these were two Socialist parties in the country, and that there was a large labor element that would not support either. The idea mentioned at the Local was to devise a plan whereby there could be a candidate placed in the field that would be acceptable to all parties, along the lines of the I. L. P. of Great Britain. There is no doubt that if should a party was started, it would receive support from a large number of armers and others who are not yet ready for the doctrine of Socialism, but who would support advanced labor legislation. As organized labor is getting it in the neck every time from the old party politicians, any plan that might help the situation should be welcome at this stage. At present the working class are divided among themselves on the question of tactics, and while they are squabbling the capitalists are enjoying the fun, and incidentally the profits. The question will be further discussed in Local 102. This town had a strong Socialist vote, but on the labor ticket the vote would be doubled.

PATRIOTISM

By James P. Warbasse

Patriotism, as it is generally understood and practiced, means support of the acts of the Government. This is the general way in which patriotism is expressed. One who approves of the constitution, and the things that are done in the name of the flag, is cried up as patriotic. Thus, 140 years ago, the patriots were those who stood by the flag of their country, their king, and the Government which he represented. These tories were the so-called substantial people of the country. There were others who went so far as to criticize the acts of the Government. They were such men as Patrick Henry, George Washington, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, and these men were branded by the lovers of country as unpatriotic fomenters of discontent. Yet in the light of history, we now see that the patriots were the veriest reactionaries, exercising their patriotism to hamper human progress, and these unpatriotic people who expressed themselves against what they believed were defects in the Government, later became recognized as the true patriots.

Nowadays the fullest development of the sentiments of patriotism seems reserved for times of war. We have living even now in this enlightened age those who declare that war is a blessing, if for no other reason than that it reawakens the spirit of patriotism. In times of peace, patriotism is generally understood to imply approval of the present order of things. Thus we find all over the country sentiments and organizations declaring themselves patriotic, the manifest function of which is to prevent change in our political and industrial system, and to hold us fast to the traditions and methods of the past. Let any movement [illegible] the present order of things, and these sentiments and organizations at once move to coerce it. And always with more or less success.

For this reason we are attempting to carry on a democratic Government under a constitution that was framed specifically to prevent the people having a democratic Government. With the consent and approval of Government, under the folds of our flag, in our Congress and legislative bodies unspeakable crimes against the people of this land are wrought. Seventy-five per cent of the expenditures of our Government are for war. We maintain an outgrown industrial system, which is responsible for enormous aggregations of wealth on one hand and poverty on the other, and through which more and more women are driven into industries, denied the blessings of motherhood and converted into profit-making automatons.

LET US NOT FORGET OUR BAND

To the Editor of the District Ledger:

Dear Sir:—The Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Brass Band gave a concert on Victoria avenue last Sunday night.

The band had their new instruments out and are certainly beginning to let the citizens know that they mean business and are going to give only first-class music.

The music rendered on Sunday evening was of a very high order and very appropriate, having regard to the prevailing patriotic feeling. When the band played American airs they were loudly applauded, but when "Rule Britannia," "God Save the King" and "The Marseillaise" were rendered, it seemed to stir the patriotism of the crowd, who cheered the band repeatedly, evidently appreciating their efforts.

The thought came to me a few days ago that if the city would only help the band along a little and give the people of Fernie a decent amount of free music, like most other cities in the west, they would feel more like voting for other bond issues. This should be a great opportunity for the city dads to give expression to their patriotism, and support this band. We know that there is $600 to be given in the fall—but to whom? People of Fernie, stand by your band and see that they get fair play.

I remain your,

OUTSIDER.

Why do not the police work on the theory that agents of Rockefeller blew up Coron in order to stop the agitation in New York? The Haymarket affair at Chicago was such a capitalist plot, and it might be they are up to their old tricks.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Re South half (½) of Lot Eight (8), Block Seven (7), Fernie City, Map 374.

Whereas proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 12922A, to the above-mentioned land, issued in the name of Alice Gertrude Lyons, has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that at the expiration of one month from the date of first publication hereof, I shall issue a fresh Certificate of Title in lieu thereof, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Nelson, this 24th day of July, 1914.

FRED C. MOFFATT,
Deputy District Registrar.

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G. A. CLAIR :-: Proprietor

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The Celebrated Society Drama
"CLOTHES"
The sensational dramatic success that startled metropolitan society. A powerful contrast of love and desire, sham and sincerity. Based on Carlyle's immortal line, "Society is Founded on Cloth."
Commencing Friday, August 21st
THE BIGGEST TREAT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED OUR PATRONS
LUCILLE LOVE;
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY
The great moving picture Serial, consisting of fifteen installments of two reels each, one installment each week, on Friday, for fifteen weeks, commencing Friday, August 21st.
A tense, nerve-gripping, awe-inspiring romance of love, adventure and intrigue, written by one of the world's best fiction writers and produced by the Universal Company, with Grace Cunard and Francis Ford. Put down the date and make it a point to see the first installment, and you will want to see all the others.
IF IT'S NEW AND GOOD, YOU WILL SEE IT AT THE ISIS

127

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle from 3 p. m. Saturday until 3 p. m. Monday. Also from 3 p. m. Tuesday until 3 p. m. Wednesday.

The usual Monthly convivial gathering of members took place at the club on Saturday night. The usual local entertainers appeared, several of the Hillcrest boys contributing to the program.

The war bug has got hold of some of our young bloods, and we learn of several volunteers in the camp. Latest dispatches are eagerly looked for.

Mutz's Cup Semi-Final Tie

Coal Creek vs. Hillcrest—Another page in the history of the Mutz cup was turned over on Victoria park, Coal Creek, on Saturday last, when Coal Creek entertained Hillcrest. Referee John Moore, of Coleman, handled the game in a very creditable manner. From the commencement, Hillcrest proved dangerous, but failed to piece the superb defense of the two Macs. After some end to end play, in which the Creek showed good condition, Yates managed to get his head to the leather and put the ball into the net. Hillcrest pressed, but could not equalize. Johnstone failed to add another by inches, the ball striking the upright. The whistle sounded half time with Coal Creek 1, Hillcrest 0.

On resumption, Hillcrest had most of the play for a time, and made several attempts to score. Then the locals rushed down and from a ball placed towards the Hillcrest goal, which was returned, Manning met on the rebound and drove into the net. Some good, hard play on both teams followed, but Hillcrest failed to find the net. Shortly before time, Armstrong beat the Hillcrest goalie and notched the third, Coal Creek winning by three clear goals.

Several of the Hillcrest boys stayed to enjoy the hospitality of the club members, and and thoroughly enjoyed themselves with the good things provided.

The final tie in the Mutz cup will be played at Fernie on Saturday, August 15th, when contestants will be Coal Creek vs. winner Coleman-Frank replay match. A great crowd is expected. Get around and boost. So notices as to time, etc.

Our local store manager brought in some lovely specimens of the "Scelvelanus fontenalas," caught in the vicinity of Morrissey during the week end. Some of them turning the scales at four and one-half pounds. You are sure some fisherman.

The co-operative team came to grief whilst coming down the fan-hall on Saturday night. Fortunately no one was injured.

News of the protest lodged by Fernie F. C. at the match played on August 1st was received up here on Wednesday last, and preparations had to be made for replay on Thursday night. A large crowd gathered, but Fernie failed to put in an appearance, which necessitated Coal Creek putting a team on the field and scoring, thus claiming their place in the semi-final. Where are the sports of the old days?

The Coal Creek Junior F. C. journeyed to Michel on Saturday last, to try conclusions with Michel F. C. The superb goaling of Martin of Coal Creek saved the day. Jenkinson of Michel was referee. A hard fought game resulted in a win for Coal Creek by a score of 3 goals to 1.

We were reminded of a masquerade night by seeing several of the "flappers" disporting themselves on Tuesday evening.

Jim Beusher arrived back in camp on Saturday from the Brazeau country. Pleased to see you looking so well, Jimmy.

Mrs. John Ferguson was admitted to hospital on Sunday night, to undergo medical treatment. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Ivy Puckey was also admitted to hospital for treatment on Sunday night.

We were surprised to learn that George Xoppenhoeffer intended giving a selection entitled "Marriage Bells," at the Presbyterian church concert on the 18th.

Coal Creek Methodist Church

Services as follows: 2:30 p. m., Sunday school and Bible class; 6:45, open air service; 7:30, gospel service. Speaker, Rev. Stoodley. Choir practice every Friday evening, at 7:00 p. m., prompt. All lovers of music are invited.

A grand concert in aid of the Presbyterian chruch will be held on Tuesday evening in the Coal Creek Hall. Capital program of songs, musical selections, eloclution, etc., has been arranged. Admission: Adults, 25c; children, 15c. Program commences at 7:30 p. m. Accompanists, Messrs. Chas. and Fred Percy.

Apropos of an offer of $500 for a suitable name for the species of the finny tribe reported last week, we learn that Bob (one of our lacrosse enthusiasts) is preparing a name. Details later.

CORBIN NOTES

Harry Massey, who has held a position of pit boss here under the local coal company for some time past, left with his family Thursday morning for London, England, where he intends to stay a few weeks before embarking for West Africa.

Miss Frew left for the home of her mother, in Michel, Thursday morning. Rosie is the genial little waitress who has been employed at the Flathead Hotel for the past six months.

Bush fires again broke out Monday afternoon and raged all around the town until it was finally gotten under control Wednesday evening. As a consequence the mines were idle from 3 p. m. Monday until 7 a. m. Thursday.

Mrs. Treherne made a business trip to Fernie on Tuesday, returning home the following day.

Wm. Walker has accepted the position under the Corbin Coal Company here that was made vacant by the resignation of Harry Massey.

Mrs. Lancaster and Miss Hunter returned the other day from their camping trip to the Flathead.

Mrs. Garbett and Mrs. Johnston returned from Michel and Fernie, respectively, on Monday, after spending a week visiting friends.

The stork made a business trip to the Y, a suburb of Corbin, on Saturday, and presented the Macdue family with a health, rosy nine-pound Canadian citizen. Mother and baby are feeling fine and report has it that father has smashed the altitude record.

The first of a series of dances for beginners was given in the Club Hall Saturday evening. R. Stobbart and Ernest Carter are acting in the role of instructors, while the Jackson-White orchestra supply the music.

Upon authority of the officers of the Miners' Union in District 10, Washington, it may be stated that the Washington miners may confidently look forward to a satisfactory joint agreement. The committees of both parties, operators and miners, have been in session since Monday, July 27. The critical points of the agreement were encountered during the beginning of the session, and it was then that very slow progress was made; since that time, however, if anything, the reverse may be said. The miners are represented by International Board Members Farrington and Harlin, besides the three District officials. The operators are represented by Messrs Brooks, Jones, Morgan, Johnston and Botting.

Some of the young men in our fair city are expressing the wish that the B. C. horse may be called upon for active service in Europe, so that they would have the opportunity to fight for their flag, their country, and their King. For our part, we commend them to a careful perusal of Mark Twain's "War Prayer," which follows: "O, Lord, help us to tear the soldiers of the foe to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their offending widows with unavailing grief. Blast their hopes, blight their lives, water their way with tears. Amen!"

BELLEVUE NOTES

The Bellevue band co-operated with the citizens of Blairmore in celebrating Britain's naval victory on Friday last.

A contingent of the West Canada Company official staff left here on Saturday for France, in response to their country's call. The outside men of the Bellevue mines gave them an enthusiastic sendoff.

It has been rumored that the 41 Market Company intend to close their business at Bellevue. Mr. H. E. Lowe, general manager of the company, was in town this week and assures the patrons of the company and the general public that such is not the case.

The electrical storm which visited here on Sunday evening put the Bellevue mine fans out of commission long enough to give the midnight and morning shifts a holiday.

Owing to the footwall giving way in 45 chute (which chute has been the main source of supply) the effect has been the curtailing of the West Canadian output considerably during the past week, but thanks to the many connections made during the last few months, between what was once thought to be two seams, they now have two chutes open for the transportation of coal by gravitation.

Will the parents of the children attending the Methodist Sunday school note that the opening of Sunday school will be at half past two, instead of 2 o'clock, owing to it being more convenient to the teaching staff.

The adherents of the Methodist church had the opportunity on Sunday last of listening to Dr. Myers, of educational fame, preach from the following text, John 8:32, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free."

The doctor strongly emphasized the need of education if we were to attain freedom. Industrial and scientific development was responsible for many changes; truth was not static, [illegible] years ago was to be rejected today. Everything changes and we change, too; even the church had been compelled to adapt itself to changed conditions. This did not mean that basic truths had been [illegible] superstitious nature and had had a retarding influence had been relegated to the past.

The doctor here cited some remarkable superstitious that had come under his notice, both at home and abroad, but thanks to the growth of our educational system, the product of the ages, superstition was giving way to reason. Science, too, had and was still making freedom possible, for we had harnessed the many forces of nature to aid us in the growth, development and transportation of the necessaries of life, which made it possible to feed and clothe the most congested cities today, an absolute impossibility a few years ago. And science, as applied to the medical world, had also contributed to that possibility by the elimination of plagues, etc.

The doctor went on to say that human progress had expanded until with our present education we were able to express ourselves in the most delicate shades of meaning. He concluded an interesting address with an appeal on behalf of the children, whose welfare was of more importance than that of the multi-millionaire. The doctor was listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience, but there were other phases of freedom that would have suited the audience better, viz.: industrial and economic freedom.

Mrs. Myers very ably rendered a solo.

Mr. Wm. Harrington of the Union bank staff is leaving for pastures new.

An Austrian miner was very fortunate in getting clear of the serious charge of dynamiting a shack belonging to his successful rival in love.

Anyone desirous of having a wife, would do well to consult a matrimonial agency in Illinois. One of its advertisements read: "I have neither money nor property, but I have a big heart full of love for you."

The regular monthly meeting of the school board was held on Tuesday, the business being of a routine nature.

D. H. Hyslop has founded a market for his labor power.

Mr. J. Cousens has bought the house offered for sale by one of the Wheldon brothers.

To those who are fond of the light fantastic: There will be a grand ball in the Workers' Hall, on Monday, August 17. Admission, gents, $1.50; ladies, free.

MICHEL NOTES

The mines were idle here Friday, Monday and Wednesday.

Mr. Tom Williams, inspector, was down here this week, making his usual inspection of the mines.

The contract miners held a meeting on Sunday last, with a good attendance. Several important matters were discussed and passed which should be beneficial to the contract men in the future.

Mr. Joseph Quail and family arrived here Tuesday from Whitehaven, England.

Miss Maggie Carr is a visitor here this week to her sister, Mrs. Tyler.

Michel Juniors vs. Coal Creek—these two teams met on Saturday last. The following composed the team: J. Price and J. Jenkins, backs; Travis, M. Haike, F. Gullett, half-backs T. Jenkinson, B. Travis, A. Yates, A. McGovern, E. Porter, forwards.

Coal Creek—Page, goal; J. Fehran, Corrigan, backs; Young, Smith Mulligan, half-backs; Martin, Norman, Hardy, Marmadukron, fowards. Both sides played a fairly good game, but missed several good chances of scoring. When the whistle blew, the score was Coal Creek, 3; Michel 1. What surprised Michel boys the most was that they thought it was a Coal Creek team, but found that they were playing some of the Fernie team. However, Michel lost, but they feel some consolation in the fact that the team which defeated them was composed of the pick of two other teams.

The Michel anglers are doing pretty well during some these idle days. Quite a number of fish have been brought in weighing from two to three pounds. F. Carpenter is on the top score yet for the anglers' prize.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Phillips, a son. Mother and baby doing well.

The Michel people are murmuring about several articles being raised in the foods stuff line, as soon as the announcement of war was uttered. Let us hope that this Government will fall in line with the action of the French Government and imprison those who are guilty of such an offense. As long as the ports are open for transportation, we fail to see why the raising of prices for food should come so quickly. However, we hope to see the Government look into this matter and do its utmost to prevent this sort of thing happening.

Last issue we announced Mrs. Fred Gullett was going to the old country [illegible] thought it advisable to wait a little before making her trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Massey boarded the passenger on Saturday evening, en route for their home, London, England.

Miss A. Gregory and Miss Ball, from Corbin, are visitors down here for a short stay.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beale left Frank last week for pastures new.

Mr. Ned Sutherland started work in the mine here this week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Evan Morgan on Thursday, the 6th, twin boys.

A special children's service was held in the Methodist church on Sunday, when the little folks' choir made its first appearance.

Archbishop McNally was present at the Catholic church on Sunday last and conducted a confirmation service.

The main excitement this last week has been football. The Frank team went up to Coleman on Saturday to play for the Mutz cup. To start with, there were only very few to see the game, so the "rooting" was a minus quantity; then Coleman's football field is none too level for those who are not accustomed to its hills and valleys; inthis regard it is like all grounds in the Pass. When the play began it was easily seen that Frank team was not at its best and Coleman was playing all around them till they got up near the goal, which they couldn't go through, toward the end of the first half, Coleman kicked a corner, which was neatly headed into the net. The first half ended 1-0 in favor of Coleman.

During the second half the play was very dull. Suddenly Frank came back to what they usually are, and for about ten minutes had all the play, practically. Pat Marrison scored for Frank with a fast shot that the Coleman goalie never saw. Though both sides worked hard for the remainder of the time, the score finished 1-1.

Several dirty spots appeared in the game, fighting was seen at intervals throughout and one Coleman man and one Frank man were put on the fence for the rest of the time by Referee Wilson. The tie will be played off in Frank at 6 o'clock tomorrow Wednesday evening.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR JOHN JONES' FUNERAL AT CORBIN

D. Brown	$ 5.00
J. Quinn	5.00
H. Massey	2.00
Mrs. MacRae	2.00
Wm. Walker	2.00
Ed. Roberts	3.00
D. Stobbart	1.40
R. Stabbart	1.00
G. Elmes	1.00
R. Garbett	1.00
Nick Joy	1.00
J. Smith	1.00
S. Joy	1.00
E. Schagg	1.00
A. Hayton	1.00
G. Trehearne	1.00
T. Overton	1.00
E. Jackson	1.00
M. Lynch	1.00
W. Watson	1.00
J. Mirror	1.00
T. Owen	1.00
N. Odonell	1.00
M. Kossic	1.00
G. Spencer	1.00
W. White	1.50
T. Smith	1.00
J. Krkosky	1.00
B. Montebletti	1.00
D. Cameron	1.00
T. Ball	1.00
H. Owen	1.00
F. Fray	1.00
J. Kubic	1.00
J. Clarke	1.00
B. Bell	1.00
T. Covert	1.00
J. Johnson	1.00
J. Lancaster	1.00
A. Truba	1.00
T. Clarke	1.00
J. Robb	1.00
J. Barnes	1.00
M. Allen	1.00
A. Goodhall	1.00
D. Welch	1.00
J. Andrusk	.50
A. Perucpi	.50
B. Bermixk	.50
T. Kuyuin	.50
A. Kaletta	.50
J. Scobia	.75
J. Strang	.50
W. Harlin	.50
T. Miller	.50
J. Sink	.50
M. Scavan	.50
E. Chandler	.50
Joe Matties	.50
J. Samkovich	.50
Steve Skycripter	.50
Mike Kropoyuks	.50
C. Bossetti	.50
Mike Juk	.50
J. Koaline	.50
B. Sulcek	.50
Pete Suklan	.50
A. Frolic	.50
J. Trimchack	.50
Tom Butract	.50
Joe Truba	.50
I. Hobart	.50
W. Patterson	.50
Billy Malwela	.25
G. Pillar	.25
J. Nogi	.50
O. Gregg	.50
T. Millar	.50
A. Allen	.50
J. Overton	.50
J. Matt	.50
J. Newringe	.50
Nick Suklan	.50
P. Baretteelli	.50
John Castelli	.50
T. Laurella	.50
M. Kotyk	.50
Making a grand total of	$81.35
Casket and rough box	$65.00
Freight	1.90
Handed over to Mrs. Jones	14.45
Total	$81.35

Signed:

GEORGE ELMES,
R. GARBETT.

COLEMAN NOTES

On Wednesday, the 5th, the I. O. O. F. held their picnic to Crow's Nest Lake.

Dick Martin and D. Gilespie had a day's fishing at North Fork, and report a good catch.

President Phillips was a Coleman visitor Monday and Tuesday, on business.

International Board Member D. Rees was also a Coleman visitor on Sunday, the 9th.

Vice President Graham returned from Fernie and left for Brazeau.

Ben Davis (barber in the Grand Union Billiard parlors) spent Sunday, the 9th, in Frank, with his brother Tom.

Mr. Joe Burns has moved into his newly built house on Fourth Street.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, who left Coleman some time ago for the benefit of his health, has returned to Coleman from Perth, Ontario, where he spent his holiday with his sister. Mr. Cameron is accompanied by his two nieces, who admire the beauties of Coleman.

It is strange patriotism that deems it a virtue to kill one's brother and make his nephews orphans.

If the rulers of Europe want war, let the go out and kill each other. If the capitalists want war let them do the fighting.

It was the kings and capitalists who are now forcing war on Europe that were so sure Socialism would break up home and destroy religion.

When Wanting Shoes Think of
THE INVICTUS
It's not the name that made the shoes good—it's the SHOES that made the name good, and there is nothing in a name unless QUALITY has made it good and keeps it good.

WHO WILL BE THE LUCKY ONE?
A Beautiful Dresser and Stand to be Given Away FREE of Charge

It's too big to get it in the window, but come and see it in the store.

It's price is $25.00, and when you see it you'll say it is well worth the price. The holder of the lucky ticket on the night of Saturday, October 3rd, will get it ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE.

For every cash purchase of one dollar, you get one ticket or one chance of winning the beautiful dresser and stand. The more dollars you spend here, the more chances you draw. You pay no more here than elsewhere—in many cases not so much—and in addition you have the chance of getting a [illegible] ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. Moral: Spend all your dollars here.

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We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
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Are Offering at COST PRICE your choice of their New and up to date
Men's and Boys' Suits---Men's Suits $5.75
Boy's Suits $1.90
Men's Caps for 45c up, Men's Felt Hats 65c up
Also Men's & Ladies' Shoes, these include Invictus, Regal and K make, and in addition are giving away at HALF COST to clear
Ladies' $4.00 Oxfords, small sizes at $1.65
The Store That Saves You Money

Local Union Directory, Dist. 18, U.M.W.A

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

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 in K. P. Hall, Main Street. Sick Benefit Society attached.—W. Balderstone, Sec., Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

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

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Michael Warren, Sec., Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1058
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—J. Gorton, Sec.

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

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

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.—John Loughran, Sec.

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2693
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.—J. Johnstone, Sec.

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

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

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

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 574
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.—L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

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

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Geo. Elms, Sec., Corbin, B. C.

GEORGETOWN LOCAL
No. 3026
Meet every Sunday afternoon 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.

FRANK LOCAL
No. 1263
Meet Sundays, after each pay day, at Miners Hall. Sick and Benefit Society attached.—B. Morgan, Secretary.

Cash Meat Market

Our Special Prices for Saturday are

Roast Beef	16c to 20c	T-Bone Steak	22c
Roast Pork	16c to 20c	Pork Chops	20c
Roast Mutton	16c to 22c	Mutton Chops	22c
Roast Veal	16c to 22c	Veal Cutlets	22c
Round Steak	20c	Any size pail Leaf Lard, lb.	15c
Sirloin Steak	22c	Hams and Bacon at	27c

Don't forget we allow 5 per cent on all meats. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Phone 52, H. Northwood Mgr.

To Sports Committees

The Fernie Coal Creek Excelsior Band is now open for engagements. Satisfaction guaranteed

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THOS. BIGGS, Secretary, Fernie, B. C.

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If you only used the ballot as skillfully as you do other tools you could build yourself palaces and other good things with it.

Examination Questions First Class Papers

Questions set candidates for first class papers at the recent B. C. examinations:

MINING ACT AND RULES

Tuesday, May 19, 1914. Time, 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Seventy per cent required.

1. What are the duties of the manager as specified in the act and special rules? 12

2. Explain the following interpretation terms: "Mine," "colliery," "shaft," "slope or incline," "owner," "agent," "manager," "overman," "mine foreman," or "shiftboss," "fireman" or "fireboss," "shotlighter," "certificated official," "competent person." 8

3. What does the act specify in reference to wages? 10

4. What are the requirements of the act in reference to shaft and outlets? 10

5. What are the requirements of the act in reference to returns, notices and abandonments? 10

6. What are the requirements of the act in reference to mining submarine areas? 10

7. What are the requirements of the act in reference to the division of the mine into parts? 10

8. What are the requirements of the general rules in reference to: (a) Watering dusty mines; (b) water and boreholes; (c) manholes; (d) other places of refuge? 10

9. What are the duties of the: (a) overman, (b) fireboss, (c) shotlighter, as specified in the special rules? 10

10. What are the requirements of the general rules and act in reference to: (a) Ambulance box; (b) sanitary arrangements; (c) rescue work. 10

MINES GASES

Tuesday, May 19, 1914. Time: 2 to 5:30 p. m. Seventy per cent required.

1. How far can a pair of entries be driven without a cap showing on a safety lamp, if the air current at the uncast is 4,000 cubic feet per minute, and assuming that the coal gives off 1 cubic foot of marsh gas in every ninety feet of each entry? Give the proportion of gas and air in the mixture. 12

2. A pair of entries 300 feet long have five crosscuts connecting them, at sixty feet apart; the pillars between the entries are thirty feet wide. These entries and crosscuts are all filled with marsh gas (CH_4). If an air current of 6,000 cubic feet per minute is available, what is the least time that will be required to clear out this gas without fouling the air current further than to cause a small cap on a safety lamp? All the places mentioned are eight feet wide and five feet high. 12

3. What are the dangers usually encountered on entering a mine after an explosion, and how would you proceed to overcome them? Explain fully. 12

4. Is fire damp compressible? What effect has a decreased pressure of the atmosphere on this gaseous mixture? 5

5. Name the different gases destructive to life or injurious to health encountered in coal mines. Give their combining proportions with air as they relate to mines. 15

Which is the most difficult gas to contend with in mining? Explain fully. 10

7. What precautions would you adopt to prevent loss of life and property in mines subject to sudden outbursts of carburetted hydrogen gas. 10

8. (a) What is a safety lamp? (b) Why is it safe? (c) What are the essential features of a good safety lamp? (d) Are there any condition under which it would not be safe to use a safety lamp? If so, name them. 10

9. A mixture of marsh gas and air at its most explosive point is passing along an airway four feet by 5 feet at acerage velocity of 500 feet per minute: what quantity of fresh air must be added to this current so that you will not be able to detect the gas on a safety lamp? 8

10. How would you proceed to clear a shaft that is filled nearly to the top with carbonic acid gas? 7

VENTILATION

Wednesday, May 20, 1914. Time: 9 p. m. Seventy per cent required.

1. What horse power would an engine develop when yielding 60 per cent efficiency and furnishing the power to circulate 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute in a mine, against a water gauge of one inch? 12

2. If the ventilation of a mine is insufficient where the power is fully utilized, what can you do to increase the amount of air in circulation? 10

3. The downcast shaft in a certain mine is 600 feet deep and has a temperature of 70 degrees Fahr.; the upcast shaft in the same mine is 950 feet deep and its temperature 100 degrees Fahr. [illegible] should these conditions produce, the barometer being 30 inches? 10

4. Explain the safest and most effective way of circulating air through mines. 8

5. If 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute is produced in an airway eight feet wide, four feet high and 4,000 feet long, how many cubic feet of air will the same power produce in three airways or splits: namely, the first airway being as given above; the second airway being [illegible] feet wide, five feet high and 3,000 feet long, and the third airway being ten feet wide, six feet high and 4,000 feet long? 20

6. What measures would you take to secure the best possible results from a fan the capacity of which is limited and the demands are approaching dangerously close to the limit? 8

7. If two horse power will produce 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in a single airway ten feet by ten feet, what horse power will be required to produce the same amount of air in three airways, each airway being six feet by five feet, and the same length as the single airway? 15

Explain the difference in construction of a force fan and an exhaust fan. 8

With fifty-two horse power an air current of 120,000 cubic feet per minute is produced. How many cubic feet per minute will be produced with forty-four horse power. 10

10. Ventilate the plan given, using conventional signs. 20

GENERAL WORK

Wednesday, May 20, 1914. Time: 2 to 5:30 p. m. Fifty per cent required.

1. What load will break a white oak timber 10x12 inches and fifteen between supports? The load is equally distributed along the length of the timber. 12

2. State in detail what should be done to reduce the number of accidents due to falls of rock and coal, and the movement of mine cars. 10

3. At the bottom of a shaft 360 feet deep a rock tunnel seven feet high and twelve feet wide is driven. A dam is built in this tunnel and the shaft is allowed to fill with water: what is the pressure per square inch and the total pressure in pounds on the dam? 10

Show by sketches which, in your opinion, is the most reliable method for holding cars in cages. Mention various appliances in use, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of each. 10

5. (a) What is meant by strike and what by dip of a coal seam? (b) Describe, by diagram, an anticlinal and synclinal. (c) What is a monocline? 8

6. The distance between a pair of cross entries is 500 feet; from the main entry out to the boundary line is 1,000 feet; the thickness of the seam is six and one-half feet; and the wastage in slack and dirt is 15 per cent. The specific gravity of the whole seam is 1.3: how many tons of coal can be got from this block, 25 per cent being left in pillars? 1

7. Describe, in detail, the plan of working, method of ventilation, and the arrangements and construction of the haulage roads at one of the most successfully operated mines you have been employed in. 10

8. How would you develop a new mine to obtain the best results from machine mining? 10

9. How would you notch the timbers for the lining of a shaft, and what advantage is gained by notching them in this way? 8

10. Give a concise but comprehensive explanation of the term "aerophore." 10

MINING MACHINERY

Thursday, May 21, 1914. Time: 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Fifty per cent required.

1. Give the breaking strain of a 9-16-in crucible steel hoisting rope, having six strands of 19 wires each, also the safe working load. 10

2. What is piston displacement? (b) How is it measured? (c) Define the term "forward pressure"? (d) What is back pressure? (e) What is meant by effective pressure? 10

3. How many horse power will it take to haul twenty-five loaded cars up an incline 500 feet long in one minute, each loaded car weighing 4,000 lb., allowing 20 per cent for the resistance of rope and pulleys; the grade of the slope being 10 per cent? 12

4. What has to be most carefully observed in caring for boilers? 10

5. What kind and size of hoisting engines would you use to hoist 1,200 tons of coal in eight hours from a shaft 400 feet deep? The weight of the coal in each car is 300 lb.; the steam pressure 70 lb. per square in. Allow 20 per cent for the resistance of engine, ropes, pulleys and give time for caging coal. 15

6. In a coal mine, the slope of which is 900 feet in length and has an average pitch of 30 degrees, the quantity of water accumulating is 250,000 gallons per day: give the size of pump and the required speed of the same to remove this water by pumping eight hours a day. 15

7. Describe, briefly, and in a general way, the several types of air compressors. 10

8. The efficiency of a dynamo at its rated output, 12,500 watts, is 92 per cent: Determine the number of horse power input necessary to give this output. 10

MINE SURVEYING AND LEVELING

Thursday, May 21, 1914. Time: 2 to 5:30 p. m. Fifty per cent required.

1. (a) Find the length in feet of an arc of 40 deg. 33 min, the radius being 11 feet, 6 inches. 10

(b) What is the area included in 60 deg. of an arc of a circle, the radius of which is 50 feet? 10

2. What is the true meridian? Explain how its direction is determined.

3. An entry runs parallel to a land line and 150 feet from it; if the rooms turned off the entry run at an angle of 45 deg. with the entry, what distance can they be driven? 10

4. Plat the following survey and calculate its area; draw a line from the terminal point to the place of commencement, and give the bearing and distance of the same:

Bearing	Distance, in Links
N. 13 deg. 33 min. W.	630
N. 30 deg. 42 min. E.	496
S. 74 deg. 50 min. E.	360
S. 40 deg. 00 min. E.	433
S. 65 deg. 00 min. W.	512

Use a scale of 1 chain to 1 inch. 15

5. Fill in and work out the following levels:

Back-sight	Fore-sight	Distance, in Chains
3.50	4.65	4.60
4.10	10.85	7.84
5.04	9.25	11.60
3.84	12.91	15.20
	7.65	Intermed. sight
4.12	3.92	21.00
12.96	3.03	27.00

Draw profile using any convenient scale. 20

6. How would you carry a transit survey down a perpendicular shaft? 10

7. If the horizontal angles and distances of a survey are as follows:

Course	Bearing	Distance, in Feet
1-2	N. 37 deg. 13 min. E.	413.6
2-3	N. 10 deg. 56 min. E.	346.7
3-4	S. 17 deg. 23 min. E.	253.0
4-5	S. 43 deg. 37 min. E.	216.0
5-6	S. 33 deg. 43 min. W.	789.0

How far north or south and east or west of Station 1 is Station 6? Calculate the course and distance from Sta. 1 to Station 6. 20

8. The tidal elevation of the top of a slope is 900 feet; that of the foot is 760 feet: what is the difference of level between the head and foot of the slope. If the slope is 1,000 feet long, what is the grade? 5

The Things We Do

By Max Endicoff

That I felt in a miserable humor that evening would have been palpably evident to the least observing person. I straggled along lower Sixth avenue with the exceedingly glum face of one who was firmly determined to go somewhere but hadn't the slightest notion of where to go. The theatre, the opera, the club, the favorite bar—each presented an eloquent appeal to my distracted mind and from each it balked like a high-strung colt.

So, when I saw a small group of people huddled together at the next corner, I hurried forward with the irrepressible joy of a child attending its first circus. A covert though insistent application of elbow jabs and a craning neck gained for me a clear view—only to turn away more glum than ever. A middle aged, bedraggled woman was arguing with a policeman. Another drunken brawl, I thought. I was about to wedge by way out when the woman's voice caught my ear. I turned again.

"I tell ye, ye got to lock me up. I got a lot to tell de judge an' every body else—"

The officer broke in gently, "You better git home."

"Home, hell," she replied vehemently: "I ain't got no home. I s'pose"—her voice took on a note of contempt—"you'll get me one or maybe his 'onor will." She paused, then shouted threateningly, "Ef ye don't lock me up fer doin' nothin', I'll do somethin' worse."

The crowd smiled approvingly, as crowds usually do when there is a prospect of a fight in view. The officer stood biting at his mustache, debating what course of action to take.

"All right, Mary," he finally blurted, "I'll run ye in. Come along."

The crowd broke away to make way for the pair: the officer lightly holding her arm, while she kept moving her lips and making faces as if privately preparing her discourse. A few of the men, myself among them, followed. On reaching the courthouse, where night sessions were being held, I overheard the doorkeeper, a diminutive but stocky Irishman, say to his companion as he continued looking at the receding figures of the officer and his ward, "Dee, dat crazy woman is here agin. She's always hangin' round de courts and 'ospitals." The man addressed, a stout, florid faced individual, with a derby gently resting on one ear and a fat perfecto belching forth clouds of smoke, smiled knowingly. He removed the cigar from the corner of his mouth for a solicitous inspection of the adhesive ash and switched the weight of his body from the right to the left leg. Then he coolly permitted a mouthful of tobacco stained saliva to rest in a nearby cuspidor.

Twenty cases dealing with the misdemeanors of twenty prostitutes were disposed of in about as many minutes before "our" case was called. The officer and the woman arranged themselves before the magistrate, a smooth-shaven young looking old man, with a face as void of expression as his voice that purred in a low, even tone.

"What's the charge, officer?"

"Vagrancy."

The magistrate casually turned his eyes from the document in hand to the woman.

"What have you to say for yourself?"

"I've got lots to say," she cried, barely waiting for the magistrate to complete his sentence. "I want to know what yer goin' to do wid me. I'm sick an' I need attenshun. I must—"

The judge interrupted, to which the officer gave added emphasis by poking her in the ribs with his club.

"What's the matter with you?"

"Syphilis."

At this reply every ear in the room pricked up. Some fellow in the rear was startled out of his sleep and announced his entrance into the conscious world by an absent-minded yawn, loud and prolonged. The magistrate's interest was manifested by his eyebrows rising one-sixteenth of an inch. He looked at her searchingly.

The woman, as if hurling a challenge at the callooned world, kept on:

"That's what I got, syphilis, an' of I every catch that damn husband of mine, he'll never go out with wumon agin. He gave it to me, the damn—"

The magistrate banged his desk vibiently with the gavel.

"You've got to cut that rough talk."

"I ask ye pardon, yer 'onor," she said apologetically, "but honest, judge I ain't to blame fer my bein' sick. Fer o'er a year I'se been chased from one ospital to anudder and non o' dem want me."

She paused a moment, and before the magistrate could say anything, she cried grivously:

"Er I ain't to blame, I tink it's up to somebody to take care o' me."

She put her sleeve to her eyes and her low but raucous crying rent all ears. The magistrate seemed lost in thought, though his face remained unreadable. The courtroom was wrapped in that peculiar hush due to people holding back their breath. Through her filmy eyes the woman peered at the man who held her destiny in his hand, but was baffled by the expressionless faces. As if to make her case still stronger, between sniffles, she muttered to say:

"Ef ye don't believe me, call up Dr. Grigson, of St. Lawrence 'ospital, or Dr. Perkins, over Ward's Island. De'll tell ye all about me."

The magistrate drummed absent-mindedly on his desk with his fingers. Finally he spoke up.

"Nothing can be done tonight, you come here tomorrow morning and I will see what arrangements can be made for you."

He turned his head in the direction of the clerk as if awaiting the call for the next case. The woman showed no disposition to move, though the officer put out his arm to draw her away.

"But, yer 'onor," she cried, "what'll I do ter night. I ain't got no place to sleep."

The magistrate hesitated, then, peeling a dollar from a roll of bills, gave it to her, with a reminder that she was not to forget and call the next morning. She took the dollar, mumbled her thanks, turned and stalked through the aisle, glancing belligerently at every face that met her eye. Through the corridor she passed and out into the street, but not before her voice was heard again in angry expostulation with some one.

"Ye little runt, I'm no more crazy than you are. Fellers the likes o' you make women like us, an' the whole damp bunch o' ye ought to be up in de cooler."

I waited a few minutes to avoid any suspicion of being connected with the case; then rose and went away swearing viciously (beneath my breath) at the gross injustice prevailing in our day.—N. Y. Call.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

Hundreds of People Have Found "Fruit-a-tives" Their Only Help

READ THIS LETTER

Superintendent of Sunday School in Toronto Tells How He Cured Himself of Chronic Rheumatism After Suffering for Years.

55 DOVERCOURT ROAD, Oct., 1st. 1913.

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R. A. WAUGH

Rheumatism is no longer the dreaded disease it once was. Rheumatism is no longer one of the "incurable diseases". "Fruit-a-tives" has proved its marvellous powers over Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago—in fact, over all such diseases which arise from some derangement of stomach, bowels, kidneys or skin.

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FERNIE, B. C.

THE THING THAT FRAZZLES

If the worker had nothing to do but make a living for himself and family he would have a cinch. It's making a fortune for the boss and his family that keeps him frazzled.

AUSTRALIAN HOTEL

Morrissey Junction

An ideal week end resort, with best fishing and hunting in the district. First class accommodation. The only hotel in the district.

J. STEVENS Proprietor

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
97	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Lougheed, Beaver Creek, via Fincher, Alta.
42[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
948	Hillcrest	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	[illegible]
1287	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2433	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2317	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
249[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1068	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1721 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
2139	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Morrison, Coalhurst, Alta.
2339	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
222	Michel	H. Simpson, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2074	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hacler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

For our Foreign Brothers

WOJNY W EUROPIE I STOSUNKI STANACH ZJEDNOCZONYCH

Historya Stanow Zjednoczonych poucza, iz kraj ten najszybciej sie rozwijal z bagacil wojny w Europa [illegible] wojny.

[illegible] 1837, 1857, 1873, 1878, angielsko-boerska i rosyjsko-japonska byly bardzo pomyslne dla Stanow Zjednoczonych.

Wojny w Europie zawsze napedzaly setki milinow do kieszeni amerykanskich za dostawy drugiej strony, paraliżowały europejskich konkurentow, na amerykanskie towary, na wszechswiatowym rynku.

Procz tego, druga wojna w Europie zwykle powoduje przesiedlanie sie srednich kapitalistow do Stanow Zjednoczonych, ktorzy tu spodziewaja sie znalecz lepsza lokacye dla swoich pieniedzy i fachu.

Obecnie na [illegible] Stanach Zjednoczonych, a zanosi sie na wojne powszechna, w Eurbpie;—jaki wiec ta wojna wywrze wplyw na rozwoj gospodarczy Stanow Zjednoczonych?

Mozna przewidzieć takie skutki:

Z poczatku wojna w Europie odbije [illegible] a mianowicie: europejskie kapitaly, bez ktorych Stany Zjednoczone obyc sie nie moga, zaczna odplywac do Europy, skutkiem czego procent od kapitalu wzrosnie, kredyt zostanie zmniejszony i wiele słabszych firm zbankrutuje.

Mamy juz tego początek, a nawet giełda pieniezna—(Wall Street), majac wiecej sprzedajacych, niz kupujacych, zawiesila swoje czynności.

Drugiem zjawiskiem bedzie zmniejszenie sie handlu zagranicznego, ze wzgledu, iz podczas wojny, zywnosc, weglel, nafta, i rozne materyały wojenne uwaza sie za kontrabande [illegible] Stanow Zjednoczone swojej floty handlowej prawie, ze nie posiadają, [illegible] bedą miały [illegible] wywozowych wspomnianych towarow.

Dalej największa bogactwo amerykanskie i pierwszy towar na wywozbawełna, skutkiem zmniejszenia sie produkcyi w fabrykach bawełnianych towarow europejskich, spowoduje Stanon Zjednoczonym pare set milionow straty.

W razie gdyby Anglia zmieszała sie do wojny, wyzej wyszczególnione, amerykanskie niewygody znacznie sie zmniejsza, a to z przyczyny, iz tylko z Niemcami i Austrya ustałby handel amerykanski, ale z Anglia, Francya, Rosya, Holandya i Belgia nawet sie powiekszyl.

Zywnosc amerykanska juz podrozala (pszenica, mąka), co napedzi milionow odpowiednim tru stom, a dokuczy konsumentom.

Miedziany i skorzany trusty, jako bezposrednio majace zwiazek z potrzebami wojny, a takze naftowy trust, pozbywszy sie naj większego swego konkurenta, Rosyi, prawdopodobnie oblowia sie porzadnie.

Fabryki amunicyi wojennej tak ze grubo zarobia.

Z drugiej znow strony Zmniejszenie sie przyplywu emigrantow (robotnikow) z Austryi i Rosyi, a nawet pewien odplyw ich na wojne, troche wplynie na zmniejszeni sie armii bezrobotnych— ale jednoczesnie dokuczy kapitalistom.

Wycofanie kapitalow europejskich, chociaz na razie bardzo dokuczy wielkim kapitalistom amerykanskim, to jednakze w rezultacie na długi dystans przynie sie im korzysc, poniewaz europejscy posiadacze amerykanskich akcyj i obligacyj, zmuszeni sa takowe odprzedac amerykanom po znacznie niszej cenie, niz kupowali.

Jednem slowem podczas wojny Stany Zjednoczone na niektorych punktach straca, a na drugich zarobia, —zaś zaraz po wojnie, europejscy konkurenci oslabna, a Stany Zjednoczon epozostana, a Stany Zjednoczone pozosta względnie nabiora w swiecie ekonomicznym znaczenia. J. S.

LO SCIOPERO DIE CRUMIRI?

Ancora la Tortura

Trinidad, Colorado.

Alla vigilia di un secondo sciopero, lo sciopero dei crumiri in tutti i campi carboniferi delle contee Las Animas e Huerfano, il Vice Presidente Internazionale Frank J. Hayes dei Minatori Uniti d'America arrivo qui il 24 luglio allo scopo di stabilire permanentemente il suo quartier generale sulla linea del fuoco.

Comitati di crumiri hanno segretamente avvicinato degli ufficiali dell'Unione, durante le due ultime settimane, chiedendo quale appoggio potrebbero aspettarsi nel caso si verificasse una [illegible] generale. In considerazione di questa [illegible] avrebbe deciso di dirigere lo sciopero in persona.

Reduce dalla Convenzione della W. F. of M. Hayes porta con se la garanzia della fusione delle due organizzazioni, fusione imposta dagli sforzi di Rockefeller intesi a conquistare il dominio [illegible] dei campi carboniferi [illegible] Colorado [illegible] si estende [illegible] soltanto, sotto una superficie di 9 milioni 473 mila acri, estensione di terreno carbonifero superiore a quella dell'intero stato di [illegible].

Il Messaggero alla convenzione dichiaro [illegible] che i minatori dovrebbero appartenere ad una sola organizzazione.

Il Presidente Statale John McLennan della U. M. W. of A. disse: "All'ultima convenzione di Indianapolis, il comitato esecutivo della nostra unione venne autorizzato a nominare un comitato coll'incarico di conferire coll'organizzazione dei minatori del messicano. In qualche giorno dell'anno." [illegible] visitato nella sud colla nelle carceri della contea di Las Animas dove langue da piu sette mesi senza il beneficio di un processo, l'International Board Member Uhlich insiste sulla necessita di un'immediata [illegible] zione delle forze dei minatori nelle contee Las Animas e Huerfano dove, gli operatori di minere sono sostenuti [illegible] ogni spiciolo dei milioni [illegible] Rockefeller. [illegible] nosi dai propositi monopolistici di Rockefeller.

Monopoli del petrolio nel Messico del carbone nel Colorado.

E una guerra pel combustibile, pel combustibile del mondo disse Uhlich— a attualmente il centro della lo[illegible] del Colorado, a Trinidad, coi mi[illegible] combattenti il combattimento [illegible] movimento operaio americ[illegible]

Non essendo piu di commette[illegible] sonalmente assassinii, di le[illegible] vita ad ogni organizzatore della W. F. of M. che abbia acquistato notorieta, di trucidare apa[illegible] come venne trucidato [illegible] Lodge in una via di Trinidad [illegible] izzatore internazionale J. [illegible] mpiegati delle compagnie [illegible] ifere ed i detectives cercano [illegible] dere la buona fede dei minatori [illegible] glione per mezzo di false co[illegible] fatte da pseudi-minatori mes[illegible] nelle coi minatori messi nelle c[illegible] minatori autentici allo scopo [illegible] creare diffidenza e terrore. In qu[illegible] proporzioni queste cose vengano fa[illegible] e stato reso di pubblico ragione da Robert Uhlich in una lettera inviata a John McLennan. Eccone qualche brano:

"Molti membri della U. M. W. of A. vennero gittati nelle carceri della citta ed in quelle della contea e vi sono tenuti illegalmente come "prigionieri militari." Lo scopo a cui tendono questi sequestri arbitrari di persone e quello di costringere queste vittime del dispotismo di accusare se stesse di qualche crimine e quindi accusare gli ufficiali della U. M. W. of A. come instigatori di questi crimini "confessati."

"Ai prigionieri si fa patir la fame, non e permesso di dormire che una volta ogni cinque giorni. Vengono presi a colpi di, baionetta nei piedi e presi di mira col fucile a bruciapelo e si sentono ripetere che verranno uccisi se non confesseranno. Mi meraviglio che non si siano ancora verificati casi di suicidio tra i prigionieri. Quando a questi prigionieri e stato stancato, logorato il cervello, allora interviene questo relatore Boughton, o il suo illegale sostituto militare, a intimar loro di confessare qualche crimine e di accusare d'istigazione a delinquere gli ufficiali dell'unione. Capirete bene che sotto tali minacce qualunque minatore e portato a rispondere affermativamente ad ogni domanda. Se a Louis Zancanelli fosse stato chiesto: "Hai tu crocifisso Gesu Cristo e McGary e Carter ti hanno promesso cinquecento dollar i?" Egli avrebbe risposto di si e cosi avrebbe dovuto fare qualunque altra persona.

"Zancanelli non uccise Belcher a non ricevette danaro da McGary, da Carter o da qualunque altra persona col mandato di uccidere Belcher. Louis King, uno scioperante nero che e custode nella locale di Trinidad, venne invitato a confessare d'aver preso parte a qualche "adunanza segreta." Egli nego. Allora Boubton gli disse che non si trattava di averci preso parte, ma si trattava di "confessare." Egli rifiuto ancora e perciò essi lo detennero sotto la falsa accusa d'aver ucciso il bambino d'uno scab a Hastings. Ora l'uccisione di questo bambino e un'altra impostura e King non si trovava nemmeno cola quando il fatto sarebbe accaduto. Jim, il grosso Greco, sta morendo lentamente. Egli e accusato d'aver ucciso la guardia [illegible] Alexander: un'altra impostura [illegible] non sta molto meglio. Boughton vuole costringerlo a confessare che la forzata falsa confessione di Zancanelli e vera. Gile ha messo alle coste una spia, ma egli non ha ancora confessato.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best. [illegible] tion.

BARTOLOMEO MISERICORDIA.

After you kill your brother in war and make his wife a widow, you will get no better shelter nor no richer richer food. You are doomed to slavery as long as the profit system continues, with war as an adjunct for the conquest of the [illegible]

The United States is remaining [illegible] Newspaper headlines [illegible] United States will remain neutral, in the present struggle between rival groups of capitalists the American [illegible] is battered.

THE ONE REAL PROTEST

There are peace societies many. There are preachers who like to talk of the blessings of peace. And there is a peace conference at The Hague. But the greatest war the world has ever known looms on the horizon. And in that [illegible] there is only one body that hales against the threat more than a feather weight.

That one opponent of war is the Socialist movement. It throws the weight of the workers of all nations into the breach. In Germany, in Russia, in France, in England, in Austria—everywhere—the workers, who will be expected to do all the bloody work and reap no returns except suffering and disaster, are meeting to protest against war.

They are protesting when it is dangerous to protest. As they meet they are charged on by brutal soldiers. Kings issue edicts against them. The press reports them as unpatriotic and inciters of the mob. But in spite of the danger from the killers, in spite of the malignity of the defenders of loot and murder, the Socialists meet to protest.

Meanwhile the thing is at an end. Workers—they who are expected to do the dying—they whose protest is worth something.

Socialists alone stand for something in this crisis. Socialists alone dare defy the murderers and robbers of the people and to wrest the bloody hand of war from its grip on the throats of the innocent. Preaching amounts to nothing. Resolutions in favor of peace are merely stinking [illegible]. If you wish to stay the [illegible] of the world, you must [illegible] across the borders of every [illegible] and swear—

[illegible] Eternal, I will not kill [illegible] war is hell. Let those [illegible] go to hell."—Appeal to Reason.

[illegible] OF BUSINESS

[illegible] reports Europe on [illegible] war that may mean the [illegible] of millions, that may bankrupt [illegible] countries. The press pictures [illegible] of things truly. It even [illegible] causes that may be exploited [illegible] for the proposed slaughter.

[illegible] real cause is not stated. [illegible] business—capitalism—is the cause [illegible] the only cause.

British and German merchants are [illegible] in the game of business [illegible] Servia; therefore they [illegible] force their competitors out by [illegible] to arms. Beside, capitalism [illegible] world around is on the verge of collapse. Not only in the United States, but all over Europe, the depression is marked, banks are failing, unemployment is growing, the stock market is stagnant. We are reaping the fruits of the bond issues and fictitious stock issues of fifteen years ago, in which the workers were obliged to pay all the could produce to the organizers of industry.

And the masters see but one way out—war. War will give employment to the idle and agitated workers, in killing each other. The slaughter of millions will mean that there will be fewer to employ and consequently the problem of unemployment will be shoved on ahead. The money needed for prosecuting the war will insure tremendous bond issues that will place the bankers of the world in perpetual control of the products of the workers.

Already millions of dollars in gold are being shipped to Europe from America. Already wheat has advance 10 cents a bushel. Already Americans are looking beyond the mutilated bodies and the ruined families to the possibility of European war reviving business.

We call this civilization. We pretend that we are Christian and moral. The fact is, barbarism was never so careless of the lives of the worthy.

We boast of our practical methods. Nothing more clearly shows the utter incompetency of capitalism. And in the ruin it has brought on the world, it is utterly without any plan for the future, wholly without care for humanity. All it asks is profit for itself, with malign indifference to the welfare of those it openly purposes to exploit.

We are not through with the shamelessness of big business in Mexico; we are not through our horror of Colorado and disgust with the New Haven incompetence, before the brute that has the world in its grip calmly proposes to hurl the world into the whirl of war. Because Germany wants trade. Because Russia wants an outlet for her trade. Because the bankers want to lend the money that has accumulated in their vaults. Because the masters of bread are unable to an[illegible] monarchs all related by marriage—who have oppressed and robbed the people throughout centuries, and hereditary capitalists all related by marriage and directorships—reach out for more. The devil in hell was never more shamefully criminal. The weakest imbecile in the madhouse was never less competent.

It seems strange that intelligent and [illegible] people should offer their sons to death merely in the hope of aiding the spoilers to revive [illegible] prosperity. What proof can [illegible] the threat of [illegible] history offer to show that you are not both criminal and crazy. Appeal to Reason.

TA [illegible]

The old party organizations are [illegible] for the purpose of keeping the workers down.

A POLITICAL MIRACLE

By Fred D. Warren

War alone can perpetuate European capitalism for another generation.

Nothing but a political miracle can prevent a general European war. This is my conclusion after a tour of Europe covering a period of three months, studying industrial and political conditions.

The peoples of Europe are chafing under the galling weight of war taxes. The taxes are collected by the politicians in anticipation of war with alleged hereditary enemies.

In France, the war fever is kept alive by holding up the spectre of another German invasion. The French bourgeois remember Alsace and Lorraine, and their loss rankles deeply.

Italy's poverty stricken people are robbed by the war lords on the plea that France looks with longing eyes on the fertile fields and sunny slopes of the Italian provinces.

England and German, like two dogs held in leash, are tugging at their chains, each jealous of the commercial success of the other.

Russia, like a huge shadow, silent and menacing, waits the opportunity to annex new territory to its already swollen dominions.

And for these reasons the heavily burdened people deny themselves even decent comfort in order to pay war taxes.

The taxpayer had heard the cry of the war-wolf so many times that he was beginning to doubt the probability of war. But the [illegible] current of revolt, not alone among the working class, but among the commercial classes and land owners.

This revolt threatens the very existence of the present European Governments, and what happened in France, when the late ministry was forced out by the Socialists on the issue of extending the time limit of enlistment in the army, may happen in Germany, Austria, England, and Italy.

At the bottom of this revolt of the taxpayer is the Socialist anti-military agitation.

It is the Socialist movement that is making the jingo crowd desperate.

The Socialist Party stands [illegible] against war—it is the only peace party of Europe.

The politicians, under the direction of the great banking and industrial interests, hope to accomplish two things by permitting hot-headed militarists to play the game of war: First, prove to the common people that their predictions of war were justified; and, second, submerge, if possible, the anti-war sentiment fostered by the Socialist Party in a great wave of patriotism.

The political miracle that will prevent a general European war will be general uprising on the part of the proletariat against war, under the direction of the Socialist Party.

It is a stubbon fight the Socialists are waging. In addition to the cry of patriotism, which the statesmen are raising, the politicians are assuring the people that war will make business good. Property will be destroyed, which will have to be replaced. This will make work plentiful.

Gun factories and ammunition mills will be worked overtime. More work! Food and supplies will be needed for the armies. More work!

Thousands will be killed and wounded—this will lessen the keen competition for jobs.

Thus reasons the capitalist politician and the capitalist newspaper. And it is surprising how this kind of talk sweeps people off their feet.

It is this sort of false reasoning which the Socialist Parties of Europe must meet—and combat.

Wars have been prevented before by the organized Socialist movement, but these wars did not threaten to involve such large interests as the impending conflict. Nor was the industrial situation so tense as at the present moment.

War alone can perpetuate European capitalism for another generation.

Only a political miracle can prevent that war.

That miracle can be performed only through the International Socialist movement.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

"Now tell me," he said "what are your prospects?"

"My prospects," I replied, "are excellent."

"That may be; but if you wish me to sanction your engagement to my daughter, I must ask you to be more specific. At present [illegible] you are at the top of your profession."

"Prospects," and I leaned back in the armchair, "are, in essence, nothing more than a state of mind. The word is derived from the Latin prospicere, to look forward, and what I see when I look forward constitutes my prospects. Now that, of course, varies from day to day. When I am blessed with good digestion, bounding pulse and high spirits, I see a great and glorious future before me. When my [illegible] never exceed. At the present moment [illegible] induce the most [illegible] condition of mind in me. My prospects [illegible]

He arose and extended his hand. "Young man," he said, "take my [illegible] and blessings on you both. I believe you have a great career before you. A man who can compose ideas so dexterously, a man who can avoid a plain and simple question with [illegible] impertinence to talk to his betters as you have had the assurance to address me, is destined to be a leading figure as a barrister. Your prospects—I believe you are excellent."—N. Y. Daily [illegible]

It is easy enough to lape others, but he who does it seldom realizes the fact that he [illegible] fool of himself.

Shiloh's Cure STOPS COUGHS [illegible] PRICE, 25 CENTS

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand, J. T. Puckey.
Secretary, J. B. Meikle, jun.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 8.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

C. C., T. Ratcliffe.
K. of R. & S., D. J. Black.
M. of E., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every other Monday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.

Dictator, T. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Mosedale, 140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. [illegible] meets in the K. P. Hall [illegible] and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

MRS. J. BROOKS, W. [illegible]
W. OLIER, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

Terrace Lodge 1513. Meets in the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

R. CROUTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

Crow's Nest Business College

And Academy of Languages

J. W. Bennett, Principal

Classes arranged for any time during day or evening

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Call in and look over our stock, we are sure to have something to please you. Both in price & quality

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware & Furniture

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FERNIE - B. C.

Great Pay Day Offerings
AT THE BIG STORE

Unexcelled Value Given in Dry Goods For Pay Day

The following items represent unusual values and should be taken advantage of by every woman. We urge early selection.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, 75c PER PAIR

Shown in colors of tan, black and white; sizes 5¾ to 7. A glove that will give splendid wearing satisfaction. Extra, per pair.....75c

COTTON RIBBED VESTS, SPECIAL 15c EACH

Summer weight, no sleeves; a good vest for so little money. Special, each.....15c

SUMMER VESTS AND DRAWERS, EXTRA SPECIAL, 25c EACH

Heavy ribbed cotton vests and drawers, in an extra good quality for good wear. Special, per garment 25c

COTTON LISLE HOSE, EXTRA, 35c PAIR; 3 PAIR FOR $1.00

Shown in sizes 8½ to 10 in black and tan. We emphasize this as a particularly strong value. Special, three pair for $1.00

THE BALANCE OF OUR TRIMMED HATS (EXCEPT PANAMAS) $1.95 EACH

About fifteen hats left in the lot; every one a $10.00, $12.00 or $15.00 hat. All one price....$1.95

SPECIAL DISCOUNT, 25 PER CENT ON WASH SKIRTS

White duck, pique and ratine wash skirts; good selection left at a discount of 25 per cent from the regular price.

The prices quoted are in every instance exceptionally low and represent great values.

LINGERIE DRESSES AT COST

Seldom if ever has such a value been offered to the people of Fernie. Everything left in stock in colored and white wash dresses at cost prices.

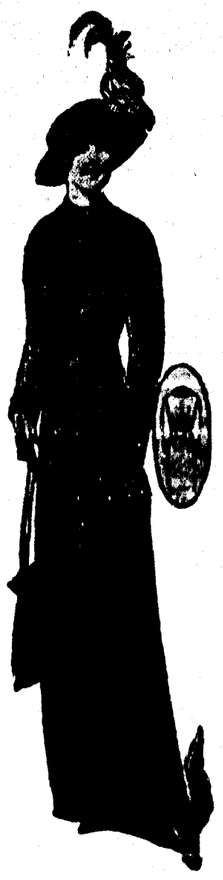
WOMEN'S OVERALL APRONS, EXTRA 75c EACH

Light and dark colors, high and low waist line; made of a good quality of percale and gingham. Each 75c

STRIPED FLANNELETTE, 8 YARDS FOR $1.00

Good soft quality, free from filling and dressing; good range of patterns to choose from. Special, 8 yards for $1.00

MISSES WASH DRESSES AT A DISCOUNT OF 25 PER CENT



Extra good range in ratines, ducks, etc., white and colors. Best styles and popular prices. 25 per cent discount.

VYELLA FLANNEL, 75c PER YARD

The best grade of all-wool flannel on the market today, thoroughly sponged and shrunk, unshrinkable. Per yard 75c

OUR PAY DAY CLOTHING SPECIALS

Extra Specials Saturday and Monday

$10.00 and $15.00

OUR PAY DAY CLOTHING SPECIAL

Will be better this Saturday than ever before, the variety of patterns and styles will be much larger, the values shown will be snapped up quickly. These suits will be selected from the best makes—Twentieth Century, Wm. Leishman, Coppley, Noyes and Randall, and Kellerts. We guarantee our clothing to be shape retaining and fast color. The styles we show are up to the minute. If you need a suit don't neglect this opportunity to buy at pay-day prices.

$15 Suits $15

This lot is selected from our best imported tweeds and worsteds in the new models. Every garment is hand tailored, the linings and interlinings are the best; every suit carries our guarantee of satisfaction. All Sizes, 34 to 40. Saturday and Monday only $15.00

See Our Window Display

$10 Suits $10

This lot comprises tweeds and worsteds, in greys, browns, blues and mixtures. All sizes in stock, 34 to 40. Special Saturday and Monday.....$10

THE NEW STETSON HATS ARE IN

The latest novelties in men's headgear are now open for your inspection. See these on display in our Clothing Department.

BOYS' WASH SUITS, $1.15 EACH

Made in strong quality percale; has blouse and knickers, made in best styles; each.....$1.15

BOYS' SUMMER SWEATERS

The balance of our children's summer sweaters, in navy and cardinal, will be cleared Saturday morning at **25 cents.** Only a very few left, so come early.

We wish to notify everyone who intends ordering made-to-measure Suits or Overcoats for fall, that we have the new fall samples now in stock. Early selection is necessary to ensure good choice, as best patterns go first. We represent the best tailors in Canada, Twentieth Century, Wm. H. Leishman, Coppley, Noyes and Randall, and The Hamilton Tailors, Limited. We guarantee perfect fit.

EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SIX YARDS FOR 25 CENTS

Made on excellent quality of muslin; good patterns and good widths. Special, 6 yards for....25c

BETTER GRADE EMBROIDERIES, 4 YARDS FOR 25 CENTS

Done on a nainsook, fine, sheer quality, edgings and insertions, all widths. Extra, 4 yards for..25c

Men's Working Boots $3.00

Men's pit boots, with nailed soles, good, solid leather, with outside counter, made on wide fitting lasts. Special pay-day price, per pair.....$3.00

Men's high cut nailed boots, in black and tan, with 8 inch tops, guaranteed solid leather. Special pay-day price, per pair $3.00

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Lima Beans, 3 lbs.	$ .25
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue, 2 for	.25
Combination Shoe Polish, black and tan	.15
Two-in-One Shoe Polish, 3 for	.25
Scrub Brushes, 2 for	.25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, per pkg.	.10
Mixed Candy, 2 lb. for	.25
Robertson's Cream Chocolates, per lb.	.35
Robertson's Toffey Kisses, per lb.	.15
Laurentia Milk, 20 oz. size, 3 for	.25
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Evaporated Peaches, per lb.	.10
Silver Prunes, per lb.	.15
Little Herring, 1 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Tuxedo Jelly Powder, 4 pa.	.25
Silver Leaf Lard, 5 lb. pail	.75
Chiver's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins	.65
Gem Jar Pickles, each	.35
Black Knight Stove Polish, 3 tins	.25

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Castoria, per bottle	$ .25
Seidlitz Powders, per pa.	.15
Beecham Pills, per pa.	.20
Beef Iron and Wine, 16 oz.	.50
Allenbury's Infant Food, No. 1, large	.85
Allenbury's Infant Food, No. 2, large	.85
Allenbury's Infant Food, No. 1	.45
Horlick's Malted Milk, large size	.85

Hardware Specials

GALVANIZED TUBS

Regular $1.00, for.....85c
Regular $1.25, for $1.00
Regular $1.50, for $1.25

GALVANIZED PAILS

Regular 40c, for 30c
Regular 60c, for.....50c

TIN KNEADING PANS

Regular $1.40, for $1.10
Regular $1.75, for $1.40

TIN DISH PANS

Regular 90c, for 75c
Regular $1.25, for $1.00

CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS

Regular $3.50, for $3.00
Regular $2.00, for $1.60

Ladies' & Children's Department

Special line of ladies' Oxfords at $1.95 per pair. Odd lines in black, patent and tan calf leathers, made on good, easy-fitting lasts; plain pumps, ankle strap or lace. Regular values to $3.50. Special pay-day price, per pair.....$1.95

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS SHOES

Any pair of ladies' white canvas Oxfords, for Saturday and Monday only, at, per pair.....$1.45

Plain pumps, ankle strap or ties. Regular values to $2.00. Pay-day price, per pair.....$1.45

CHILD'S AND GIRLS' SLIPPERS

Ankle strap slippers for the children, in patent and chocolate leathers, made on wide foot-form lasts, good quality; sizes 6 to 10½. Regular values to $2.35. Special pay-day price, per pair....$1.65

Bargains in Boys' and Youths' Boots

Odd lines and sizes in boys' every day shoes. Good serviceable shoes that will stand rough wear; sizes 11 to 13, and 3s, 4s and 5s in boys'. Regular values to $3.00. Special pay-day price, per pair $1.75

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