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The District Ledger

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

No. 50, Vol. VII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 8, 1914

AUG 10 1914

Forest Fires Rage Around Fernie

Two Men Killed at Bull River Fire

FERNIE, 6.00 p.m.—W. Baldry, one of the relief party dispatched a messenger from over the Hartley Creek and Iron Creek trail to Fernie, reporting that twenty-five of the missing men are marooned in that vicinity. Two of these men had taken refuge in a shack and the shack caught fire and these two lost their lives. The remaining thirty-five are in grave danger.

Thursday Afternoon Reports

The bush fire situation is rapidly improving the Elko, Hosmer, Corbin and smaller fires in the vicinity of Fernie are now well under control. The big Bull River fire is diminishing. Word has been received that between 500 and 600, principally men, marooned at Camp 6, are safe, and as this camp is the headquarters of the stores' department of the C. P. R. Timber Department for the Bull River camps, there is an ample supply of food and other necessities for all who are there. Precautionary measures for the safety of these people from the fires has been taken by forty acres of land being cleared off and all timber that was removed therefrom has been dumped into the river. Back fires will also be set if any dangerous situation should arise. All inhabitants of the Bull River valley have now been accounted for, with the exception of thirty-seven.

Forest fires in this vicinity continue to increase with unrelenting persistency. While the town of Fernie is not in any immediate danger, every precaution is being taken to prevent any fires from gaining headway adjacent to the town.

The worst fire in the history of this vicinity, with the exception of the big Fernie fire of 1908, is now raging in what is known as the Bull River district, some fifteen miles by direct line, west of here. This fire started on Saturday afternoon in the neighborhood of Henderson's Camp, of the C. P. R., about five miles from the town of Bull River. The origin of the fire cannot be attributed to anything specific, but with the prolonged dry spell a spark alighting almost anywhere in the woods at the present time, and fanned by the now common winds, soon increases into an uncontrolable conflagration. The locality in which the Bull River fire started is heavily timbered and owing to a terrific gale blowing, the fire was beyond control in a very short space of time and the valley being narrow, the escape of the men engaged in cutting the timber was cut off in no time.

There are some fourteen camps in the valley, and in them were about 700 persons. The majority of the population is male, but there are also women and children, and great anxiety is felt by all for the safety of these people. Officials in charge of matters of this kind have placed hundreds of men at work endeavoring to suppress this fire, but as yet without avail. Fully 300 men have been dispatched from Fernie alone for this purpose, and they are pouring into that district from all points o f the compass. Relief parties with supplies of food are stationed on all mountain trails leading from the burned area, and the names of all coming out are taken. Up to the present, about one dozen have made their way over these trails into Fernie, and report that the remaining hundreds are still left in the Bull River district, surrounded by the fire. Every possible effort is being made to assist these people, and hourly reports are expected from scouts and relief parties sent in, in order that it may be known exactly what the situation is and what steps can be taken to rush in assistance.

The towns of Elko on the west and Hosmer and Corbin on the east were in grave danger on Sunday and Monday. In fact in Corbin, which had only last week suffered the loss of a number of large buildings on account of fire, was again visited on Monday and every male person there was commandeered to fight the flames, which came within fifteen yards of the large coal tipple and in spite of the efforts of some 400 men, it looked as if the town were doomed. But on account of the wind shifting, although not decreasing in velocity, the fire jumped nearly three-quarters of a mile to a point where the town was out of danger. Hosmer put up a valiant fight on Monday afternoon, and all Monday night. Hundreds of men battled with the fire element, people buried their belongings and the women and children were taken east of the town to the Elk River. The change of wind, coupled with the strenuous efforts was the means of saving Hosmer from destruction.

Redistribution Commission

Mr. Justice Macdonald, Mr. Justice Morrison and Wm. P. Ogilvie, secretary, comprising the Redistribution Commission, held session in the court house on Tuesday evening. Only a small number of citizens attended. Mr. Justice Morrison opened the meeting by explaining the purpose for which the commission was intended and invited any suggestions from those present regarding the extension or otherwise of the Fernie Electoral District. Mr. Sherwood Herchmer addressed the commission, making the request that this district be extended to include Fort Steele and other territory in that vicinity, or in other words, to extend the Fernie Electoral District so that it would conform with the present Fernie Land District. He also stated that about a year ago the Fort Steele Board of Trade, through their representatives, Messrs. McVittie and Galbraith, had attended the Fernie Board of Trade and Conservative Association, with a view to being included in the Fernie District. Mr J. P. Lowe supported Mr. Herchmer in making this suggestion. The commission stated that when they held their session in Cranbrook the people strongly objected to any of their territory being taken away from them, however, due consideration would be given the arguments from both sides and also if at a later date Fernie people had other suggestions to make they could forward them to the secretary of the commission in writing.

Mr. A. MacNeil suggested that it would be an admirable scheme to form Fernie, Coal Creek, Hosmer, Michel and the Elk valley into a riding, or better still, let the town of Fernie have a member; this, however, did not appeal to Mr. Justice Macdonald, who demonstrated the fallacy of an arrangement of this kind by pointing out that members of Parliament were allowed on the basis of the population, and if Fernie was to be given a member, basing the nomination at 6,000, how many members would a city like Vancouver be entitled to.

Mr. A. B. Trites made a short address to the commission, pointing out that this district required additional voting strength in order that the Conservatives and Liberals could suppress the Socialists. Mr. Justice Macdonald made it very plain to those present, however, that the commission was not looking after the interests of any political party in particular and that the commission would treat everything within its province in a strictly judicial manner. They would, however, be only too pleased to receive any legitimate suggestions from any political party or individual.

HOSMER CITIZENS HEAR SPEECH FROM W. R. ROSS

On Friday last the citizens of Hosmen succeeded in corralling Billy the Rep. in their village and wanted to know what he was going to do about it. The chairman, N. F. Kendall, told the audience that they had Mr. Ross, but Mr. Green, "for some reason," was unable to be present. (Reason evidently best known to the Hon. Green.) The secretary read off the resolutions, eleven in number, and then the crowd waited for Bill.

In opening his remarks, William told the people how pleased he had been on previous occasions to address them, but how painful was the present occasion. The honorable was evidently in his most sympathetic mood, and told his audience of the great personal interest he took. His personal friendship for Mr. Dennis, he thought would secure transportation for those who wished to get out, in spite of the company's rules, and if he failed there, well, he knew the members of the Railway Commission, and he "might make things stick." (He should do.)

He explained that the C. P. R. acquired the land from the Crow's Nest Coal Company, but he did not know anything about the conditions. However, if it was a question of taking back these lands, the Government would certainly do that.:

Resolution No. 9

That, whereas the Provincial Government of British Columbia, at a public auction sale, sold lots in the townsite of Hosmer to the approximate amount of $33,000; therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the Provincial Government of British Columbia, through the Hon. W. R. Ross, that this amount be donated as a basis for a compensation fund.

This was a knockout for Bill—he was sympathetic, beautifully so—but was it wise to create a precedent? They could not afford to be philanthropic—they had to be fair. Could the Government, on principle, repay that $20,000 to the people who had lost their money? Of course, he was in favor of it personally (but he hastened to add that he was not speaking as Minister of Lands—just as a dear, sympathetic brother, who had come among them to listen to their woes. When resolution No. 10, dealing with the question of hotels, was reached, Billy had recovered his official status, and informed them that with that he could go further—(we believe him)—and promise that all who had license

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EUROPEAN WAR

Naval Engagement Still on--Italy Compelled to Fight--Japan Preparing to Attack German Fleet in East--Belgians Repulse Germans--French Capture Three Cruisers--All Latest News

(SPECIAL TO THE DISTRICT LEDGER)

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Harwich early this morning telegraphs an action is progressing in the North Sea.

A wireless message received by the British Destroyer Virago orders her to prepare to receive 200 prisoners and wounded, who are being brought in by a torpedo boat.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that a German squadron is bombarding Sveibsorg, Sweden.

London, Aug. 6.—Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Leige, where the Belgian forces have repulsed the Germans. General Von Emich reports that the Germans have lost several thousand killed and wounded.

General Linear, in an official report to Brussels of his operations in the Leige district, states that in the battle 25,000 Belgians were engaged against 40,000 Germans.

The success of the Belgians was complete, every attack along the extended line was repulsed, the Seventh German army corps retreating into Dutch territory.

The Belgians collected 600 wounded in the German lines.

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 5.—The fortified position at Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance fiercely and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons. Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege, where they can be cared for.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Belgian forces are reported to have won a sweeping victory near Spa. Two entire regiments of Germans are said to have been decimated. The Germans advanced along the railroad in an armored train. The Belgians had posted artillery in position to command the railway and in addition had mined the track at a point where the road crossed a culvert. When the train was squarely on the bridge, the mine was exploded, completely destroying the locomotive and the two forward cars, filled with German soldiers. At the same time the Belgian artillery opened fire on the remainder of the German forces, which had been convoying the train. The carnage was frightful. The Germans, although taken by surprise put up a strong resistance, but had no supporting artillery and finally retreated toward the frontier. In the meantime a Belgian column had been rushed to the rear of the German position and two regiments composing the assaulting columns were caught in a trap. Many were killed before the officer commanding surrendered the column to the Belgians.

Brussels, via London, Aug. 6.—An official dispatch reports that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack on the Germans who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

London, Aug. 6.—Sir John French has been appointed Field Marshal of the British army.

London, Aug. 5.—A bill introduced into the House of Commons today by the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna, to restrain the movement of undesirable aliens and with the object of facilitating the removal of spies, was passed by rough stages. The Home Secretary reported that twenty-one spies had been arrested in Great Britain in the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in the naval centres.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A Canadian navy is being got together under Naval service Act of 1910 as quickly as possible under present circumstances. It was announced by the Government today that two submarines, which have just been built at Seattle for the Chilean Government have been purchased and the boats went to Esquimalt last night. They are each 150 feet long and of 420 tons. A few special officers are being obtained from the British Admiralty, naval reservists will complete the crews.

With the Rainbow, which is now in commission, these two submarines will form a valuable defense against any possible raids. On the Atlantic coast the call for naval reservists to man the Niobe has met with a prompt response and the cruiser will be in commission within a few days.

London, Aug. 5.—There have been rumors that Italy, owing to the strong antagonism existing between the Austrians and Italians, was likely to break away from the tripple alliance and declare herself on the side of Great Britain.

An exchange dispatch from Paris today states that Germany sent on ultimatum to Italy, saying that unless Italy supports her allies war will be declared on her.

The Telegraph, in a late edition, says it is believed in diplomatic circles that Italy is on the eve of declaring war on Russia. Italy's alliance with Austria was never popular with Italians. The two peoples in their aims and aspirations as regards Asiatic affairs and the Balkans are notoriously irreconciliable, The Telegraph says.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Orders were issued this afternoon for the enlistment and mobilization at Quebec of a Canadian army, numbering approximately 21,000 men, of which about 15,000 will be infantry, and the remainder cavalry, engineering corps, signal corps and the other branches of the military service connected with an active service as a British army division. The enlistment will be absolutely voluntary for all ranks. Enlistment will start at once at the various military centres throughout Canada, and will be in charge of the district officers commanding. The enlistment will take at least a week or so, and the force is not likely to be mobilized at Quebec much before the meeting of Parliament, a week from next Tuesday. What will be the disposition of the forces after that is not yet determined, pending the action of Parliament and word from the war office as to whether or not Canadian troops will be needed for service outside of Canada.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise. A platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the deadly fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river. The Prussians fired on civilians.

Portland, Maine, Aug. 5.—The Cunarder Lusitania, according to interrupted messages picked up here by an amateur, is being pursued by two German cruisers, and is heading back for Portland or Boston under full steam.

A later dispatch from a British cruiser said that she was on her way to render any possible assistance and advising the Lusitania to continue at full speed to the nearest port.

It is believed that the pursuing German cruisers are the same which have been reported to be cruising about off this coast for the past two days.

MESSIS, Italy, Aug. 6.—A German cruiser attempting to reach the shore of France to bombard towns there was over taken by the French fleet today. A hard fought battle is now going on, according to wireless received here this afternoon.

TSING TSE, China, Aug. 5.—The entire German squadron sailed from here today to attack the Russian fleet. All decks were cleared for action. It is believed a naval battle will be fought in Tshuama Strait.

NISH, Servia, Aug. 6.—The Austria-Hungary bombardment of Belgrade continues. Several building, including the royal palace and the British legation, have been damaged. The defenders are not replying to the enemy.

Rome, Aug. 6.—That Italy expects to engage in hostilities, is indicated by an order for 385,000 tons of American coal to replace the Welsh supply.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The French Embassy announced that France has captured a third German cruiser. It is believed the Flench fleet cut off one of the German North Sea scout cruisers and forced it to surrender.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—According to the Telegraph, General Sir Hamilton, Inspector General of the overseas forces, will command the Home army.

BRUSSELS, via London, Aug. 6.—The Gazette published today what it says are the facts of war as known regarding the repulse of German forces by the Belgians in the Liege district. The German losses are estimated at 8,000 men, while the Belgians suffered far less.

The alleged route of the German Seventh army corps is not confirmed in its entirety, however, says the Gazette, which adds. "These are the facts: The Belgian Eleventh brigade, after successfully resisting the German attack, pursued the fleeing Prussians with such energy that the general commanding the Belgians was compelled to order the troops to turn back, as they were getting outside the ring of the supporting guns of the Belgians. The enthusiasm of the Belgian troops was magnificent. A number of wounded German fled to Dutch territory and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. They suffered, however, considerable losses, which were estimated at eight thousand. The Belgian losses were small.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning the German Tenth army corps attempted to pass the Chaudfontana and Boucellos forts from the southeast, while their artillery bombarded the fort at Flemalle, on the opposite bank of the River Meause, five miles southeast of Liege.

"The Belgians captured seven guns and several prisoners. Proposals for the surrender of Liege have been again firmly refused."

HARWICH, Eng., Aug. 6.—It is learned from an authoritative source that an action is now in progress in the North Sea. The captain of a timber ship reported heavy gun firing north of Clacton throughout yesterday and heavy firing was heard here.

It is stated that the houses between Harwick and Walton will be blown down to clear the ground for gun fire. A cruiser anchored off Harwich pier has received a wireless message to be ready to receive 300 prisoners tonight and prepare to assist wounded, which are being brought here by a torpedo boat. The third torpedo flotilla, which left the harbor for the open sea at daybreak Wednesday morning, went into action almost immediately. The Amphion, flagship of the flotilla, had her batteries slightly damaged. Twenty-eight wounded have have been brought ashore and taken to Holley Naval Establishment, opposite Harwich. Of the wounded, twenty-two are Germans and six are English. England's war movements produced a thrilling and impressive spectacle at Harwich at daybreak, when a second British fleet put to sea. As the vessels one by one silently and majestically steamed out of the harbor the crews of the vessels still to go lined up and heartily cheered their comrades. Soon afterward, a Hook of Holland boat crammed with passengers, and an Antwerp boat, equally crowded, passed the fleet. The passengers realized the significance of the fleet's departure and cheered lustily. There was a hearty response from the sailors.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Several dirigibles have been hovering over Brussels and the residents of the Belgian capital are in a state of exasperation, and are attacking Germans in the city.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.—German squadron is bombarding Sveaborg, an important port in Finland. Heavy firing is heard at various points in the North Sea.

BELGRADE, Aug. 6.—Austrians have renewed the bombardment of of this city. Austrian troops were repulsed in two efforts to cross the River Save.

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 6.—Japan is preparing to send a fleet to attack the German base at Tsing Tau, when officially informed that England and Germany are at war.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy demanding that she fight for her allies in the triple alliance, otherwise war will be declared against her. It is believed that Italy will break from the triple alliance and [illegible] land.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Dispatches from Brussels declare 3,500 Germans were killed or wounded at Vise. The postmaster of that town is reported to have been killed by the Germans when he refused to send their messages. The German Crown Prince, with 30,000 fresh troops, is expected to renew today the attack on Liege.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A slight skirmish occurred between German and French troops today at Norroy Lesso, in Meurthe. The Germans suffered a few casualties, but there were no losses on the French side.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Lord Kitchener took charge of the War Office as Secretary of War, today. He has full command of military operations. The

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Ontario's New Compensation Act

Fred Bancroft delivered an interesting and instructive lecture in the Grand Theatre on Sunday night last. While the audience was not the largest seen in the place, it was of the best and most advanced thought among the workers of this District. The subject of compensation has a peculiar significance to the workers here, who have fought harder than in any other part of Canada for a return from capital of part of its surplus value when overtaken by accident and in danger of relegation to the industrial scrap-heap. We, here in this camp, may have many divergent views; we may express them at times very vigorously, but we are all agreed that the non-combatants in the struggle—the widows and orphans—must and shall have returned to them in the shape of adequate financial assistance, part of that wealth that their deceased bread-winers have helped accumulate.

Fred Bancroft, who is the representative of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has traveled through Canada, lecturing to the various trade unions upon the advisability of making some united effort to place on the statute books of their Province some suitable and generous compensation law that will enable them to force the employer not only to compensate the worker for injury, but to make it such a costly matter to have accidents that the former will avoid them.

In his remarks the speaker brought out several good points, but three in particular that are well worth mentioning, viz., while it was claimed that all wealth came from the worker, and consequently all compensation was paid by them, nevertheless in the past the worker had received but 25 to 30 per cent of the compensation paid, the balance going into the pockets of lawyers and insurance companies, whereas, under a State compensation law the worker would receive some 92 per cent of all monies collected. Thus the worker stood a better chance under State insurance than he did under the old insurance companies' methods of litigation and squabbling. The next point was, that to make a generous compensation act meant that sooner or later the employer would realize that accidents were costly things and endeavor by all means possible to avoid them. The third point was that, as a result of five years' struggle and the interest displayed by the members of organized labor, they had been able to do more propaganda work and solidify the worker than had ever been possible before under any of the other methods; the workers recognized the necessity of being united when they found that it was to their direct interest to do so; they had displayed more enthusiasm and solidarity in the fight for the compensation act in Ontario than ever before, and he would recommend such to the members of organized labor in B. C.

During the five years that the fight raged over the compensation act in Ontario, the speaker reminded his readers that they were pitted against some of the very best and brightest intellects the Canadian Manufacturers' Association could secure. When they (the workers) quoted figures they had to take particular care that they were correct, for they were likely at any moment to be challenged. He had made inquiries in Toronto during the time the fight was on and had found that in that city alone there was some 1,447 families who might be described as the flotsam and jetsam of society; families who were dependant upon charity or casual employment for a livelihood. He found over 500 widows and orphans dependant directly upon charity or the city authorities for an existence. A great proportion of these widows and orphans had been created by industrial accidents to their bread-winner. What, asked the speaker, was the condition of the widow and her family when the bread-winner was removed, he would tell them: She arose at 6 a. m., took her baby to the public creche, where it was cared for and went to her work of scrubbing, or whatever it might be. At about 6 p. m. she would call for her baby on her return from work, take the little one home, perform her several household duties and go to bed, only to repeat the dull monotony of the routine the following day. When he was asked by a woman of this kind what he, as a Socialist and international trade unionist, was doing to better their condition, he could not help being struck by the apparent emptiness of the philosophical Socialist answer. Yet he had tried to answer them. But he felt that the day when the worker would be in a position to institute the Socialist commonwealth was a long way off, and these women were looking for something NOW.

Young Lasselles, one of the brightest intellects that the German Socialist movement had ever known, and who, had he lived would undoubtedly have been held in as great a reverence as Marx, was among the first to recognize the necessity of this class of legislation, and was largely instrumental in securing same for Germany. He, with his colleagues, were animated only by a desire to secure for labor everything they possibly could. They realized that it was necessary for the widow to remain at home with her family to look after their welfare; they realized the necessity of securing for the children education.

The speaker said he did not think economic pressure ever made a Socialist. History gave them no record of a successful stomach rebellion. Further, if economic pressure made Socialists, then the whole working class should by now be Socialists, for surely they had had pressure enough. The conversion of Marx, Engles or Lasselles was not attributable to economic pressure.

He, the speaker, wanted them to get down to bedrock. Dick McBride did not care a continental for them as long as they squabble among themselves over questions of philosophy; they did not appear a bit dangerous to him then. They did appear dangerous, however, when united upon a common platform determined to secure a larger share of what they produced.

Dealing with the question of technical education, the speaker claimed that this was but part of the capitalists' methods of improving the worker so that he might be a more proficient slave, and at the same time a tacit acknowledgment that the elementary education given in our schools was insufficient. The effect of technical education in Germany had ben to make the people think and understand their class position, and State insurance for the injured was one of the effects of that education.

In the State of Washington, under the old law, the workers were receiving something like 25 per cent of their compensation, whereas under the new law they were receiving over 90 per cent. The employers were very anxious that they should adopt the scale of the British Compensation Act, but they were not so patriotic, said the speaker, and preferred the German act. The figures in the State of Washington proved that in that State the workers were only receiving from 25 to 30 per cent of their compensation. Over 50 per cent was being spent in legal services and attempts to avoid payment. He ventured to say that if they had had the Ontario act in operation in Alberta they would have had no Hillcrest disaster, it would have been to costly.

The speaker stated that in case of death the rate paid the widow under the Ontario act was $20 per month and $5 per month per child until it was 16 years old. If the widow got married, she was paid two years' compensation, or $480, while the allowance to children still goes on. This was the first act to place woman on the same economic plane as man, and if it was proved that the woman was supporting the family, then she would receive the same compensation as a man. The rate for permanent injury under the Ontario Act was 55 per cent for life of the weekly wage. They had asked for 66 2-3, but had to be content with 55. It was the spirit of those who fought for this act

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SOCIALISM as a World Force
The Uprising of the Workers

By J. Keir Hardie

As far back as history goes, society has always been divided into two great divisions, the rulers and the ruled. In some of the comparatively recent civilizations of the past, Greece and Rome, for example, there was an appearance of democracy and equality. All citizens had equal rights, but all people were not citizens. Beneath the citizen class, and largely outnumbering them were the slaves, who were not citizens, who could not own property, and who had no rights. Slavery, probably, came into being when the simple, healthy lives of the founders of the republic had been corrupted by luxury, and "patriotism" had bred the notion of an expanding empire and wars and conquest. The first slaves, I think, must have always been the spoils of war. Instead of killing the prisoners thus taken, as was probably the case in the very early days, their lives were spared on the condition that they were willing to become the property of the conquerors. Slavery added still further to the wealth of the free citizens, and also relieved them from the burden of the more laborious and irksome forms of work, until in time it came to pass that all that kind of work was deemed dishonorable and beneath the dignity of free men, and fit only for unenfranchised, propertyless slaves.

Workers an Inferior Creation

The world rolled on, time passed, new experience was gained, new disclosures made in the realm of science, especially mechanical science, and in the end it was found that free wage labor was actually cheaper, and involved less responsibility, than chattel slave labor, and thus slavery, being no longer profitable, was abolished, though the status of the workers remained much the same. They had exchanged chattel slavery for wage slavery. They were still regarded as helots, and an inferior creation.

In the Saxon and Celtic civilization a somewhat different state of affairs seems to have prevailed. That there were grades or order in these is certain, but, as far as can be ascertained, all land was held in common, and so there was no landless proletariat. With the coming of the Normans all this underwent a change, although for generations after their raids, there was a solid, independent yeoman class, whilst the craftsmen's guilds were more in the nature of co-operative association than of masters and servants of the modern type. The break-up of the monasteries, the confiscation of land by the nobles, and the enclosures of commons by the same rapacious crew, backed by three hundred years of ceaseless action, legal and other, on the part of the ruling class, gradually abolished the old order of things, and the coming of machinery and the factory system finally reduced the working class to the condition of a disinherited, property-less proletariat. It is no exaggeration to say that a hundred years ago the working class of Great Britain were regarded from exactly the same point of views as were the chatel slaves of earlier civilizations.

The Revolt of Socialism

It is only in quite recent days that the workers have begun to emerge from that condition. All down through history, whether as chattel slave or wage slave, there have been labor revolts, rebellions, and uprising against the masters. Occasionally a temporary success justified these efforts, but, in the end, the ruling class always succeeded in submerging them. Now the result is no longer sporadic, or confined to one section of the globe. The Socialist movement is worldwide in extent. It is uniting not merely the workers of each land, but the workers of all lands with a common object. It sees clearly the goal of its ambition, and a painful experience has shown it the way in which the goal is to be reached. Industrial action has been joined with political action. In trade rivalries, sectional jealousies and national antagonisms are gradually disappearing. The fight for political enfranchisment is far from being complete, as the woman's movement at home clearly shows, but the right of the worker, as a worker, to citizenship is no longer disputed, even by the master and ruling class.

Socialists and War

The battle for political equality has been long and costly, but it has been won, and now the struggle for economic equality has already proceeded a considerable length on the way to success. There is no European country in which the Socialist movement has yet acquired sufficent strength to be able to control the State, its influence in politics, both national and international, is an increasing factor. Nothing shows to better advantage than the struggle now going on in France and Germany between the workers of those countries on the one side, and their rulers on the other. To the German workman, France is not an enemy. He finds the German capitalist the foe that is oppressing and crushing him. So in like manner the French workman is not so much concerned with the German Emperor as he is with the exploiters of his own race. And thus a bond of union has been created, and is being daily strengthened between the workers of these two nations, which is already exerting a very powerful influence upon the Governments—an influence which, in the very nature of things, must grow with every year that passes. As the people of the world come into closer relationship with each other, through the International and Trades Union movement, war between nations becomes increasingly difficult. War cannot be made without the consent of the common people. True, their consent is not asked, but if the rulers know that the workers will not fight each other no war will ever be declared. That much is obvious, and a consideration of that fact is an additional argument for the anti-war propaganda. It brings the question before the workers in a concrete form which they can understand. It shows the need for a more cordial and intimate relationship, so that prompt action could be taken should the occasion ever arise. That of itself would have an educational value of a far-reaching kind, and would strengthen the wholesome fear of Socialism which already disturbs the chancelleries of Europe.

The magnificent struggle between the forces of Socialism and the reactionary military Governments of Germany and France is an indication of the rapidly growing strength and confidence of the movement on the continent. Our comrades are no longer merely protesting against militarism with its attendant corruption—they are successfully combating it. As the issues clear it becomes more and more apparent that the people have deserted the Government and are backing the Socialists. The Governments of both countries, probably by prearrangement, shook their mailed fists in the face of the Socialist Party, and the result has amazed and dumbfounded them. It is they who will leave the lists stricken and abashed.

The Reign of Socialism

A great success like this in the sphere of militarism strengthens the party for similar successes in other fields. Socialism is no longer fighting for recognition, but for supremacy. The hitherto slave class has risen to power. But not as a conquering army to subdue and enslave others. Its reign will carry Liberty, Equality, Fraternity in its train. Long and dreary has been the way the worker has had to travel in his upward march toward freedom. The path along which he has come is sodden with his blood and tears, and the air heavy with his misery. There is still much to be done and much to be endured. But the worst is over. This year we look back, and our hearts are filled with reverence for the martyrs and pioneers who suffered and endured for the cause. But this year we can look forward with confidence and joy to the coming triumph of that same cause. May we, each after their own fashion, do the work which lies nearest us in uniting the world in the bonds of an enlightened fraternity, and keep ever before us the truth of what Byron said, that:

They never fail who die
In a great cause. The block may soak
with their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun;
their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle
walls:
But still their spirit walks aboard.
Though years elapse and other share
as dark a doom,
They but augment the dark and
sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others and
conduct
The world, at last, to freedom.

An Appeal For Mexico

"Lay, Then the Axe to the Root, and Teach Governments Humanity"—Thomas Paine.

By Joseph J. O'Brien

On the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the thirteen States federated in the Union, Americans gathered to recall the great purposes which moved the rebels of 1776 to join in bloody war against England, that America might be free and happy.

It is well at this time that the declaration be read with care. In this great historic document thirty-one [illegible] that the conditions which existed in America were not as appressive as the conditions which exist in Mexico; that while there was ample ground for the American revolution, and the conditions set forth to justify the revolution were no longer endurable, human life was held in higher respect and treated with more consideration than has been the case in the Mexican States. The oppression against the colonies was political, and economic in the trading sense, rather than economic in the sense of economic slavery. There were tories and aristocrats, but not castes, and feudal oppressors. The free development of American commerce was prevented, the growth of domestic manufacturing was prohibited; the free exercise of political control over local affairs was denied; taxation without representation (such as exists in the national capital) was continued over American [illegible] Indians were encouraged to make war on the colonies, and insurrections were promoted.

But there were no feudal tyrants owning vast tracts of land, and subjecting the masses to cruel exploitation. There was no widespread misery; no crushing denial of family life; no maddening excesses against womankind; no bands of legalized bandits hunting peaceful citizens, and forcing them at the peril of swift death to surrender private property to greedy feudal barons.

Where in all the world today does there exist the oppression which prevails in the Mexican States? Where else has a whole nation been so stupified in abject poverty, and humiliated in such piteous ignorance? There were many delicate causes in 1776 to incite men to arms. But there are more driving causes in Mexico to justify the appeal to arms.

We cannot view the awful injustice of Mexico's land system without comparing its present conditions, its trials, its upward ferment, its delirious devotion to men trusted to carry out vital purposes, its fanatical spilling of blood in the great urgency of men mad with memories of centuries of enforced misery, without comparing these things with France before its great revolution and Ireland before the land settlement.

Few revolutions in history are so well justified as the Mexican revolution. A vast country, rich and joyous before the first Spaniards. Then the betrayal, the conquest, the long continued subjection, the corruption, the bartering of national [illegible] and riches to maintain an alien, [illegible] heavy feudal system. In no country has human life been held so cheap. In no country have such vast riches existed to make greatest the extent of human misery and oppression.

As in Greece before it successful war against Turkey, bandits built, in Mexico, their lines of action in the mountain fastness; and they have descended upon the rich farms to provide means for their existence. And, as in Greece, these bandits have had the sympathy of the people; in both countries they were idolized for bravery. That they have at times been cruel, no one can deny; that they have been defiant of law, no one can deny; that they have even taken human life, no one can deny. But who taught them cruelty; who held before them lessons, black object lessons, of lawlessness, and even of murder. Governments may pretend to be horrified, but have not the Governments of Mexico, and the Governments of Europe, which originated the Mexican system of land robbery and serfdom, held before the peons of Mexico the examples which have influenced their conduct? Who was the first big thief and murderer in Mexico? Who betrayed the ruler of the ancient Indian civilization? Spain. What constituted the Mexican army throughout the days of Diaz? Convicts and bandits held in continual war against the people under constant threats of death. Who passed oppressive laws and made fraudulent grants to alien persons of the riches of Mexico? Who were the bandits devasting the estates of the people; sending a convict army against the brace; giving away the most fertile lands to the nation's enemies? Not the men hunted by Diaz; not the men of the stamp of Villa; rather the men who hired lawyers and corrupted legislators.

Replying to Burke, Tom Paine said of the French revolution:

"Lay, then the axe to the root, and teach governments humanity. It is their sanguinary punishments which corrupted mankind. In England the punishment in certain cases is by hanging, drawing and quartering; the heart of the offender is cut out and held up to view of the populace. In France, under the former Governments, the punishments were no less barbarous. Who does not remember the execution of Damien, torn to pieces by horses? The effect of these cruel spectacles exhibited to the populace, is to destroy tenderness or excite revenge; and by the base and false idea of governing men by terror instead of reason, they become precedents. It is over the lowest class of mankind that government by terror is intended to operate, and it is on them that it operates to the worst effect. They have sense enough to feel that they are the objects aimed at; and they inflict in their turn the examples of terror they have been instructed to practice."

How fitting are the above observations at this time, when the acts of Villa, compelled by the force of a bitter struggle, are held up high to screen the murders of Huerta and Diaz, committed with the authority of law. How well do the words of Paine, the invigorator or revolutionary courage in 1776, explain the very few acts of impulsive brutality which have been committed by the Mexican revolutionists?

In order to discredit the cause of the oppressed Mexican people, Villa is held up as a bandit. Yet every great similar revolution, whether in Greece, in France, in Italy, in Ireland, or in America, has drawn its leaders from the mountains, where men make their own laws, and where the primary needs of human life determine the justice of their operations.

Villa stole cattle, not to gain vast riches, like a noted landowner of California, who secured by fraud theft and crime, ownership of a vast tract of land extending far northward; to live. For when he joined the Revolution he was penniless. Villa stole to live, like Jean Valjean; not like Diaz, who passed a bandit law by which the great masses of the people were robbed of their lands. If Villa committed crimes, they were against men who prospered by criminal ravages against his kind and his people; men who supported a government of crime in his native land. If he did kill or had secured the killing of Benton, was not his justification sufficient, considering that a condition of war existed and his life was threatened? Was not Benton the agent of his worst enemies, holding a million acres of land; and did not Benton come to challenge, to insult and offend? Three days before the clash, Benton publicly boasted that he would call Villa a bandit to his face. This much appeared in the press; how much more was said few know. Have not prominent Americans killed negroes for less reasons? Why be hypocrites?

Mexico needs our sympathy and co-operation; not our sneers and greed. The peons are ignorant; so, too, were the French peasants ignorant before the revolution; so, too, were the oppressed Irish ignorant. The peons are human beings, and the fact that they are productive workers, ambitious to obtain conditions permitting free labor and secured happiness, is the highest proof of their quality and goodness. Worthless men do not labor in the fields; they are not found defending their homes; perhaps you might find some of them in the stock exchanges participating in the bandity of finance and the wrecking of railroads.

The quality of men stands out when their rights are in danger. Good men fight, and fight well. The French fought behind barricades and met bullets with boulders and farm implements. The Mexican peons have climbed mountain in the face of machine fire, and have swept the enemy before them. It is idle to say that such are bought to give capitalists profit in railroad deals. A great cause cannot be destroyed by establishing the existence of necessary secondary alliances. America sought the support of Russia in its darkest days; not that it loved Russia, but that it cherished its independence. Ireland [illegible] support of France under Napoleon and of Russia. Alliances are made during war and during peace to weaken the combinations of the opposition. They do not prove insincerity or unworth; they may con[illegible]

So, with a new anniversary of America's independence to turn our minds back to the days when a great nation was pushed into political life, and to impel us to recognize the extent of the abuses against the rights won for us by our forefathers, let us take instruction from the heroic struggles of the Mexicans, and contribute our influence toward its success. Let us celebrate the growth of liberty by asserting it in larger terms for our own and for our comrades across the Rio Grande.

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TRAUBEL'S CHANTS COMMUNAL

An Appreciation by Eugene V. Debs

A popular edition of this wonderful collection of Horace Traubel's writings has just been issued from the publishing house of Albert & Charles Boni, New York. It is now within reach of all.

Horace Traubel has the distinctest personality of any man of letters now before the American people. He can be likened to no other author or writer living or dead. Although a loyal disciple and devotee of Walt Whitman, from whom he undoubtedly caught his earliest and deepest inspiration, he goes far beyond his revered master. He not only brings the old prophet of democracy up to date, but he traverses untrodden fields, he explores new realms in quest of the truth which is to light up the heavens of humanity, banish darkness from the face of the earth and set free the countless captive children of men.

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"Chants Communal" reflect in every line the great white soul of the incomparable author. Here we have the true message of democracy in the clear and vibrant voice of one of its foremost apostles; the message to the manacled masses inspired by as deep a faith, as profound a love and as sublime a heroism as were ever consecrated to the service of man.

In his fearless search for the truth and his passionate demand for justice there is nothing too sacred for this brilliant iconoclast to attack and nothing too humble for him to love.

In him the most powerful and popular of the earth's rulers have an implacable foe and the weakest and most despised an uncompromising friend.

The world may perhaps starve him to death, but it will never drive him into prostitution; it may destroy his body, but it can never pollute his soul, and long after he has left his trail of life up the heights the name of Horace Traubel will shine with all the lustre of a star and his "Chants Communal" will be read in every tongue known to man.

TAINTED GOLD

A British Opinion on John D. Rockefeller and the American Socialists

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has gifted £500,000 to the Institute of Medical Research in America, and large numbers of the American people are far from grateful. They say frankly that no institution can prosper which is fed by the tainted money of the Oil King. We think this instinct is perfectly sound, and there is something wrong when nations have to look to enormously rich men for the money necessary for such beneficent purposes as medical research or education. Mr. Rockefeller is reputed to possess £50,000,00, and his wealth has been acquired in strange ways. The underpayment of men, the shooting of discontented workers, the ruthless destruction of rivals, the monopolizing of markets, the shameless evasion and breaking of law, corruption and fraud—all these have played a part in the Rockefeller drama. The men behind the Standard Oil Trust have frequently been denounced as "malefactors of great wealth," and an eminent judge, in dealing with 1,400 charges of illegal railway rebates, remarked that such men wound society more deeply than the man who robs the mails. Yet, through it all, Mr. Rockefeller has founded his universities and taught in his Sunday school class. Mr. Rockefeller is probably uneasy in his conscience about his vast and oppresive wealth He tries to sanctify his wealth by devoting part of it to good purposes. But every man with imagination sees and understands that the money is tainted at its source. It flowed to its present owner over beds of poverty and wreckage. The charities of Mr. Rockefeller are twice cursed—cursing him that gives and him that takes. Can wealth prosper that has been won with the dying hate of the murdered miners of Colorado? When the American people have a real grasp of the facts there will be no Standard Oil Trusts or billion-dollar Steel Trusts carrying on a general anti-social policy of exploitation and enslavement and afterward offering some handfuls of gold to buy off the wrath of the community. The nation must take over the trusts and run them for national ends. "Either we own the trusts or the trusts own us," say the American Socialists.—London Citizen.

JAPANESE MINERS AWAKEN TO FACT OF ORGANIZATION

Five great mines produce the bulk of the copper mined in Japan, and employ most of the 200,000 Japanese copper miners.

One of the largest of these mines—that operated by the Kubara Mining company—has introduced all the modern "welfare" schemes. It is capitalized at about $5,000,000, and has distributed some $350,000 of its stock among clerks, engineers and higher paid help. It also supplies houses for its miners and other employes, and has installed electric lights in the mine. It also runs two theatres, two grammar schools and a hospital.

Then it pays some of its common workers as low as 10 cents a day, and the common miners receive from 17 to [illegible] cents. Much of the work is piece work, but the rate is always adjusted so that as soon as a miner makes more than 40 cents a day his rate is cut.

Any labor organization is almost impossible because of the spy system that is maintained, both by the employers and the Government.

Under the regime of old Japan, the miners had come to look upon themselves [illegible] loyes. They were the kings of the

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underground world, and practically maintained their own governments beneath the surface of the earth.

So favorable were their wages that the phase "miners' living" was used as a synonym for a life of comparative luxury. Then came capitalism, and exploitation of the miners.

For a time the miners suffered even worse than other workers. Their isolation, far from the outside world, made impossible any inspection or even escape from their work.

There are signs of awakening among them today. Minani, a Socialist and former strike leader, who is now blacklisted, publishes a paper, "Mining and Miners," that now has a circulation of 2,000. The paper is not allowed to discuss politics.

No paper can treat of political matters unless the publisher deposits $500 with the police as security that nothing seditious will be printed.

Neverthless,, this paper is an important educational organ, and will prove the nucleus of better things.—Sen Katayama, in Los Angeles Citizen.

MORE OIL ON MEXICAN FLAMES

Revolution in so-called backward countries are today but minor phases of the battle of great industrial interests. This fact is becoming more and more evident with each new disclosure of the part played by the interests in the Mexican fight.

The coming of the explosive and the Diesel oil burning engine have done more than revolutionize traction on land, the cultivation of crops, the navigation of the air and the building of warships.

One of the great laws of human progress upon which Socialism is based is that every such change in the machinery of industry in the methods of producing and distributing wealth, of doing the work of the world, also changes every sort of political and social institution.

This whole Mexican situation, and many other situations in politics can be easily understood if once this principle is grasped. It is not hard to understand if we start with the individual.

If a man makes his living digging ditches with a spade, and there are other tools in existence, he will live wholly different from what he will live if he owns and operates a mammoth steam shovel.

If a nation moves with ox carts, its laws will not be like those it will have when it uses railroads and automobiles and aeroplanes. When goods were produced by hand, mankind did not live in the same sore of governments of divide into the same sort of political parties, or have standing armies and dreadnaughts and "dollar diplomacy."

A large portion of the wheels of the world, not only those of the industrial but of the political machinery as well, are now turned by petroleum in one form or another.

This means that whoever controls petroleum can decide how those wheels must run. Indeed such an owner must decide how they will run or he will cease to be the owner.

Mexico has some of the largest deposits of petroleum in the world. There is power enough in the neighborhood of Tampico to turn millions of wheels and produce almost unmeasured wealth.

Some of the great navies of Europe are being transformed to use oil instead of coal as motive power. These nations are fighting for the power that will move their great murder machines.

In America and Europe the kings of petroleum are infinitely more powerful than any that sit on gaudily decorated thrones and depend upon heredity and governmental pomp. Legislative bodies in all parts of the world have been made the puppets of these kings of oil.

It is inevitable that this great industrial change, this rise of the power of oil in the kingdom of industry, should have its diplomatic service, its foreign relations, its wars, revolutions and treaties.

In Mexico it would be impossible for any conflict for governmental power to avoid being involved in the battles of the oil kings.

Now it is alleged that Huerta is only the agent of an English oil syndicate, while Carranza is a dependent on the oil reliable Standard Oil Company.

There is one way by which any revolutionary movement in Mexico could solve this problem and cut itself free from any suspicion of being a puppet of the oil companies. That is to take possession of all oil wells that come under its control in the name of the people and proceed to operate them as socialized industries. — Milwaukee Leader.

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded omnibus kept on sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I have, but I don't lend it to strangers."—Ex.

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CONVENTION CALL

Trades & Labor Congress of Canada

Office of the Sec.-Treas.,
112 Florence Street,
Ottawa, July 2, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of Provincial Federations of Labor, Trades and Labor Councils, National Trades Unions, Federal Labor Unions and International Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada, Greeting:

Fellow Labor Unionists and Brothers:—The thirtieth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Armories building, Barrack square, foot of Carmarthan street, City of St. John, Province of New Brunswich, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 21, 1914, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Last year's meeting of the congress, in the city of Montreal, was an unqualified success. The place selected and the work done there contributed to mark it as one of the most important of a long series of conventions. This year the city of St. John, N. B., has been selected at the place of assembly. This brings the congress to the heart of the maritime section of the Dominion and will afford an opportunity for the people on the Atlantic coast to learn something of the importance of the great labor movement now going on in the interest of the wage earners and will be marked by the fuller consideration of many momentous questions left uncompleted last year. There will also be fresh and vital issue discussed.

The particular attention of affiliated organizations is called to Article III, Section 2, governing the introduction of resolutions, which reads:

"Sec. 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the congress shall be received by the secretary-treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the congress on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The executive shall appoint a committee on resolutions from the credentialed delegates and said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

As the years pass, the problems that the congress has to study and solve become more numerous, more complicated, more urgent and more extensive in their scope. Even during the past year many of the situations which, at the Montreal convention it was hoped would be soon ameliorated, have grown more accentuated and more difficult of improvement. At St. John, this year, further consideration will be given to matters left unfinished last session, and in connection with which fresh difficulties have arisen during the last ten months. Among the subjects that will demand careful attention at this year's convention may be mentioned the following:

1. Dominion and Provincial legislation affecting labor interests.
2. The repeal of the present useless Alien Labor Law.
3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the Immigration Laws all the year round.
4. Consideration of the Proposed Eight-Hour Law.
5. Pronouncement of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various Provinces.
6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
7. Payment of wages on all railway, fortnightly.
8. Proposed amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, abolishing the $200 deposit now exacted; and making election day a public holiday.
9. The case for labor on old age pensions and pensions for widows with children in Canada, now pending before a special committee of the Dominion Parliament; and many other features.

In last year's convention call it was pointed ou that labor was far from having the monopoly of organization and that against its interests there are some of the strongest and best equipped organizations in Canada and abroad. This grim truth becomes daily more apparent. The consequence is that a proportionate increase in activity and watchfulness is imperative. In fact, would be highly useful if a part of the attention of the convention were devoted to a serious study of the situation.

This is the time to elect your delegates. Let them be carefully selected. It is important that active, intelligent, experienced and above all reliable men should come from all sections. The friends of labor must be "up and doing." Elect your delegates at once. Do not leave that vital duty to the last moment. This year's congress must be strong, beyond the ordinary, especially in the capacity and strength of the delegates. Let not one moment be lost—NOW is the time.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES C. WATTERS,
President,
FRED BANCROFT,
Vice President,
P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Executive Coucil, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS

"The worker gets more money and has shorter hours than he formerly had." That is a statement made quite frequently by supporters of the old parties. They give the credit for this state of affairs to their respective parties.

As a matter of fact it is extremely doubtful if the wage workers have benefited at all in the past forty year. Their hours are no shorter in reality and their pay is no larger.

Formerly, it is true, men worked twelve hours a day and now they work ten hours and sometimes eight hours. Is not this a shorter day?

No. The worker today is just as much exhausted after the eight-hour day as he formerly was after twelve hours.

In the old days men worked with their hands and used their heads. They planned their work. There was skill. There was change of position. There was play of muscles of the body. The change from job to job and tool to tool was a rest.

Today the worker is set in front a machine. He feeds a press, or he runs a linotype, or he is tied to a drill. He has a few motions constantly repeated. If he works ten or twelve hours he is exhausted and the next day he cannot give the output. The masters thereupon find the efficiency limit and make the workers work that number of hours. A printer can do as much work in eight hours as in ten, and the machines are not running ten hours and consuming power. So the printers get the eight hour day.

The wage slaves today with machinery spend up are as much worn out in eight hours as they formerly were in ten.

In terms of nervous energy consumed, the workday has not been shortened one bit.

As for wages, the workers, it is true, handle more money. But the value of that money has sunk.

The value of gold and money is based upon the amount of labor time incorporated in its production.

Formerly gold was hard to produce. With pick and primitive methods it took much labor to get enough gold to make a five dollar piece.

Today many gold areas have been opened up. The Yukon, South Africa, Porcupine and many other localities are producing gold.

The gold is not mined by hand, but by power drills run by mechanical means. The Hollinger mine is run by power drawn from distant waterfalls.

In the refining of gold, processes have been discovered which reduce tremendously the laoor involved.

It is safe to say that it takes only one-fourth of the time to produce a five dollar gold piece today that it took forty years ago.

That means that if forty years ago you or your father got a dollar a day, you would have to get four dollars a day now to get the same amount of congealed labor time.

Do you get it? Of course you do not. You think you have a job away above the average if you get two dollars and a half a day.

To sum up, you are as exhausted or more exhausted with your eight hours a day than you were with twelve hours a day, because you are sped up, and your masters make far more profit out of the eight hours' toil than they did out of the twelve hours' formerly in vogue.

Your pay has shrunken greatly. You are getting far less value in your pay envelope than your fathers did. And being paid less, you are robbed to a greater extent than your fathers were.

Keep on voting the old party tickets if you are foolishly self-willed, and your masters will continue to take more out of your hide with every passing year.—Cotton's.

GLYNN AND BISMARCK

The daily papers of July 11 all carried the following:

Governor Glynn made a speech in which he defended The Workmen's Compensation Law.

"This law will do more to throttle Socialism in this State," he said, "than all the sermons that can be preached or all the editorials that can be written. Socialism has been marching forward in this State and the only way to stifle it is by this law."

If this be true, then the powerful Socialist Party in New York stand convicted of being composed of the most fatuous fools in politics. The Socialists fought with all the nower at their command to get some compensation law enacted. They fought, and they still do fight, for the enactment of all kinds of social insurance.

The Rochester convention of the Socialist Party denounced the compensation law. Because it is so beneficent that it renders the workers too contented to listen to Socialist propaganda? Not at all.

The Socialists attack that particular law because it is imperfect, because it is not beneficent enough, because it does not make them workers contented enough.

Socialists would fight for any improvement in the lot of the workers, even if it were to "throttle," even if it were to "stifle" their propaganda.

But will it?

Thirty-five years ago the Socialists in German were about as powerful as they are in America today. The "great" Bismarck, man of blood and iron, saw menace to the Prussianization of Germany in these men and women who thought in classes and in terms of the world, rather than in narrow national lines. So this man measured his strength against social evolution.

He gave the workers much of the "immediate demands" of the German Social Democracy. He thought that would cripple socialism. He said that, having granted what the socialists demanded, the Socialists "would sound their bird-call in vain!"

Then, to make assurance doubly sure, he outlawed Socialism and Socialist propaganda.

Twelve years later, beaten, humiliated, Bismarck stepped down. The bird-call had not been in vain. "Ausnahmgesetze," or no exception laws, the onward march of the German Social Democracy is one of the most super spectacles in all history.

Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor; Bismarck, the powerful; Bismarck, the maker of the German Empire; this man pitted himself, backed by the forces of the State, the aristocracy, capitalism, against the common men and women of the working class, and Bismarck bit the dust!

And now, a quarter of a century later, comes Martin H. Glynn, and strives to head off Socialism by doing what Bismarck did!

Where Bismarck was beaten, where Bismarck was made the butt of the coarse ridicule of common, low-browed workers like Bebel—where will Glynn get off? Will Glynn stem the tide of evolution where Bismarck failed?—Moris Williams, in the New York Call.

"RAISING SLAVES TO BE SKINNED"

W. J. Battershall, of Neepawa, Man., who recently filled in a birth registration form with sarcastic and fantastically irrelevant answers, has been taken to Portage la Prairie to spend fifteen days in jail. Battershall refused to take advantage of the time allowed him in which to return a registration form filled out in the proper style.

Battershall appeared to have had more in his mind than mere levity, as he was prepared to undergo punishment rather than recant. He appears to be in revolt against social and economic conditions in this Province, and his answers were designed to serve a protest.

One of his answers on the registration form was in reply to the question "Occupation of mother?" Battershall's reply was "Raising slaves to be skinned." His other answers were equally sarcastic.

Battershall is a farmer and is not by any means a wealthy man. He has a large family and it is said they will have to stay out of school during Battershall's absence in jail in order to keep up the work on the farm.—Toronto Daily.

BEER FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The Bank of England has the right, common with some other old established business, to sell beer by retail. This power was granted by charter in 1694, and it has never been taken away from it. The bank could, therefore, if it chose, start in business as a public house tomorrow, or it could send round a special "Bank of England" brand of, say, bottled stout, delivered in its own drays at your door, with a facsimilie of the chief cashier's signature on the label of each bottle as a guarantee of purity. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral can also lay claim to a similar privilege, with the right in addition to brew their own beer. Paul's brew house formerly stood at the corner of the entrance to [illegible] Commons from the churchyard, and an average of between sixty and seventy gallons of "strange ale" were brewed there every year. The sale of this, however was confined to the Cathedral precincts.

READY TO QUIT

"Willie, come right into the house, I don't want you to play with that little boy any more."

"All right, mother, I've just won his last marble, anyhow."

Thousands of cattle have died in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the present year, the result of that dread disease, black leg. Oh, the joys of being a prosperous farmer in the west!—Cotton's.

WIPING OUT THE UNIONS

By Eugene V. Debs

When the United States Steel Corporation, known as the Steel trust, was organized some twelve years ago, the question of the menace of organized labor was being discussed by the board of directors, when John Pierpont Morgan, now Saint John, brought down his clenched fist on the table before him, according to the report, and bellowed with rage, "By God, we'll wipe organized labor out of existence," or words to that effect.

Events which followed in rapid succession proved that Morgan meant what he said. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers was then a powerful union. It was soon reduced to a wreck and has never since been able to recover. The Lake Seamen's Union was next attacked and met the same fate. Then followed the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and now it is the United Mine Workers.

This, in brief, is the campaign of slaughter and destruction, ruthless and relentless, waged by the Morgan Steel Trust and the Rockefeller oil monopoly upon the labor unions of the United States.

There is to be no quarter shown until organized labor has been practically wiped out, as Morgan swore it should be, and these colossal combines, piratical and soulless to the last degree, are the absolute masters of the situation.

That is what the miners of Colorado are now up against, and it involves not only the life of their organizations but the life of every other labor union.

The slaughter of the unions was determined upon from the start by the Morgan-Rockefeller interests, and the war now being waged in Colorado upon the United Mine Workers is the culmination of a series of onslaughts which have left ruin and desolation in their wake, and if now the union of the miners, the most powerful of them all, can be smashed, the victory of the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Trust will be practically complete, and organized labor will lie prostrate and helpless beneath the iron hoof of its heartless conqueror.

The most powerful exploiting interests in this nation, the interests represented by Morgan, Rockefeller and Wall street, are all bent upon winning out in Colorado. They are keenly alive to the issue involved there and are determined to strike the death blow to organized labor in the United States. If the miners are beaten there and the United Mine Workers is crushed and demoralized, it will mean that labor has no right to organize, that a labor union is a conspiracy, and that wage slavery is the only status of the workingman recognized by the law.

For these reasons the war of the trusts upon the unions in Colorado is war upon the whole labor movement and every union man should stand by the miners and every labor union support them financially and otherwise, if only from the sheer instinct of self preservation.

The railroad men can end this war in Colorado within forty-eight hours if they will but do it. Let them proclaim to the world that they are with the miners and that the operators must settle with them or the traffic of the State will be paralyzed.

The railroad men have the opportunity in this crisis to strike the blow for their class that will become historic. The strike may be won without them. With them it cannot fail and the victory will be both speedy and complete.

Will the railroad men strike the blow?

SOCIALISTS FOR PEACE

Socialists are for international peace.

Socialists also wage the class war. How can Socialists be for peace if we are engaged in a war? That is a question which puzzles many persons.

We are for international peace because wars between nations are fought in the interests of the exploiting capitalists of a nation. The workers are the ones who go and get killed, and the capitalists are the ones who reap the benefit. In the South African war, the workers were roused by the patriotic appeal and enlisted and dotted the vedit with their dead carcasses. After the war was won, the workers who had fought were refused permission to stay in South Africa and work as slaves. They were shipped back home while coolies from China were imported to do the work.

In the second place war distracts the attention of the workers from the class war raging in society, and in time of war the master class can put into force terroristic tactics the mass of the people would not stand for in time of peace.

We oppose international war because international war interferes with the waging of the class war. If nations divide along national lines and the passions of hate and murder are roused, then farewell to the co-operative commonwealth.

We aim at the unity of the working class of all nations in opposition to the master class of all nations. We do this in order that, through unity, the workers may overthrow the beneficiaries of rent, interest and profit.

The class war is not to be fought by arms if it is possible to avoid it. But Marx declared that force is the mid-[illegible] revolution, and eventually arms may have to be used. The workers of Colorado and the west are being forced to the appeal to arms by the cynical disregard of the political rights of the workers on the part of the master class and their hired assassins.

We want international peace.

We want no worker to be killed to benefit the legalized thieves.

We want workers to fight for their own interests.

That fight is to be peaceful, if possible, along ballot box lines.—Cotton's.

Shiloh's Cure
[illegible] THE LUNGS [illegible] 25 CENTS

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PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th. 1913.

"I really believe that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives". Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old Stomach Trouble and distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives". He said, "Well, if Fruit-a-tives are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can".

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box. 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DESIRE

What Would You Do If You Had a Million Dollars?

By Emanuel Julius

"What would you do if you had a million dollars?"

I asked this question of a group of the regulars in the regiment of the ragged in the Bowery Salvation Army Hotel yesterday.

"The first thing I'd do,' said Frank Chase, who hopes to get a job laying bricks, in spite of his fifty years, "would be—what's you say? A million dollars?"

He paused. Gray-haired, wrinkled Chase wanted to do himself full justice, it was obvious.

"The first thing I'd do would be to get me a better room, with nobody in it but me."

Warren, who has muscular rheumatism, chirped in with:

"If I had a clean million, I'd see to it right away that I had hot water in my room in the winter time."

"What would you do when you got your hot water?"

"I'd take a bath whenever I needed it; that's me."

"I'd eat every day just like as if it was Charistmas," O'Hara, the emaciated, enthused.

Baldheaded, asthmatic "Shorty" cackled:

"When I was a kid I always did like to hear jigs played."

I concluded that that must have been at least fifty years ago.

"And," "Shorty" continued, "if I was to get a clean million right now, I'd first of all buy me a fiddle and take lessons on jigs."

"Nix on that, 'Shorty,'" Bill Pools, the ex-gambler, exclaimed: "before you begin squandering that million you'd have to pay me that dime you owe me—"

"Sure I would. I'd pay it now if I had it to spare—"

"You've had it about three months, I could use that dime right now."

"Skinny" Tom, the umbrella mender, said:

"I ain't seen my old woman for nine years." He seemed to be gazing beyond us. "If I had that million, I'd hunt her up and give her a present——"

"What would you give her?" I inquired.

He answered quickly, as though his mind were made up for a long time:

"A pair of shiny dancin' slippers."

"Aw, he's gettin' mushy, "Shorty" blurted; "he gets that way onest in a while."

"Say!" "Shorty" glared at me. "What'd you do if you got a million dollars right now?"

"I'd buy you a fiddle, 'Shorty,; I'd get a pair of dancing slippers for 'Skinny,' and I'd pay Mr. Pool the 10 cents you owe him; then I'd get Chase a better room and a bath with hot water for sick Warren."

"And how about me?" O'Hara inquired.

"I wouldn't forget you, old man; I'd fix it so's you could eat every day just like Christmas."

"Gee, but you're a liberal guy!" said O'Hara.

MOISTEN COAL BEFORE USING

Fuel Should Be Thoroughly Dampened to Secure Extreme Value of the Product for Heating

Dry coal does not produce as much heat as coal that is considerably damp. It is, of course, a fact that a greater heat makes the fuel more valuable, and it is essential to know how to secure the most from ordinary fuel.

Coal that is to be burned in a furnace, stove or a grate for immediate heat will produce nearly one-fourth more heat when wet than when dry.

Coal that is to be placed in a stove or furnace to be closed up so as to produce a long-continued, moderate heat, will produce a little more than one-third more heat if there is plenty of moisture, than can be secured if the coal is real dry.

Large lumps of coal can be soaked [illegible] and the heat will be increased nearly one half. This is done in cases where th lumps are used in stoves tighly closed, such as those known as air-tight furnaces.

Several pails of water thrown over a ton of coal will increase its value greatly to the consumer.

Coal will burn briskly in wet and almost airless mines, and it is said the heat is intense.

When there is a fire and the coal pile burns, it is difficult to drown that portion of the fire with water.

We might as well secure a little of the heat stored in burning water as to permit it all to go unused.—Coal streams which cut through the rocks, also fossils found, enable the explorer

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Bleasdell's Drug Store, Fernie, B. C.

COURAGE, BROTHERS

Courage! O my faltering brother,
Tho' thy doubt-distracted soul
Grieves to see man's common mother
Bearing brethern whose sole goal
Seems, unhappy, to be,
I, just I, have more than thee.

For tomorrow, e'en tomorrow,
Men will mold a new ideal.
One will share another's sorrow,
And serve the common weal.
Each will seek unselfishly;
Then, not I am rich, but we.
—Will Summerbell, in N. Y. Call.

The capitalists have used their utmost endeavors to keep the workers from thinking of their economic conditions, and made those economic conditions almost unbearable. This is a serious mistake on the capitalist side. It spells annihilation for the system.—Cotton's.

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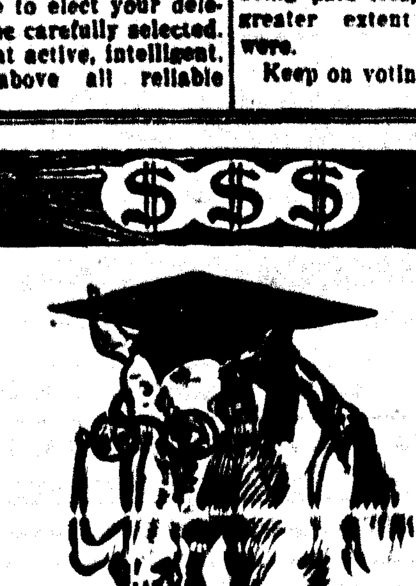

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If a merchant or a manufacturer is willing to spend good money for advertising, to ask you to try his store or his product, it stands to reason that he must have something worth offering. Otherwise you would not go back, or you would not again purchase the product, and the first sale would be the last. In that case advertising would NOT pay. It only pays when it brings continuous patronage, and to do that there must be real value given. That is the reason advertised stores or products are almost invariably good. It will pay you to patronize the advertisers.
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THE LEDGER AND THE WAR

So far as the Ledger is concerned, we have but one policy, and that the condemnation of war. The workers of the world have absolutely nothing to fight for, they have no quarrel. The fact that Germany or Russia has a ruler that is despotic or irresponsible constitutes no logical reason why the workers should kill one another, and we have yet to be shown that the worker will have better conditions under the Germans than he has under the British or B. C. Government. Remember the Island fracas! We realize that when the froth has blown off the present patriotic spirit, when men are being destroyed by the hundred thousand, when cripples, widows and orphans are being made at the rate of thousands per hour; when men realize all the suffering, brutality and anguish of war, then possibly the great Christian people of Europe who have built thousands of churches and spent millions of dollars converting heathen (!) will decide there shall be no war. Then, perhaps, churchmen will realize the nauseating mockery of their religion—the blasphemy of the whole business. Oh, the shame! that we, with a civilization so far advanced must war—legalize murder—cut men's throats—shatter them and disembowel them with shrapnel and high explosives—tear off limbs—blind them—that we must be obsessed with one desire—TO KILL! TO KILL!

Rosseau was right when he wrote that civilization had had a tendency to corrupt rather than elevate. If you question this, observe the attitude of the Christian churches today; observe the meek and loving attitude of the Christian clergy in one country towards another. Peace! Why, human intelligence never conceived a more blasphemous or ludicrous situation for our Christian churches than that which prevails today.

"Russian priests bless troops and pray for victory!" Thus says the daily press. And we suppose the German warlord will command his clergy to do likewise, and they'll do it. And the French and the English will also exhort the Deity to favor their arms. The person responsible for these remarks may be looked upon as unpatriotic and an unbeliever! An unbeliever in what? Murder! Yes! The slaughtering of men, the creating of widows, orphans and cripples, the burning of homes? Yes!

Oh, the glories of the fight, when **our** navy engages the enemy, we will beat them to h—! When **our** army is engaged we shall wipe 'em out! But wipe who out? Well, if you are a British subject, the Germans; if a German subject, the British! And remember it is that same army that they sent against you, to wipe you out, when you kicked for a little more of the comforts of life! It is dangerous to write against public sentiment at such times, when men are talking of "laying down their life for **their** country." (Some never stop to think that they need not go to the front—nearly two hundred laid down their lives for their **job** at Hillcrest a few weeks ago.)

After forty years of peace, Europe has let loose her war dogs. In spite of Mr. Carnegie and his international peace; in spite of the good offices of Woodrow Wilson, they are at one another's throat. Already they have begun to bury men in shallow trenches; already widows have mourned their dead; children their fathers; already there are those who have begun to curse the passion and avarice of man that made possible such suffering, such tragedy. But the war has just begun; and we are about to experience the bloodiest and most sanguine war ever experienced in the history of the world, and beside which previous wars will be skirmishes. We know that in spite of our civilization we are to experience what Rosseau in his "Discourse on Equality" describes as ". . . those national wars, those battles, those murders, those reprisals, which make nature shudder and shock reason; hence all those horrible prejudices, which make it a virtue and an honor to shed human blood. The worthiest of men learned to consider the cutting the throats of their fellows as a duty; at length men began to butcher each other by thousands without knowing for what; and more murders were committed in a single action, and more horrible disorders at taking of a single town than had been committed in the state of nature during the ages together upon the whole face of the earth." These words were written nearly two hundred years ago! And our advanced state of civilization—Oh, God! So far advanced that we have every Christian country praying to the same God for victory! Begging that He permit them to murder more of their foe that victory may be theirs. God is not mocked! No; one might almost say, "only in the Christian churches today." The blasphemy of the thing is enough to make men upon sane consideration shudder.

For forty years have the great European nations stood armed, praying with the most pharisaical hypocrisy, for peace, but adding to their armament each day; watching, waiting for an opportunity—an excuse—for war! At last they have it. And the object, a little, insignificant nation to the south of Austria, Servia; the cause—nothing more than a desire on the part of one nation to bully the smaller. With the advanced logic of our twentieth century civilization, there will not be enough men killed in this war between Austria and Servia, so we drag in the whole of Europe and kill a few hundred thousand more—to prove the justness of our cause.

The worker has gone from the plough, the bench, the office and the store—to kill. What for they do not know, without it is that they have had it drilled into them, from the first moment they opened a book to learn their letters, that the Emperor of Austria (or any other emperor, for that matter) is a vile creature and must not be permitted to reign. Or perhaps it is they are taught to fight for the "Flag!" Nothing more than the honor of the flag. And to uphold the honor of a few yards of cotton it is necessary to kill a man he never met or knew; to create orphans and widows, to burn homes and even outrage women! What glorious sanity! What civilization—surpassing even the wisdom of the beast of the field.

During the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 the Japanese are credited with a loss in killed, wounded and captured of 167,400 men, while Russia is said to have lost 388,500 men. The South African war cost Great Britain 20,000 men, what will be the cost of the present war? What will be its consequences? If it results in a general disarmament, then it will not have been in vain.

COMPENSATION

Fred Bancroft told some very plain truths on Sunday last when speaking upon the Ontario Compensation Act, and there are few of us who do not realize that we must force some further measure of relief for those broken on the wheel of industrial progress and their dependants in this Province.

The master class do not desire accidents, but the question of profit and loss enters so largely into their calculation today that they are compelled to sacrifice safety to profits, and the worker is in exactly the same position, with this exception: not only does he not desire accidents, but he cannot afford them. If he is unfortunate enough to be injured, he must be incapacitated for seven days (in most Provinces, although in Alberta compensation starts from day of injury) before he can claim. Here is his first loss. Further, he gets about 50 per cent of his earning, while in some cases only 20 per cent. Therefore, so far as the worker is concerned, he cannot afford to take risks. That he is compelled to take risks if he would hold his job, is acknowledged, for if the worker should kick at conditions and refuse to work, the conditions of the labor market are such that the employer will find a dozen men to fill his job.

The only course to pursue is to make it a costly matter for the employer to have accidents, and this is what the Ontario Act does.

Another point, and one we should not lose sight of, and that, it is poor consolation to the dependants of killed and injured workers to promise them the social commonwealth in the future.

The position is not helped one iota by our philosophy, for their need is immediate. No intelligent thinker will look upon a compensation act like Ontario has secured as a sop or a palliative. It is not; it is a distinct advance along the lines of direct class legislation. By taking the control out of private hands and placing the State at the head of their compensation funds, the Ontario workers have accomplished a real advance. Let the workers unite in their effort to secure legislation of this kind in British Columbia and the Government will get a very wholesome respect for the labor movement.

Bro. Bancroft pointed out that the five years' struggle for this act had done more to unite labor in Ontario than previous effort on their part, and what has been possible in Ontario should also be possible in British Columbia.

ONTARIO COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from Page One)

that they could not ask for too much—the best on earth was not too good for the worker. He thought the rate of the Ontario Act was much better than the rate of the Washington Act, which was $20 per month for permanent injury. He preferred a rate based on wages to the flat rate.

The speaker pointed out to his hearers just what this meant to the injured worker in B. C., who received a paltry $1,500, and when this was gone became a burden on the ratepayers or charity. In Ontario, if a man earning $200 per month was permanently injured he would receive $100 per month for life, or nearly as much in twelve months as the B. C. Act gave altogether. The limit placed by the Ontario Act was $1200 per annum.

The speaker also called their attention to the fact that the act embraced for the first time in legislation of this kind certain industrial diseases, including miners' asthma.

Bro. Bancroft concluded with an earnest exhortation for unionists to unite upon one platform in their efforts to secure legislation along these lines. They united in Toronto and secured what they wanted. Here in B. C. they had all the material they required and it was their duty to secure such a compensation act (or better) for B. C., as they had obtained in Ontario.

Many questions were asked of the speaker at the conclusion of the meeting, all of which he answered to the satisfaction of the meeting.

District President W. L. Phillips, who acted as chairman, humorously remarked that he thought it was almost advisable to take a journey to Ontario and risk an accident, the compensation was so generous. Seriously, however, they had that night listened to a very instructive lecture and he thought that they could not do better than try to secure for B. C. a Compensaion Act along the lines of the Ontario Act.

After the usual vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned and a meeting of Gladstone Local was immediately called, for which most of those present remained.

COALHURST NOTES

The mine is working steadily here now, and from the reports we expect to remain working steadily for at least a few months. The officials hired quite a number of new men for a week or two, but now have about the full capacity of their roof (200), and only hire on to replace men quitting.

Saturday, August 1st, was the first full pay day this year, and everybody seemed to be eager to get their hands on a few greenbacks once more.

A party of our lanky element traveled to the old camping ground at the river-bottom on Sunday and we are under the impression they had a very good time. Returning home, they sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," with something about a bullfight for the chorus.

Willie Roach and Chapereau returned to Coalhurst Sunday evening, after a short vacation, spent on the green Hills of Virginia, far away.

Teddy Berlands had a narrow escape from losing his property by fire on Monday. Some children had been playing around his barn, where a quantity of feed was stored and in some manner it caught fire just after the children left and was almost instantly a mass of flames, and being within a few yards of his house, was quite dangerous. Luckily for Teddy, the water man was close by with a tank full of water, and succeeded in preventing further damage.

Monday night, when it was announced that the Star Bloomer Girls were to play the local football team a game, everybody was anious to see what the girls were like. It turned out to be some of the boys fixed up in female attire, but a game was played, and the collection went for the benefit of Steve Busila, a young man who has been crippled up for a year and a half through an accident in the mine. $27 was realized and turned over to the lad, who seemed quite pleased the way things turned out. The people who paid seemed satisfied also, as they got quite a bit of fun for their money.

Our yard engine crew and a few others who happened to be around, got quite a bit of fun on Monday, when some fellow, thought at the time to be a "bo," jumped the local freight to get a quick ride to Wigan and was ditched in the mudhole at the end of the dump. Said "bo" proved to be the Reeve of the village. We hope he will bring something up at the next meeting of the dads to get such quagmires removed, as he evidently had a quick introduction to one bad place in the village limits.

WAR! WHAT FOR?

A Message to Organized Labor.

Fellow Worker: Have you declared war? If not, why not? If you are not already fighting there is something wrong. The battle of the workers of the world did not commence this month, nor will it finish this year.

The worker, consciously or unconsciously, is forced to battle against the most tyrannical opposition that ever existed during the history of civilization!

We are struggling for jobs. The struggle is ever becoming keener, owing to the fact that the workers are rapidly being displaced by machinery, consequently the army of unemployed is daily increasing. No worker can dispute the tremendous effect the jobless have upon the wage of those who are fortunate enough to own jobs.

Hence the battle to live, even of those who are working.

This is war of the classes.

This week we find that there is every possibility of an European war such as the world has never witnessed before.

Many of us will rapidly recognize the fact that there is such a thing as inherent patriotism, even the semi-conscious worker may feel at this time that he ought to rally under the standard of his particular country, and help it to fight its cruel enemies.

Fellow workers, ask yourselves these two questions: Where is your country? Who are your enemies?

Your answer, if class-conscious should be: I have no country, and my enemy is the capitalist class; not the workers of any country.

I would earnestly request the workers who read this to seriously consider the foregoing, and let the members of the various organizations ask themselves this question: What fights have I with my brother in the organization who happens to speak a somewhat different tongue to myself?

Cosmopolitan though we are, have we not found out that those who employ us are equally cosmopolitan? Capital is brought into Canada from various countries. We know not who is our employer, and have we not banded together, irrespective of creed, color or nationality for the purpose of bargaining collectively, or, in other words to arrange working conditions and prices in a bunch together instead of each of us making different arrangements. By so doing are we not banding ourselves against a common foe, and have we not recognized the class distinction in society?

Brother workers, of all nationalities, kindly remember we have no quarrel.

We have in all countries those who are able with glib tongue and eloquent verbosity to chloroform the ignorant, making him feel that other nations than his own must be conquered; that his native country is the only place where the worker has freedom and equality given him.

It is said that it is a glorious thing to fight and die for your country, etc. Politicians shout this twaddle off the various rostrums until they are hoarse, and, mark you, they mostly stay at home to shout their bunkum and get others to do their fighting. If there is honor and glory attached to fighting and dying for your country, let those who say so, have it.

This is the time in Canada that the class-conscious worker of every nation has a duty to perform. If we recognize our position in society, then let us help all our fellow workers to recognize their position, in order that our emancipation may become that much nearer. We must not blame nor scold the worker who does not see eye to eye with us. Maybe he has not had our advantage; but rather let us patiently explain the whys and wherefores of it all.

Let us, as workers, remember this point, that while the war is raging in the various countries, the class war that I have referred to is going on in every part of the globe where there is the employed and the employer, or the master and slave.

No diplomatic armistice can be arranged between these two forces. No Hague conference can bring these opposing force together. Much as the politicians and spellbinders may lecture about the identity of interest between capital and labor, we know, as thoughtful men, such can never be.

Much can be said about the honor of war, but the dehumanizing effect of it must be apparent to any rational and properly civilized person. War is barbarous to say the least. General Sherman summed it up splendidly when he said, "War is hell."

Hence, let us determine as brother unionists that the present war be fought by those who persistently advocate it. The spoils of war are not ours. Our share is the widow, orphan and cripple.

Let us, for once, be sane enough to preach the abolition of war, not the continuation of it.

BON AMI.

WAR Continued

(Continued from Page One)

chief matter taken under advisement by him is working out of plans for sending 150,000 troop to Belgium to assist King Albert in repelling German invasion. Lord Kitchener issued two decrees, signed by King George last night. One revoked the measure prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland. This measure was passed when the Home Rule crisis developed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—The British Government will isend all prisoners of war to Canada. They can be maintained much more cheaply in this way than in Britain, and a part of the Canadian forces who are not required in Europe will guard the prisoners. They will be placed well inland, so that escape will be almost impossible.

MALTA, Aug. 6.—British torpedo boats have captured and brought here a German Levant steamer.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The decisive battles in the Franco-German campaign, according to Pepington, a court war correspondent of the Times, will take place between August 16 and August 22. The advance of the main German masses cannot begin before August 14. Encounters of the next ten days will only be combats covering the troops whose mission it is to protect the zone of concentration of the main army.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette today makes public reports current in the city to the effect that the heavy selling orders from Germany during the past week or two were really a deliberate attempt to smash the London market and cause a scare in the financial and commercial world so as to keep Great Britain out of the war. The newspaper says it hears that the sum of $10,000,00 was expended, or had been arranged to be expended, for this object, with the cognizance of the German Government.

PARIS, Aug.6—A substantial cash prize will go to the French soldiers who capture the first German flag taken in the war. Paul Chanler, manufacturer of flags in Paris, yesterday offered a reward of 5,000 francs ($1,000) to the Frenchman, no matter of what rank, who wrests from its bearer the first standard.

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M. A. KASTNER

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CHRIST CHURCH, FERNIE, B. C.

The following are the services announced for Sunday, August 9th. Celebration of Holy Communion, 8:30 a. m. Matins, Sermon and Holy communion 11 a. m. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Teachers' meeting will be held in the church at 7 p. m. on Friday. D. E. D. Robertson, Rector.

Died—On August 5th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Corbett, aged five months and fourteen days. The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon, from the Presbyterian church, Rev. W. R. McQuarrie officiating.

Died—On August 2nd, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scarpino, aged five months and twenty-two days. The funeral was held from the Catholic church on Monday, Rev. Father Michels officiating.

DECENCY AND PATRIOTISM

Editor District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.:

In the bulletin of war news published by the Fernie Free Press on the 5th inst., is printed an exchange telegram between the Conservative Association and the Minister of Militia. The most charitable construction to be placed on the sending of these outrageous messages is that the persons authorizing them do not realize the seriousness of the present situation.

That situation is the most critical in the history of our race and nation. A war has been commenced which affects hundreds of millions of people. Perhaps before many weeks have passed, our property, our livelihood, our national existence, our lives and honor may be imperilled. Victory or defeat of the British arms is the vital concern of every person living under the British flag.

It is in this supreme moment of the history of the world and our race that the Fernie Conservative Association is so misdirected as to try to manufacture party capital, and to manufacture it out this terrible crisis. To millions of people, the war means ruin, desolation and death. To the Fernie Conservative Association it means only an incident to be turned to party advantage; something that they can howl from the hustings at the next election.

For what other excuse can be advanced for this telegraphic offer of assistance? Why are the "many thanks for their kind offer" sent by the minister to the Conservative Association? Why, when the Association decided on this step, did they not ask others in the country to join them in their patriotic offer? There is only one answer to these questions. Party advantage.

This letter is written in no party spirit. I think it would be difficult indeed to find a member of the rank and file of the Conservative party who would attempt to justify the action of his Association. The Conservative Party in the old country, though in opposition, has dropped party differences in face of the danger to all. Cannot the Fernie Conservative Association, whose party is in power in Canda, do as much?

There is an ugly word applied to individuals who, in time of war, attempt to make the State's necessities the opportunity of self-enrichment. Let the Fernie Conservative Association take care lest the same word may fitly be applied to them. They are, no doubt, patriotic enough, but they have permitted themselves to put party advantage first. There are many citizens of Fernie who would be eager to volunteer for the defense of their country, but who would strongly object to the Fernie Conservative Association acting as their sponsors. Yours, etc.,

S. BANWELL.

News of The District Camps

TABER NOTES

War is the chief topic on the streets the last few days. A number of the foreign element have received word from their consuls to go back home and fight, but the great majority realize that they have nothing to fight for and will leave the fighting to those who have.

Work at the mines is still the same old way—one day last week, with prospects of three this. A number of new men started on Monday, some being old-timers, and others new men. There are a great many men around town yet, looking for work, but the management don't intend starting any more for two weeks.

Jim Green and Tom have returned from their homesteads, near Maple Creek, and report no crops in that part of the country.

The only crop in the vicinity of Taber is the weed crop, and the town has a bunch of men harvesting that the last few days. Anyone owing taxes is given an opportunity to work them out. If some of our prominent citizens were to start in to work theirs out, they would sure have to hoe some weeds. The pay is 30 cents per hour.

The pipe for the water extensions will not be shipped from Ontario until August 5th.

A football game between the business men (married) and the fire department (single) was played on Thursday. The line-up of the married team was: Goal, J. Appleton; Dr. Hamman, M. Johnson, A. Patterson, Dr. Wright and T. Westlake, forwards; T. Sneddon, Dr. Leech and Hogarth, half-backs; and Chief Campbell and Bert Wright backs. The fire department played its regular team, and the spectators were treated to the most fun they have had this season. Vic Brown, the outside right of the fire department, found that he could not come any stunts on "Smoke" Wright, as that gentleman, being an old lacrosse player, made it a point to play the man first and the ball after, and of course the referee was not supposed to be looking. At half time the score stood one nothing in favor of the married men, and they held the lead until about a minute before time, when a penalty was given against them and Brown evened the score and the game ended in a draw. Everybody was satisfied with the game, but there were some very sore bones in town the next morning.

The baseball game played on Wednesday between the Taber boys and a team from Lethbridge, was won by the visitors.

Jack Southworth has returned from his homestead, to earn a grubstake for the next season.

Billy Hill is another to return with the story of poor crops, but states that his part of the country is better than some, as they will have a little feed.

Fred Whitcutt was in town last week, looking for a master, as the seed he put in the ground last spring has not shown up yet.

Mrs. Joe McIntyre was taken to the Lethbridge hospital on Friday, with fever.

The war scare has begun to affect the price of food in this town, as flour has jumped 30 cents a sack. Some of the stores have notified their customers that they will only sell for cash in the future.

The regular meeting of Local 102 takes place on Sunday, all members requested to attend.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

It seems now that the mines have started up for the fall, and both mines here have been running now for eight days. Generally at this time of the year there is no trouble getting work, as the majority of those quitting for outside work during the summer months don't make their way back until the latter end of September. A goodly number of men from the Pass made their way here last week, and were greatly disappointed at not getting work. At least 100 men failed to get a job. Those reading these notes would be well advised, if in work, to remain where they are.

The men don't seem to be taking the interest in the doings of the Local Union generally displayed when the mines are working, as the attendance is decreasing, instead of increasing, at meetings.

D. A. Smith, colliery clerk, has returned from the coast, where he spent his vacation.

Mrs. R. Letz has returned from the old country, Scotland, where she has been for a three-months' trip, on a visit to her many friends.

Mrs. C. Peacock and Mrs. J. Graham have both returned home from the Galt Hospital, being convalescent.

J. C. Livingstone, assistant superintendent, has gone on holiday, to the United States.

The war craze is fairly taking hold here, great numbers are spending their evenings in Galt square, anxiously awaiting the latest bulletins.

Fred Bancroft, vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held a meeting, with the executives of the various unions, on Monday night of this week.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized Monday morning of this week in the R. C. church, when Tom Hackman, of Hardieville, and A. Kropenijack, of Frank, were united in the bonds of matrimony. We join in wishing them long life and prosperity.

CORBIN NOTES

The Frank soccer team, accompanied by a goodly number of both sexes, journeyed to Corbin Saturday and blanked our hopes of the Mutz cup adorning the sideboard of the Flathead Hotel for the year 1914, at least, by repeating the defeat they administered to us at Frank in the league competition. As usual, the local captain lost the toss, therefore, the boys in blue and white were obliged to play the first half up the hill, with the sun in their eyes, the rays of which had the thermometer hovering around 85 in the shade when the ball was set rolling by Tomlinson at 7 p. m., before a record number of spectators. Tommy Dryborough, late of Corbin made his debut at left back for the visitors and gave an exhibition that more than warranted his choice. Walker and Overton, of the locals were out of the line-up because of injuries and were substituted by Owens and Cairns, as goalkeeper and right half-back, respectively. Immediately after the kickoff, Corbin pressed around the visitors' citadel, which they kept up incessantly for the next twenty minutes, but try as they would, they found it impossible to defeat Paton, although an overhead shot by Tomlinson that just missed, grazed the outside of the upright and a drive by Dicky Stobbart that struck the upright had the Frank custodian beaten all the way. As a result of the black and red's second invasion into the locals dreaded area, thirty minutes from the kickoff, Parker received the ball, slipped between the two backs, who seemed to have a misunderstanding, crossed the ball in front of goal, which was met and driven into the net by Paddy Morrison, far out of the reach of Owens. During the fifteen minutes that intervened between the goal being scored and half-time, the Corbin boys kept up a continual bomardment of the visitors' goal, but the rugged defense of Dryborough and Marples worried the locals' attacks so much that when they did get a shot for goal, there seemed to be no "pep" to their efforts, and Paton was seldom called upon to exert himself. Half time arrived with the score board reading, Frank, 1; Corbin, 0.

The story of the second half almost coincides with the story of the first moiety, with the exception that the Frank defense packed their goal in the old Michel style, while the Corbin attacking line seemed to fall into the arms of Morpheus when the opportunities to equalize presented themselves. Probably the best shot in the last half was made by Miller, from forty yards out, that gave Paton some little difficulty in deflecting round the upright. The last five minutes was the most exciting of any period seen on the local park, as fully eighteen of the twenty-two players were within the visitors' eighteen yards' line, one-half of this numbers' interests being in direct conflict with the interests of the other half. The final whistle blew with the half-time score unchanged, and Corbin's Mutz cup hopes shattered by a 1-0 defeat.

A bush fire that has kept the able-bodies male residents, with the exception of the white hand brigade, on the move forth and back up the mountain to try conclusions with same, has been buring since Monday evening. Fire Warden Gladwin and the local coal company officials have lost several hours' sleep this week in their endeavors to get the upper hand, which they have apparently succeeded in doing at this writing. The fire broke out on the mountain south of town, close to the "big showing" coal mine.

The boarding house owned by the local coal company and occupied by the Jack Johnston family, together with the Chinese laundry and the city court house and gaol were totally destroyed by fire that broke out in the upstairs of the boarding house on Wednesday night at 9 o'clock. All efforts of the local volunteer fire brigade were futile in their atempts to extinguish the flames before the buildings and furniture were a total loss.

Mrs. Gladwin, the better half of our genial doctor, left Monday for the purpose of spending a few days in Fernie, visiting friends.

Fred Lunstall and Albert Allen pulled out Friday morning to seek their fortunes in pastures new.

Mrs. Robinson returned home Saturday morning, after spending several days visiting in Banff and Calgary. She reports having a good time.

Charles Graham, the local mine superintendent, returned home Monday night, after spending two weeks visiting with his family in Nanaimo and other Sound cities.

A social and dance was held under the auspices of the football club in the club house Saturday night. Coffee and cake was supplied and dancing indulged in to the wee sma' hours. The orchestra, which traveled with the Frank team, supplied a high grade of music.

The regular meeting of the members of Local 2877, U. M. W. of A., will be held in the Union Hall on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Owing to one of the jurors being ill, the inquest which was to have been held on July 30th, was postponed until August the 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallworth and family have been enjoying a few days vacation.

Saturday was pay day here, and the usual quota of smiles and grumbles were in evidence.

Our assessment for the Hillcrest widows' and orphans' fund realized in the neighborhood of $500.

Collection taken up for benefit of one of our members realized over $100, which was not too bad, considering the financial stringency which has existed here for some time. The recipient desires to thank all who in any way contributed to the effort to carry him over a rugged place.

Mr. D. H. Hyslop is still to be seen hustling Ledger subscriptions here.

Many thanks to the party who brought the scribe a portion of his catch from a recent fishing trip.

Mr. Steve Humble, of hardware fame, has been laid up with an attack of la grippe.

The news of a very sad affair has just reached us, of one of our late residents, Eulk Spris, who left here some three months ago for the old country. His wife having taken the lives of their three children and also her own.

It is with pleasure we notice the improvement Harry Fisher has made during his sojourn over the border. Glad to see you without those sticks, Harry.

Our regular meeting convened as usual, with the president in the chair, supported by a fair crowd. The only piece of correspondence being an appeal from the Ohio miners for financial assistance to aid them in their struggle for a new agreement. It was ordered tabled for the time being, owing to our exchequer being at low water mark from the heavy raid made upon it during this year. A notice of motion changed our meetings to every alternate Sunday, owing to the indifference shown at present. New business brought forth some very interesting happenings from the weeks round of toil, and rumblings that are not unusual here were to be heard quite clearly.

The meeting concluded by instructing the pit committee to see the superintendent as soon as possible, and the paying of a few bills.

The next meeting will be held on August 16th, at 2:30 p. m. Members of Local 431 kindly note.

We understand that the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church cleared something like $70 with the garden party.

We are informed that Mr. Richards, Inspector of Mines for this District, has decided to take up his residence at Blairmore, which will be a more central location, and his services will be more readily obtained.

The inquest to determine the cause of the death of Mike Tiessatti and Agnostia was held today, Wednesday, in the Workers' Hall. There were present Messrs. Stirling, Aspinall and Richards, the mine inspector for this Province. The witnesses examined were Superintendent Williams, and Fire Boss McGeough, all of them being of the opinion that the method of extracting the pillars which has been in vogue in that particular region, is a good one. There were also examined two timber packers, who witnessed the accident, and two miners who were first to reach the unfortunate men.

D. C. McKenzie, M. D., testified to the nature of the injuries received and that death was undoubtedly instantaneous. In reply to a question by a juror he stated that a weight of fifty pounds falling from that height would be sufficient to cause the injuries received.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of fifty minutes brought in the following verdict: That the fall of top coal had caused death and that they, the jury, were of the opinion that it should have had a shot in; it to have brought it down, and that the Coal Mines Act had not been adhered to. Also a rider to the effect that in future the pit boss must see to it that no fire boss had more places to blast for than would obtain the maximum of safety for all concerned.

Secretary Burke was looking after the miners' interests.

A grand dance will be held in the Socialist Hall on August 17th, with the Pincher Creek orchestra in attendance.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle from 3 p. m. Saturday until 7 p. m. Tuesday. Also from 3 p. m. Wednesday until 3 p. m. Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Ireland left camp on Saturday, en route for the land of the thistle. We bespeak her a safe journey.

Upon passing down the main thoroughfare of this burg (Coyote street, of course) the other night, we were tempted to warble that well-known ditty from "A Chorus Girl," "You've Got Him on a String. Such a Tiny Little Thing, etc.," when we preceived a well-known resident gallantly assisting a lady unravel a skein of worsted. It was an eloquent testimony of his devotion, as several male friends were heard persuading him to "Come along." Oh, you Mr. Man.

The necessity of every underground worker strictly observing the Coal Mines Regulation Act cannot be impressed too strongly. Quite recently two men were discovered going into Coal Creek mines with matches in their possession; there is also a charge against a foreign-speaking miners for putting his pick through a safety lamp in B North. We do not wish to shield the individuals who commit such flagrant breaches of the Act, and thereby endangering the lives of hundreds of their fellow workers. No man should be permitted to enter the mines if he does not thoroughly understand the Mines Regulation Act, while any person deliberately and wilfully breaking the Act should be severely punished.

Tom James, Coal Creek, appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Stalker, and pleaded guilty to breaking into and stealing from the lockers of his fellow-workmen. He will go to Nelson and put in six mnoths at hard labor.

Alex. Commik smashed the glass of his safety lamp with his pick while underground, and as this violated the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which states that no miner shall allow his lamp to be nearer than two feet to the swing of his pick, was fined $10 and costs.

Harry France was admitted to Fernie hospital to undergo treatment last week.

COLEMAN NOTES

His Grace, Archbishop McNalley, will pay his postponed visit to Coleman on August 9th, and administer the Sacrament of Confirmation to Catholic children of Coleman. After confirming the children in Frank, he will arrive in Coleman about 4 o'clock.

Nick Bintorski died in the Coleman Miners' Hospital on July 31st, of a serious internal complaint. Deceased was a long-time resident of Coleman. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, August 5th, from the Catholic church. The Rev. Father Delestre will read the burial service.

D. Davis, pitt boss in the International Coal Company's mines at Coleman, is spending a two weeks' holiday at Arrow Lake, along with Mrs. Davis and family.

Joe Thompson has taken over the duties of pit boss, pro tem., in the absence of D. Davis, at the International mines in Coleman for two weeks.

Harry Anderson, an old timer of Coleman, blew in to Coleman on Saturday morning, the 1st, from Fort Settle. Harry says there is no place like Coleman.

Mr. D. Davis has just received two thoroughbred cocker spaniels from the old country. Davis intends sweeping the boards in this class of dogs in Canada.

Joe Dragon was brought up before Mr. McBurney, J. P., on Monday, the 3rd, on the charge of drawing a gun, with intent to shoot Pete Fontana. For this offense Joe was fined $10 and cost and bound to keep the peace for a period of six months.

Not content with this, Joe had imbibed some of the war fever that is floating around, and loaded up his artillery and began shooting anywhere and everywhere to show his patriotism. He was fined another $5 and costs, for having an over-supply of artillery.

George Bradley, an old-time rancher of Crow's Nest, died suddenly at his ranch, Crow's Nest, on Saturday morning.

Frank football team are due on Saturday to play Coleman in the first round of the cup ties. Frank usually rises to the occasion and a rousing good game is looked forward to. Already a large amount of money is bet on the game. May the best team win.

Both the International and McGillivray mines are running fairly well at present.

Mr. Lowden, clerk in the office of the McGillivray Creek Coal Company, pulled out on Tuesday night's passenger for Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. Alexander Beck, of Taber, will take over the business premises of Mr. Bert Easton on or about August 15th. Mr. Easton is at present located at High River.

Miss K. D. Larich, an up-to-date dressmaker, has opened up an establishment in Coleman. No need to go elsewhere for the latest in hobble skirts.

The Elliott Sisters occupied the Opera House stage on Monday night in vaudeville, and gave interesting instruction in the latest tango dance.

Coleman is en fete this week with the French musical comedy company, with merry-go-round and various other entertainments and side-shows.

Vice President Graham came to Coleman on Tuesday, the 4th, from Fernie.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

The mine here continues to work regularly, but the output is not very large.

Jack Watson, who was formerly pit boss in No. 1 mine, which he closed down the past two years, is now tipple boss.

Uldage Sicotte had his big toe badly crushed on Tuesday of last week, while assisting to load coal cars in the mine.

The furniture and equipment for the new school house at Beaver Mines arrived here last week, and everything will be in readiness for opening the new school on the 17th inst. The school committee intend using the church as a temporary school building.

Jim and Mrs. Loughran, of Pincher Creek, spent the week end at Beaver, with Old John, and Harry and Mrs. Drew.

Tom Burns and Jim Burns, both of Coal Creek, blew into Beaver last week end and started to work in the mine.

F. W. Foster, auctioneer, of Pincher Creek, instructed by W. O. Sherwood, of [illegible], sold a large quantity of furniture, stable tools, harness, wagons, scales and other utensils used in connection with the business, at the residence of Mr. Sherwood, Beaver Mines, last Saturday. Five head of horses were also put up, but failed to find a purchaser. Fifty thousand feet of lumber was also sold, but as cash is a scarce commodity in the Beaver Mines district at present, most of the goods were sold at very low prices. Mr. Sherwood and family are removing to Calgary.

Saturday was the first pay that most of the men had received here for a long time, and it was a God-send to the storekeepers.

Local Union Notes

The regular meeting of this Local was convened at 3 p. m. on Sunday, Bro. Nicholson, president, in the chair. Judging from the amount of [illegible] and kicking which took place when the statements were given out on Friday, a very boisterous meeting was expected, but apparently the kickers had exhausted their waste steam blowing off bubbles [illegible] and escaped the wash-house, instead of attending the Local meeting.

The election of Local officials and committees, which had the mine been working, would have taken place a month earlier, resulted as follows: President, S. Nicholson, re-elected; financial secretary, J. Loughran, re-elected; recording secretary, Uldage Sicotte; pit committee, the president, C. Bouthiller, Tom Hughes and Sebastine Slapnek; auditors, Tom Hughes and Tom Burns.

A resolution that a fine of 50 cents be collected from all members not attending at least one meeting per month was unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was also carried that the Local pay the printing expenses in connection with the benefit dance in aid of the Hillcrest disaster relief fund.

Dr. Connor and Nurse McNally, were in Beaver on Monday. They have been very frequent visitors here for the past week or so, but so far we have no resident medical attendant.

Malcomb Sinclair, an old employe here, blew into camp Saturday. We were pleased to see you, Malc.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, who have been spending the last three or four months with the former's sister, Mrs. Wilcox, have taken up their residence in Blairmore.

Mr. Stanley Rourke, an old-timer of Frank, spent a few days in town this week, renewing acquaintances.

Mrs. Vohradsky, of Hillcrest, whose husband was lost in the explosion, is making her home with Mrs. Beranac of Frank.

It is reported that Mr. Simpson has purchased an auto. So from this time on walking and horses will be a back number.

Mr. James Kennedy, who left here a few years ago for Scotland, arrived this week from Pocahontus, and expects to remain. Mr. Kennedy was the secretary of the Union here for some time.

A party of four, Messrs. McKay, E. Blais, E. Thomas and W. J. Evans, left for North Fork on Monday, to spend the week fishing.

We congratulate most heartily two of our young people who were successful in passing the tenth grade examinations—Miss Janet Nicol and Mr. Ernest Blais.

The Blairmore cement plant has closed down indefinitely, thereby throwing a lot of men out of work.

A dance was held at the Sanatorium on Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleorihue arrived from Calgary on Monday night, and expect to leave on Friday morning, with a number of others, for a week's fishing.

Mrs. J. Finlayson took suddenly ill last week, and was removed to the Blairmore hospital, where she is recovering rapidly.

Some one around town has developed a new habit, that of stealing, and as a result some people are missing their clothing. The "new habit" seems to run in this direction.

Mrs. J. E. Wilcox and family are moving to Commerce, where Mr. Wilcox has been working for some time as engineer. Before leaving town, the congregation of the Methodist church met and had a social time together. During the evening games were played and at the close Mrs. Howe, in a fitting speech, presented Mrs. Wilcox with a silver cream and sugar set. After a few speeches, all joined in singing, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." Mrs. Wilcox has been in Frank a long time and will be greatly missed in all the departments of the church.

The Blairmore I. O. G. T. had a very pleasant picnic on Wednesday last, on the grounds of the Crystal dairy.

BANKHEAD NOTES

A football match was played between the single and married men at Bankhead on Sunday, August 2nd, in aid of the windows and orphans of the Hillcrest mine disaster. The game was started at 7 o'clock in the evening and proved sensational throughout. A large crowd contributed liberally to the cause, the total being $54.25. Result, 4 goals to 2, in favor of the single men. The teams were as follows:

Married: F. Daushin, E. Duninghan, H. Hill, L. Connighan, J. Ovington, J. Givens, T. Conners, J. Howarth, A. Malkin, D. Heberton, A. Hume.

Single: A. Dunsmore, E. Handley, G. Hatcliffe, W. Deans, M. Glover, J. Hume, H. Lettler, R. Forrest, W. Forrest, W. Anderson, G. Norrie.

Referee: Gerry Brown.

August Fizzonia has been adjudged violently insane and will be sent to New Westminster on Friday.

CLEARING UP THE ODDS AND ENDS

During STOCKTAKING we always discover various ends of lines, lonelies, odd sizes, and lines which we think it good business to clear, even if the price must be cut in two.

This stocktaking has been no exception, and we have many specials to offer on Saturday. Those who come early get the best choice.

Special Ladies Waists

We have been successful in securing a shipment of manufacturers' over-makes in Ladies' Blouse Waists—the very latest creations in a variety of styles. These goods are worth in the regular way $2.00 to $2.75 each, but this little lot of five dozen will be closed on Saturday at only $1.20 each. See them in the window on Thursday and Friday.

Invictus Shoes

Are the best quality shoes If you have had trouble in getting shoe satisfaction, buy INVICTUS, and your shoe troubles will be a thing of the past.

Our stock of Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Vegetables and Fruits is complete, and people tell us they find a little advantage in price when buying from us.

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

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every 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. 2633
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.—E Morgan, Secretary.

His Return

BY DAVID MOSKOWITZ

I was traveling through France last summer and had stopped at a wayside tavern. There I met a number of my own countrymen—travelers like myself. After supper, in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, we compared notes and told stories.

A middle-aged stranger strolled over to our group. "I see, gentlemen," said he, "after listening a while, "that not many of you are inclined to believe in the supernatural—believe that nothing can happen through other than human medium or agency. But what I am about to tell you happened to me; otherwise I also would not believe.

"It was about thirty-two years ago, and for the vividness with which it is ever present to me it might have happened last night. It was at the end of that disastrous war. My father had come home that night with the glad news that treaties had been signed, and the period of pillage and slaughter was over.

"It was a delightful night; the moon was shining in all her silvery splendor. All was quiet, save for an occasional breeze gently rustling through the tree tops, and the whistle of a locomotive far in the distance.

"We were seated on the front veranda after supper, my father smoking, my mother knitting, and I, a mere child then, rocking myself in a hammock which my brother Joe had made.

"Poor Joe. He had breathed his last in that terrible battle a year before, and was buried in the trenches with the rest of the martyrs. How we missed him. I had many times seen my father turn his face away and wipe the moisture from his eyes, under cover of blowing his nose.

"A handsome fellow, fresh from the university when the war broke out, Joe had come home with great honors. It is no wonder then that my parents wouldn't hear of it when he expressed a desire to go to his country's defense.

"But at the end of the first year of war, when evil tidings were coming from both land and sea, and an urgent appeal for volunteers was issued, nothing would keep him. He went—to be gone forever.

"That night, as on so many other nights before, we sat there, silent. They were always thinking of him. For hours they would sit thus, so far away and melancholy. The only break in the silence was a sigh.

"Suddenly we heard a clatter of hoofs in the distance, and far down the road we could see a horseman fast approaching. There was nothing unusual in that; many horsemen passed at all hours in those turbulent times, but now both stood up and eagerly looked in the direction of the approaching figure. Both were excited. They seemed agitated by some mysterious influence. I, too, felt that something unusual was about to happen, and also stood up looking in the same direction. He was fast drawing nearer. He was now at the gate. Quickly dismounting, he ran up the pathway. It was Joe.

"I can still see my father gulping hard and trying to speak. I still see my mother cling to Joe, crying and laughing in a frenzy of joy. Both asked a million questions. But we will pass this scene over. We listened to his story of what had happened and watched him eat ravenously.

"While he ate we learned that he had been kept a prisoner of war and had just been released. He had had no way of communicating this to us. The report of his death had been a mistake.

"So far there is nothing very unusual. But this is not an every-day event, and those whose heartstrings have any tendency to vibrate in sympathy with those of the their fellows will understand the complete change in both my father and mother. They became young once more, and happy. But that happiness was not to endure. It was one of the phases in the transition from their gloom and lonesomeness to the dazzling light of supreme joy, and then again to the utter darkness of heartbreaking despair.

"Shortly after Joe had finished his meal he expressed a desire to go to bed. He had ridden many miles that day and was tired. So we saw him to his room. There he kissed his parents good night and they went down. I stayed with him until he was in bed; helped him adjust his bedclothes, and then went to my room.

"Mine was a little room in the attic, with one window looking over the road he had come. I could look far down this road as I lay in bed, for the window was low. And that night I did look for a long time. It was very hard to fall asleep after what had happened. How long I lay awake I do not know, but the scene changed and I was on a battlefield. The quiet, moonlit scene became one of carnage. Cannon roared, the rattle of musketry spitting fire and death on every hand, and the heartrending cries of the wounded and dying everywhere.

"I gasped for breath. The smoke was choking me 'Joe! Joe!' I was crying. But my voice was drowned by the incessant thunder of cannon. Here I see him. I try to run to him. But he again precipitates himself into the thick of battle. His face is white. His lips are tight together and his eyes protruding. He fights like a demon. Now I see him and again I lose him. But at last I reach his side. He is here again; father, too. God bless you; good-bye.

"I awoke with a start and screamed. The ordeal was too frightful, too realistic, but the sense of relief on awaking did not follow. I was still under the oppressive spell of dread and foreboding.

"A few minutes later my parents were trying to pacify me. They had run up on hearing me scream, and were reassuring me that it was only a dream. But I would not be convinced. I wanted to go to Joe's room, and I wouldn't let them go unless they took me there. I wanted to see him before I would go to sleep again.

"So they took me down, and it was there that the tragedy began, or rather ended. For with our coming into his room the curtain dropped on all that this world held for them. His bed had not been slept in.

"The curtain rose again, disclosing to them a bleak, dreary and desolate world, to which their only tie was myself.

"He could only spare him to us for one night."

Labor in the Roman World

By J. B. S.

In his latest work, "Labor in the Roman World" (Le Travail dans le Monde Romain, par Paul Louis, Felix Alcan, Paris), Paul Louis, well known to the readers of the New Review, traces the evolution of Roman society from the royal period, through the republic and the empire, down to the final collapse, hastened, indeed, by the invasions of the barbarians, but caused by the weakness inherent in its economic organization.

In a remarkably simple, clear, and fascinating exposition, the author sets forth the general development of slave, free and serf, labor, in agriculture as well as in the industries, including the history of exchange and distribution, of commerce, money and transportation. Step by step he reveals how the political, military, and social history of Rome was determined throughout by economic conditions, and how the great political and social facts in their turn affected the various historic phases of econmoic life. In the skill with which M. Louis now separates the multitudinous constituent elements of Roman society, now combines them into a moving, living organism; in the masterly handling of keen analysis and large synthesis, constantly and closely interwoven, lies the great charm of his historic method.

Originally Rome was but a small town whose dwellers, barbarian peasants and shepherds, were poor, simple and warlike, and had largely conserved the ancient tribal organization of society. However, already, under the early kings, this organization, with its economic, political and sociay equality, was destroyed. By a series of usurpations of both the public and private lands, a small number of more prominent families developed into a privileged landed aristocracy, the patriciate, and henceforth Rome was torn by class struggles, due to the economic expropriation and political subjection of the plebs.

The town of Rome was confined within very narrow limits. Her soil was unproductive. The Romans, like [illegible] agricultural technique and had no manufacture or commerce to speak of. But all around her in Italy dwelt peoples that had reached a more advanced economic stage and enjoyed a large measure of wealth, which lay temptingly at the gates of Rome. Her inferior condition and her increasing needs, the ever-growing appetite for luxuries in her aristocracy and the constant demands of her poor and turbulent plebs, drove Rome into a long series of wars of conquest with the surrounding peoples, who possessed a higher economic organization and were more peaceful. These wars developed her already warlike citizens into a highly efficient military engine. Conquest for the sake of plunder became early the established policy of Rome. War was her great national business, the art she excelled in, the chief source of her enormous wealth.

With the never-ending conquests during the republic, grew apace the greed of the Roman plutocracy, which utilized for its own class interests the external policy of Rome—greed for land and slaves, for money and treasure, for tribute and taxes, greed for new regions in which to establish colonies for the expropriated and rebellious plebs. The Roman imperialistic policy was a product of economic conditions. But its object was not the conquest of her manufacturers of of markets or raw materials or unexploited natural resources of wealth, but mainly for the confiscation of ready-made wealth and for the extortion of taxes and tribute. The endless wars of defense during the empire were likewise due to economic causes. It was absolutely necessary to hold in check or beat back the ever more threatening inroads of barbarians, if the colossal system of economic exploitation of the world for the benefit of Romes plutocracy was to be maintained.

On the other hand, this policy of conquest had a determining influence upon the evolution of the economic conditions in Rome and in Italy. As the world produced for Rome, the development of the productive forces in Italy was neglected, the Romas being essentially exploiters, not producers. The policy of conquest led fatally to production in Italy by foreign slave labor, and slave labor was the profound and irremediable cause of the downfall of Rome's economic and political power. Ruthless exploitation, accumulating untold wealth in Italy, drained the conquered world of its economic vitality, but in the long run it brought about the economic and political ruin of Italy herself.

Slave labor became the dominant social form of labor in Italy. Unable to exist as workers by the side of the cheap and despised slave labor, millions of her citizens were reduced to idleness and misery, and crowded into the great cities, forming, especially [illegible] gar-proletariat that lived upon the bounty of the government and eventually became an instrument in the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians and generals. To the struggles between the patricians and plebeians were now added the great rebellions of the slaves and the civil wars between ambitious generals who vied with one another for the favor of the beggar-proletariat.

Owing to his absence from home during the long and frequent wars, the peasant soldier neglected his farm, fell into debt, and finally was expropriated and supplanted by the slave, the vast estates, latifundia, then increasing in size and number. Besides, the peasant was changing into a professional soldier; he was gradually losing all taste and fitness for labor, agricultural or other; the soldier's trade was regarded as superior to the despised manual labor. The cultivation of breadstuffs was crowded out by the latifundia, which found it more profitable to grow grapes and olives and raise rare birds for the table. The countryside became depopulated, marshes taking the place of the deserted field, and more and more Italy came to depend for her breadstuffs upon Sicily, Asia and Egypt.

It was not because of the harm to the peasantry and the country at large, nor because of humanitarian or religious consideration that slave labor began to diminish during the latter part of the empire, but because it ceased to be a paying investment. Work or no work, the slave had to be maintained by his master; he lacks initiative, energy and technical skill. Moreover, the slave system does not lend itself readily to division of labor. Add to all this the ever increasing dearth of slaves, owing to the cessation of successful wars of conquest, and the corresponding rise in the price of that merchandise. Thus economic considerations led to the enfranchisement of ever larger numbers of slaves. Out of these liberated slaves and out of the impoverished freemen was gradually evolved a new agricultural class, the colons, a kind of serfs riveted to the soil. In the industries a similar transformation took place; slaves ascending and freemen descending the social scale, became, by imperial decrees, riveted to their crafts, they and their offspring forever; fractions of these despotic fiats were not infrequently punished with death. The tottering economic system could be maintained only by fettering the workers to their trades, in agriculture and in industry, and by an all-pervading economic paternalism. The emperors founded throughout the realm industrial establishments under government management or monopoly. Free labor, at no time of great importance in Rome, practically disappeared and compulsory labor became the prevailing social form of labor in the empire. Under the colossal oppression of an unspeakable Oriental despotism and bureaucracy, whose exactions knew no bounds, and of a plutocracy wallowing in an Oriental luxury that beggars all description and consuming the very substance of the enthralled masses, the economic life of the world, humanity itself, was well-nigh being crushed out of existence.

However, the most despotic paternalism and the most draconic measures proved unable to stave off the inevitable economic and political catastrophe brought about by the effects of the conquests. The military power itself was ruined by the conquest of the world, for, as a result of this conquest, the masses in Italy now consisted of wretched slaves and serfs and of a physically enfeebled and morally degenrate proletariat. More and more the ranks of the legions had to be recruited with barbarian mercenaries.

In the later stages of the empire, during the third and fourth centuries, A. D., the economic crisis and attending misery were immense and universal. The Roman monster had devoured itself. Hated by the nations, Caesar stood helpless and discredited. Caesar was poor. In his straitened circumstances, a vulgar impostor, he debased his coin, and his august, his divine effigy stamped thereon proved unable to induce the enslaved and exploited world to honor it. He fell. His purple mantle was torn to shreds. And in the universal and utter anarchy that succeeded the great Roman peace, the pagan barbarian warrior lords, ably emulated by Christian prelates, were engaged for centuries in a savage struggle for the possession of the shreds of the empire—for the inheritance of the divine right of exploiting the world.

Such, in brief, is the gist of M. Louis' leading idea, around which are grouped all the important facts of Rome's history. Economic, social and political facts are presented in their inmost causal interaction. The book is a thoroughly scientific study and a most vivid, lifelike picture, withal, of Roman society. The reader carries away from it a more clear and satisfying conception of the essential nature of Roman history than from any of the numerous and voluminous works dealing with this vast and ever interesting subject.

JACK LONDON IN MEXICO

Instead of using the Mexican situation to point out the lessons of revolutionary Socialism, the economic interpretation of history and class war, Jack London has evolved a racial interpretation of history and is preparing the ground for a race war. John Reed has told us of the Latin quality of Mexican civilization. And so far as there is a civilization, it is among the middle classes, and is undoubtedly Spanish in origin and southern in temperament, that is Latin. This accounts, for example, for the rather extreme language and theories of the Mexican "Liberals." But, of course, it does not account for the basic economic facts.

London goes further. It is only blood that counts, not even tradition is of any real moment—to say nothing of economic fact. The Mexican peons are "Indians" of a certain breed; that describes them. We read in a recent number of Collier's:

"It should be understood at the outset that Mexico is not a Latin country. Mexico is an Indian country. The people of Mexico are not Latins. They are Indians. And they are Indians, only somewhat resembling the Indians of the United States. They are not merely a different tribe. They are a different race of Indians.

"Sixty-five per cent of the inhabitants [illegible] are pure Spanish, Americans, English and other foreigners. The remaining 20 per cent are mixed Indian and Spanish. It is this 20 per cent that, according to the stay-at-home American notion, constitutes the Mexican, and practically the totality of the Mexican population.

"And it is just precisely that 20 per cent half-breed class that foments all the trouble, plays childishly with the tools of giants, and makes a shambles and a chaos of the land. These "breeds" represent neither the great working class, nor the property owning class, nor the picked men of the United States and Europe who have given Mexico what measure of exotic civilization it possesses. These "breeds" are the predatory class. They produce nothing. They create nothing. They aim to possess a shirt, ride on a horse and "shake down" the people who work and the people who develop.

"These 'breeds' do politics, issue pronunciamentos, raise revolutions or are revolutionized against by others of them, write bombastic [illegible] that is accepted as journalism in this sad, rich land, steal pay rolls of companies, and eat out hacienda after hacienda as they picnic along on what they are pleased to call wars for liberty, justice and the square deal.

"They claim the government of Mexico is theirs, these gentlemen with shirts, on the backs of stolen horses, and government, to them, means just precisely the license to batten upon the labor and industry of the country. The trouble is, so lacking are they in the ability for government, that they cannot maintain for any length of time the battening government of their dreams. They continually quarrel over the division of the spoils, and fight among themselves for a monopoly of the governmental battening privilege."

It does not seem to have occurred to London to compare Mexico with other countries in the same stage of Social evolution. He does not seem to know, for example, that many of these conditions are identically the same in Russia, where upper, lower and middle class are all of the same blood. He seems to have remembered nothing of his Socialism and never dreams of explaining as a feudalistic agrarian State suddenly invaded by a fully equipped and modern industrial capitalism. No, he prefers the outworn and discarded theory of the inferiority of mixed breeds.

Nor does he stop at this. He does on to insinuate the inferiority both of the Indians and of the Spaniards of whom this particular mixed breed is composed. Neither of them have any "ability for government." The Spaniards have notoriously failed:

"Spain, despite her world empire, which she picked up at a lucky stroke, much as a Hottentot might pick up a Koh-i-noor, never possessed any genius for government. The descendants of the Spaniards in Mexico, interbred with the native Indians, have likewise displayed no genius for government. Facts are facts."

And the Indians have also failed, not because they are undeveloped, scattered over vast spaces, uninformed and unarmed; no, because they are not Americans!

"But how about the peon? There are twelve million peons. They have had four centuries to get interested in the subject. Considering the paucity of the numbers of their masters, they have evidently not considered the matter to any purpose. I doubt, by a count of noses, if one-fourth of one per cent of the peons of Mexico are bearing arms for the purpose of gaining free land or of gaining anything else their leaders desire.

"Villa confiscated the great estates of Chihuahua. To each adult male in the State of Chihuahua he gave sixty acres of land. But there was a string on the gift. For ten years the land was to be inalienable. His explanation of this string is that the peon has lost his ancient land hunger, and that, if given the land outright, he would immediately sell or gamble away his holding.

"Of course the peon should have the land. Some day he will have it. But when no more than one-fourth of one per cent of the peons have risen to take the land, the feebleness of the peon land hunger is fully told. So another magic phrase means one thing to the American mind and quite a different thing to the Mexican mind. It is impossible to conceive of twelve million Americans, gnawed by the land hunger, arming and sending into the field one-fourth of one per cent of their number to fight for the land."

Villa is belittled and the popular movement reduced to 100,000 men in arms. (How could there be more when there are no more arms, to say nothing of feeding larger forces!) And since there is no strong man and no strong breed, nothing is left but intervention:

"There is no other Porfirio Diaz in sight. There is no strong 'breed' capable of whipping the rest of the disorderly 'breeds' and the country into shape. There is no popular movement on which such a strong man might depend for support. Nor is there a national cause. The educated Mexicans, the wealthy Mexicans, the business and shopkeeping Mexicans, hail American intervention with delight."

"Mexico must be saved from herself." Neither the masses of the Mexican people nor the American working class are to be consulted—unless the latter can be misled by London's tawdry jingoism.—The New Review.

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COAL MINE FATALITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Compiled by Thomas Graham, chief Inspector of Mines.

Total number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the second quarter of the calendar years 1914, 1: as against 12 for 1913.

Total number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1914, 8, as against 19 for 1913.

Number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the first six month of the year 1914, and the colliery where the accidents occurred: Canadian Pacific Railway Natural Resources Coal Department, Hosmer, 3; Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Coke Company, Ltd., Michel, 1; Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., Cumberland, 3; Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, 1. Total, 8.

Number of men killed in and about the coal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of the year, with the fatalities classified according to cause:

Killed underground: By falls of roof and rock, 2; by falls of coal, 1; by mine cars and haulage, 1; by suffocation in fine coal, 2. Total, 6

Killed on surface: By coke oven larry, 1. Total, 1.

Killed in shafts—by cage, 1. Total, 1. Grand total, 8.

Metal Mine Fatalities in British Columbia

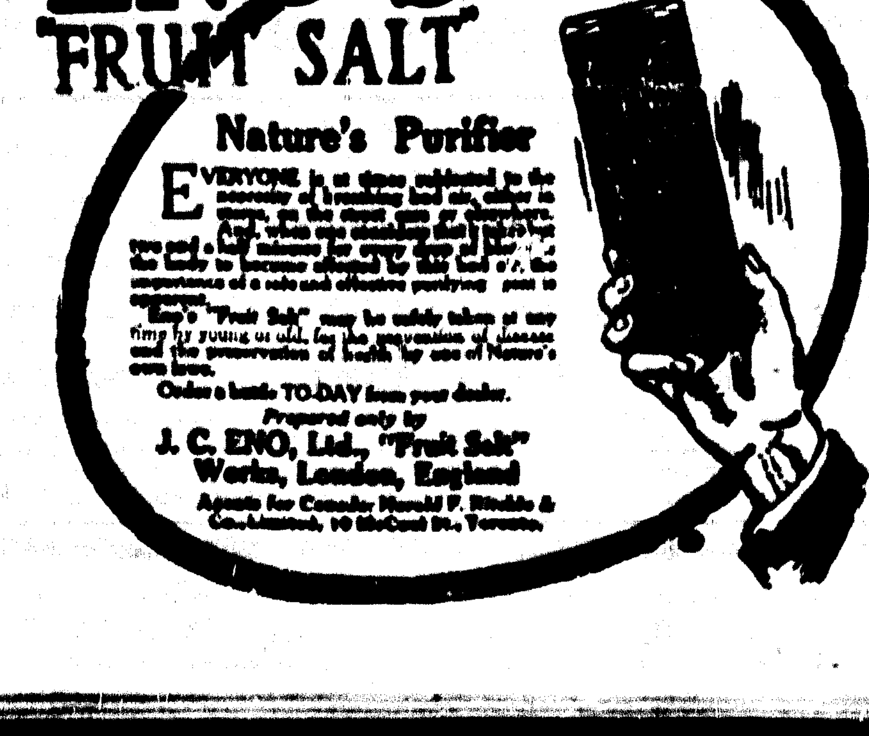
Total number of men killed in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the second three months of 1914, 6; as against 4 for 1913.

Fatalities in and about the metal mines in British Columbia for the first six months of 1914, 14; as against 7 for 1913.

Number of men killed in and about the metal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1914, 14.

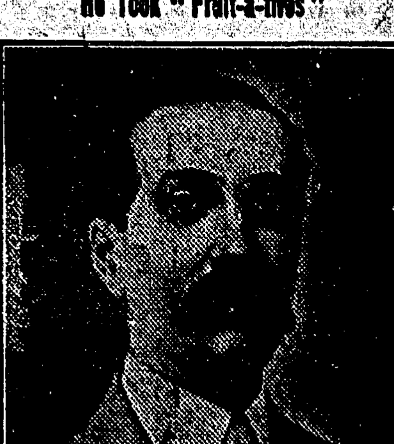
Number of men killed in and around the metal mines of British Columbia for the first six months of 1914, with fatalities classified according to cause:

Killed underground: By picking or drilling into unexploded powder, 1; by premature blasts, 4; by gassing or suffocation by powder fumes, 3; by falling in chutes, raises, winzes, etc., 1; by falls of ground, 3; by mine cars and haulage, 1; by returning on unexploded shot, 1. Grand total, 14.



LIFE THREATENED BY KIDNEY DISEASE

His Health In A Terrible State Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives"



B. A. KELLY, Esq.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work, and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

"My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am as well as ever, the best health I have ever had".

B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and the skin as well as the Kidneys and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c, or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ENGLISH IN THE ORIENT

The proprietors of a newspaper in Siam have distributed the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest, write on perfect style and most earlier. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell of it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in border of sombre. Staff has each one been college and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it."—Belfast News.

Who is Your Printer?

Do you ever consider the importance of the use of stationery that is in harmony with the nature of your business? In many cases your letterhead is considered as an index of your business character, hence the necessity of a good printer.

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Bottled Goods a Specialty

For our Foreign Brothers

UN COMPLOTTO

Come tutti sanno, in ques'anno di grazia 1914 avremo nel Colorado le elezioni cosi dette Statali.

Manco a dire che gia' da tempo ed ora piu' che mai i diversi e molteplici partiti che si contenderanno i diversi seggi alla Greppia Statale, stanno preparandosi pubblicamente, privatamente e segretamente. La lotta abunque, si prevede accanita e come sempre, anche questo anno, si vedranno salire agli alti seggi del potere chi ha piu forza ed unione, come si vedranno schiacciati coloro che ne hanno meno e per di piu', disunione nel partito stesso. D'altronde, cio,' e' regola generale di natura.

Come si sa', in Colorado come in ogni altro Stato, ha piantato le sue radici e sembra ingrossarsi il partito cosi detto dei "proibizionisti", i quali, forti e baldanzosi delle vittorie riportate in questi ultimi anni in diversi Stati e paesi di questa benedetta terra della liberta'—Ahi! povera liberta'—anche questo anno in Colorado hanno detto a suon di campana che vinceranno a tutti i costi.

Non vogliamo certo essere pessimisti; ma veramente e francamente parlando: "non vi e' tanto a ridere."

Questo sudetto "pasticcio" proibizionista per cantare cosi una gloria non ancora riportata deve ed ha certamente lavorato, e fortemente lavorato e lavorato anche nell'ombra per la finale riuscita e si sara' inoltre certamente preparato ad un colpo decisivo, all'assalto completo con tutte le use energie e trombature raccolte nel mistero delle sue aziende.

Il complotto di questa associazione, purtroppo gia' vasta e potente, deve essere al completo. Basti dire che ad onta che in essa tutto sia mistero venne pure tuttavia in luce che le Compagnie minerarie del Colorado si sono unite a dar man forte ai proibizionisti, e di piu' che hanno fatto a questi formale promessa di un assoluto appoggio con l'obbligo anche di imporre ai loro dipendenti; impiegati, lavoratori, sgherri—e chissa' anche ai muli della miniera—di dar il voto a lor signori in PRO' del PROIBIZIONISMO.

Che ne dite voi? Se pur non e' a lodare questo partito proibizionista perche' contrario al buon senso, alle istituzioni, all salute pubblica ed al decoro di una nazione che si decanta libera ed assoluta; pur tuttavia, come ogni altro partito tira al proprio "ora pro me"—e non gli si puo' dar torto.—Non cosi pero' si puo' dire delle Compagnie minerarie del Colorado, le quali dimostrano ancora una volta quanto il loro agire sia aobietto e sleale, e come nutrano un odio feroce contro il povero diavolo che altro difetto non ha che quello di averle arrichite e di farle nuotare nell-oro e nei piaceri.

Senza dubbio le Compagnie minerarie di questo Stato saranno adunque, nelle prossime elezioni, contro di noi in fatto di "proibizionismo" e cio' esse fanno, senza alcun loro interesse diretto, s'intende; ma allo scopo puramente vendicativo verso i nostri commercianti del Colorado che, orgogliosi e fieri, in gran maggioranza si sono schierati dall a parte degli scioperanti unionisti in questo lungo sciopero. Esse cio, fanno, per poi dire di aver data una buona iezione allo Stato; ma certamente se cio' si avverrasse, sarebbe senza dubbio un "patatrac" colossale in ogni ramo di risorsa del Colorado. Sarebbe la rovina di centinaia e centinaia di commercianti, sarebbe una miseria massime che si avanzerebbe su ogni prosperita' attuale dello Stato.

E cosi, esse compagnie, si sarebbero vendicate o almeno, per ora, cosi intendono vendicarsi per non essere riuscite nel loro intento di soggiogare i minatori scioperanti, e poter far lavorare liberamente le lor miniere per 12 ore al giorno, dando di paga una frustata ogni sabato sera al povero lavoratore.

Fortunatamente pero'il losco complotto e' venuto in luce ed ora che e' a piena conoscenza del pubblico, ora che i coscienti lavoratori lo sanno e sanno da che parte e' il nemico, non idugino a prepararsi per una lotta accanita, unirsi in fascio per calpestare ancora una volta le baldanze di queste infami Corporazioni che tutto vogliono e nulla danno e che unite si chiamano il "Capitalismo."

Per oggi facciamo punto; ad un altravolta.—L'Unione.

SAFETY RULES ARE TO BE ENFORCED

Railway Commission Issues Instructions to Companies As to Changing Cars

Ottawa, August 4.—An order just issued by the railway commission gives railway companies operating under its jurisdiction until July 1, 1916, to make several changes in their equipment for safety purposes. The changes are:

Change of location of brakes on all cars to comply with the standard prescribed in the regulations of the board, dated February 1, 1913.

To change cars having less than ten-inch end-clearance of ladders within thirty inches of the side of the cars, to comply with the said regulations.

To comply with the standard prescribed in the said regulations in respect to hand holds, running boards, ladders, sill steps and brake staffs, except that when a car is shopped for work amounting practically to rebuilding body of car, it must then be equipped according to the standard prescribed.

It is further ordered that railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the board be notified to make efforts to secure additional end ladder clearance on cars that have ten or more inches end ladder clearance within thirty inches of side of car, or to make the changes in end ladders, side ladders, hand grips and steps which have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 264 of the Railway Act and the general order of the board, No. 102, or to comply with the regulations of the board aforesaid, until the car is shopped for work amounting to practically rebuilding the body, at which time such changes must be made to comply with the standards prescribed.

And it is further ordered that railway companies be not required to change the location of hand holds, except hand holds under end sills, ladders, sill steps, brake wheels and brake staffs on freight cars where the appliances are within three inches of the required location, except that where cars undergo regular repairs they must be made to comply with the standards prescribed.

THEY DEMAND ACTION

The great meeting that was held in New York Friday night is a plain indication of the general feeling of disinterested citizens about the situation at it still presents itself in Colorado.

The men and women present spoke in no uncertain terms. They evidently were disgusted with the idea of one individual, even though he might be very rich, openly defying the authority of the President of the United States. Holding his views, though disproven and discredited, to be over the interests of the entire community; of the citizenship of this great nation.

Such men as Amos Pinchot, Senator Martine, of New Jersey; William Dean Howells and many other prominent persons, were unanaimous in their demand that the conditions that disgusted the entire nation should not be permitted to continue or recur, even though it should become necessary that the United States Government must take over the mines to prevent the same.

These men realize that the Federal troops cannot remain in Colorado indefinitely; that when the troops are withdrawn, the intent is to reopen the campaign of force directed by the creatures of the operators in the State and county offices. They also realize that even though the Rockefellers and their henchmen were able to subdue the striking miners, the conditions that their undisputed rule had brought about in the past would again prevail, and that the political and unchecked power they have held and still desire to maintain is detrimental—no! disgraceful—to both State and nation.

Again, history of the past thirty years in the Colorado coal fields has proven that even though the present strikers could be driven from the State, the mines worked by the men who have been imported, the hard and unnatural conditions that would be imposed on those men would inevitably drive them to revolt in the course of a few years. Then all the horrors of the last nine months would be repeated.

Three times in the last few years has the mining population of Colorado been driven out. Three different sets of men have been forced to desperate revolt.

The United States Government has been called upon to bring order out of chaos. The entire State of Colorado was practically in revolt.

The opportunity is here to heal this boil on the body politic once and forever.

The power of the national Government should be used to insure the [illegible] citizen of his rights, from which he has been so long estranged.

Every investigation, every committee that has been sent into the strike field has upheld the position of the strikers that their every legal, every political, every industrial right has been questioned and denied.

The leading citizens of the entire nation are disgusted, ashamed.

They demand action, no matter how radical, that this disgrace to the nation be forever wiped out.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

UNNOTICED HEROES

There are heroes who have never
Heard the fearful din of battle,
Heroes who, unknown forever,
Labor where no sabres rattle;
There are heroes who are giving
Joy to others day by day
Who are making life worth living,
Just by earning honest pay.

[illegible]
No bright medals for their [illegible]
Heroes who may not be sharing
Splendor that the proud inherit;
There are heroes who prefer the
Tasks of righting wrongful things,
And thus make themselves more worthy
Than the pampered sons of kings.

There are heroes, uncomplaining,
Who are striving daily, yearly,
So the goals we would be gaining
May each morning shine more clearly;
There are heroes [illegible]
Who by toiling late and long
In surroundings that [illegible]
Help the luckless [illegible]

There are heroes with wan faces,
Who uplift their fallen brothers;
Heroes who, in lowly places,
Labor for the love of others.
Why not pause sometimes to cheer them
For the courage they reveal?
Why not willingly [illegible]
For their patience and their zeal?
—S. E. K[illegible], Leslie's

HOUSEHOLD WRINKLES

A bag of salt standing where there is a smell of fish will absorb the aroma.

Vinegar placed in a bottle of dried-up glue will moisten and make it liquid again.

Raw potato juice is a valuable cleanser. It will remove stains from the hands and also from woolen fabrics.

When making soups or stews, if there is too much flavor of one particular vegetable, a sprig of parsley added will equalize the flavoring.

Starched material, even though it keeps clear longest, should be avoided during warm weather. The starch prevents a free current of air passing through.

After washing lamp chimneys, try polishing them with dry salt. This gives the glass a brilliant shine and prevents it from cracking.

To ease a corn which is often painful from long standing, touch it with a little oil of peppermint, and the soreness will be wonderfully lessened.

Used in water as a daily gargle, borax keeps the throat healthy. Used in water for cleansing the teeth it "disinfects" them and prevents their decaying.

If a small brass-headed tack is driven into each lower portion of the picture frames, it prevents the marks on the walls that are so troublesome, as the pictures are held from the wall a fraction of an inch, thus allowing the air to circulate behind them.

Instead of peeling potatoes for steaming or boiling, simply cut a narrow strip entirely round the center of each one. After being cooked, drained and dried, in the ordinary way, the potatoes slip easily from the skins when the opposite ends ore pressed between the thumb and forefinger.

BARTENDERS RAISE WAGES

New Bedford, Mass.—As the result of a strike, the Bartenders' Union has raised the minimum wage standard to $18 a week. Other working conditions have been agreed to.

NEW LABOR DAY PLEA

Wilmington, Del.—The Central Labor Union of this city has submitted a proposal to its affiliated locals to have the business men join with them in a Labor Day parade. The matter was brought before the unionists in a letter from the Chamber of Commerce. The locals are voting on the proposition.

BAKERS MAKE PROGRESS

Fall River, Mass.—Organizer, Dooley, of the Bakery Workers' Union, reports that a number of shops in this city have signed agreements and that others are expected in the near future.

FORM NEW DISTRICT

Danville, Ill.—Machinists employed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad have formed a new district. This action was necessary owing to the sep aration of the C. & E. I. from the 'Frisco system.

WANT EIGHT HOUR DAY

Bakersfield, Cal.—If mechanics in other industries can make an eight-hour day go, why cannot the culinary workers? asks the cooks and waiters of this city. These workers have established the shorter work-day in two large cities, and believe that organization and agitation will bring further results.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Painters in this city have raised wages 10 per cent without a strike. Their success has resulted in increasing their membership.

MINERS WAIT CONTEMPT DECISION OF U. S. JUDGE

Union President and Six Others Figure in Case of Unionists

Huntington, Ark. Aug. 4.—United States Judge Youmans will render his decision in the contempt charges against President P. R. Stewart, of Miners' Union, and six others within the next three weeks. The cases occupied the time of the Federal Court for the past two weeks. Over a hundred witnesses were summoned.

Judge Youmans stated at the conclusion of the arguments by the counsel for the Mammoth Vein Coal Mining Company and the United Mine Workers of America that he wanted to examine the testimony of the witnesses further and that he would render his decision later. The defendants are under bonds of $100 each.

Fred W Holt secretary of District 21, of the Miners' Union, testified that he shipped guns from McAlester, Okla., his home, to Midland, for the purpose of enabling the miners to protect their wives and children against the outrages committed by the private armed guards. He stated that the arms were shipped without the knowledge of President Stewart. Deputy Marshal Jim Holt, who has been stationed at Mine No. 1 to keep Marshal Frank Mayes advised of the situation, when placed on the stand denied the testimony of company guards.

President Stewart testified he had [illegible] Union residing at [illegible] Creek not to violate the injunction.

Sons-in-Law

"Where will Mrs. Dobb go now that [illegible] to her son-in-law's house in New York, or to that of her son-in-law in Chicago?"

"One wants here in New York and the other wishes she would go to Chicago."

"[illegible]"

"I beg your pardon. The one in New York [illegible] Chicago [illegible] in Chicago wants her in New York."

HER IDEA

"I see this [illegible] is good for [illegible]"

"Yes," said the druggist.

"Give me a bottle. I believe that a [illegible] to help my [illegible]"

Workmen's Compensation Law of B. C.

By Jas. H. McVety

Of all the laws on the statute books, probably the least understood by the workers engaged in industry are those dealing with payment for injuries received in the course of their employment. But a small percentage take the slightest interest in the subject until they are seriously or permanently disabled and confronted with the possibility of having to stand on a street corner and sell pencils or newspapers to eke out an existence.

One thing is, however, very generally known, and that is the extremely poor compensation act in force in the Province of British Columbia. With that knowledge the British Columbia Federation of Labor has for years been agitating for improvements in the legislation that would place workers in this Province who are injured in at least as favorable a position as those of many other countries. So far their efforts have not resulted in any actual result, except that the labor commission, through the evidence submitted by officers of the Federation, has made a recommendation to the Provincial Government favoring compensation along new and progressive lines.

With a view to following up this report and also with a desire to emulate the excellent example recently set by the Ontario unionists, the Federation has appointed a special committee to carry on a nagitation an deducational campaign for a better compensation act for the Province of British Columbia. To accomplish this result it is necessary that the workers of the Province convince the Government that a new act is really wanted and that the workers know what they desire the act to cover, so that when the Legislature meets, there will be no conflict of opinion among the various organizations, and particularly among those crafts from which the largest percentage of cripples are produced. In this and succeeding issues it is proposed to deal with the various laws under which damages and compensation are now collectable and to compare B. C. laws with those of other Provinces, States and countries. A comparison will also be made of the B. C. act with the new legislation just enacted in the Province of Ontario.

Common Law

Prior to 1880 the only way in which an injured workman could recover damages was by recourse to the common law, the law made by judges' decisions in cases where no legislative enactments existed. Under these old laws or high court decisions it was and is still possible to sue for unstated damages, provided it can be shown that the injury was due entirely to the negligence of the employer and that the worker is in no way responsible for the injury. In the year 1837 the Exchequed Court of England, in the case of Priestly vs. Fowler, held that because a fellow servant of the plaintiff was partially responsible for the accident, the employer was not liable for damages. This decision virtually established the "negligence of fellow servants defense, although it [illegible] taken by the House of Lord's in a case appealed from the Scottish courts. The far-reaching effect of this decision will be appreciated when it is understood that a railway man cannot [illegible] employer is able to show that a fellow employe, maybe an operator 200 miles away, whom the injured man has never seen, was negligent and thereby contributed to the accident causing the injury. The same line of reason applies in all common law actions, and present day industrial methods, with the increased use of machinery has greatly reduced the number of cases where fellow workmen do not, in some form or another, through the instructions of foremen or otherwise, contribute to the cause of accidents.

Workers Demand Change

In 1876 the Government of Great Britain, in response to the clamor of the workers in industry, and as a political expedient, appoint a select committee of seventeen to investigate and draw an act that would enable the workers to get around the fellow servant defense always pleaded by the employers in common law actions. Four years later, in 1880, the House of Commons passed the first Employers' Liability Act, in which employers were made liable for defective ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings, stages, scaffolding or other erections for the use of the employer. They were also made responsible for negligence of their supervisors or foremen and for the negligence of other workmen proceeding under the instruction of a foreman. While this legislation improved the status of the injured worker, he still was unable to recover if the injury was a result of an accident, or if he contributed, by his own negligence, to the accident by which he was injured. Neither could he succeed, if he knew the machinery or workings were defective and did not report the defective condition to the employer or his foreman. The act also fixed a maximum amount of damages recoverable under its provisions. This legislation was copied in the various dominions of the British Empire, the British Columbia Government passing similar legislation in 1891.

Its Use Limited

From the foregoing it will be seen that the negligence of the employer must be established beyond peradventure to succeed. The act has therefore been limited in its usefulness to cases where the defective machinery could be produced, or where witnesses could be secured to testify as to its condition. In mining accidents all the witnesses are invariably destroyed and the relatives of the deceased are unable to succeed under this legislation because of being compelled to rely on the pious opinions of experts who are usually, for a price, as available to one side as the other. The miners are, therefore, compelled to depend entirely on workmen's compensation acts, which are based on an entirely different principle to either of the two methods already described. The writer will deal with that phase of the situation in a later issue.

Two dear old ladies were discussing husbands. Said the first: "I've been married three times. Each of my [illegible] dead, though. They were [illegible]"

Her friend was a dear old maiden lady. She listened attentively to her friend, and when she had concluded [illegible]

"How wonderful are ways of Providence. Here I have lived all these year and have never been able to get one husband, and you've had husbands to burn."—The Argonaut.

HER WILLIE

Under the heading "Public Notice," the following appeared in a late issue of a [illegible] paper:

Notice is hereby given that no member of the public school teaching [illegible] my son, Willie, with [illegible] or they will be held personally responsible for the outrage.

MRS. H. E. BIGGS

Adams' Distinction

Pat, who had been summoned for beating his wife, did all he knew to put the blame on his mother-in-law, and in consequence was chided by the bench for his lack of gallantry.

"Why [illegible] should think it clever and right to malign their mothers-in-law [illegible]" remarked the magistrate. "Is chivalry quite dead among us? I could," he added, "tell [illegible] who never once said an unkind word of their mothers-in-law who never had the bad taste to come [illegible] mothers-in-law [illegible]"

"I only know of one, your honor," interrupted Pat.

The magistrate scowled.

"And if you want to know [illegible], your honor," went on Pat, "it's Adam."

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 and is a regular prescription. 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., Props., Toledo O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's family pills for constipation.

Central Hotel
Large Airy Rooms & Good Board
Ross & Mackay Props.

Passburg Hotel
You're always welcome here
Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention
THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.
A. McDougall, Mgr
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
Send us your orders

COLEMAN Liquor Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines
Liquors
Cigars
Mail Orders receive prompt attention

P. Carosella
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Full supply of following for an appetizing meal to choose from.
Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.
CALL OR PHONE
Calgary Cattle Co.
Phone 56 Wood Street
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
27	White Ash Mine	Wm Marsh, Taber, Alta
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
[illegible]	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Brazeau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

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. Mcikiejohn.

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 7.30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C., T. Ratcliffe.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every other Monday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
140 Howland Ave.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
W. ORR, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month at 7:30. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
R. CRIOHTON, W. M.
J. SKILLING, Rec. Sec.

Crow's Nest Business College
And Academy of Langauges
J. W. Bennett, Principal
Classes arranged for any time during day or evening
Write For Prospectus
Johnson-Falconer Block
FERNIE :-: B. C.

Now is The time to Buy Utensils for Preserving your Fruit
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
Phone 31
FERNIE - B. C.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Men's Department

MEN'S SHIRTS

Men's outing shirts, with reversible collar and buttoned cuff; sold all season at $2.00 each; will be cleared Saturday at $1.50

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS, IN BLACK SATEEN OR KHAKI TWILL

Collars attached, all sizes, 14½ to 17½. Special for Saturday only, each 75c

MEN'S WORK GLOVES

A line of horse hide gloves will be offered at 50c per pair as an inducement to Saturday shoppers. These gloves are worth $1.00 per pair; have wrist fastener and will give excellent wear. Saturday only, per pair..............................50c

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE IF YOU WANT BRONKO GLOVES

Regular 75c gloves, with string wrist fasteners, will be cleared, while they last, on Saturday, at per pair 45c

Listen to Reason

Common sense applied to the purchasing of your footwear will convince you of two things:

That you cannot get value in a cheap shoe, because the materials which enter into their making must necessarily be cheap. That "cheap" shoes cost more than really good shoes—because their lack of durability necessitates frequent pur-

chases. These are good reasons why you should buy INVICTUS SHOES; they possess every attribute of style, comfort and durability. That's why this store's reputation is back of every pair we sell.

Ladies' and Children's Wash Dresses at Cost For Saturday

SEPARATE RATINE COATEES

$3.95 Each—Values to $6.50

Twelve only. Women's wash ratine coatees, finished with or without belt; newest styles. Colors, pink, mauve, cream, brocade cream and white, tan, champagne. Special $3.95

SERGE AND PANAMA DRESSES, SPECIAL AT $6.50

Colors, black, navy, Copenhagen, green, tan and brown; sizes, 34 to 44, made from good qualities shrunk serge and panama. Made to wear and give satisfaction. Special $6.50

36-IN. CAMBRIC, 2 YARDS FOR 25c

Made from a fine quality cotton and absolutely free from filling, full 36 in. Saturday special, 2 yards for 25c

LADIES' WASH DRESSES AT COST PRICE

We are offering the balance of our summer wash dresses at prices that will insure a speedy clearance. Among the assortment are some very dainty models in ratines, voiles, crepe de chenes and embroideries. Saturday special.......**COST PRICE**

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES, $1.00

These come in repps, ginghams and ducks, nicely trimmed and fast washing colors; sizes, 1 to 6. Saturday special $1.00

FIVE PAIR FOR $1.00

Full fashioned ladies' seamless lisle hose, comes in sky, pink, cardinal, champagne and black; absolutely the best hose ever offered at the price. Saturday special, 5 pair for $1.00

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS, TWO FOR 25c

A fine, strong rib knit, and a good wearer, Saturday special, 2 for 25c

LADIES' STYLISH HATS, $1.95

We have about 20 models left which we are offering at this ridiculously low price. Come early and get first choice. Saturday special $1.95

HARDWARE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

JAPANNED BREAD TINS

$1.00 value for ....$ .85
$1.25 value for 1.05
$1.50 value for 1.25
$1.75 value for 1.40

ENAMEL PAILS

$1.35 value for $1.10

JAPANNED SLOP PAILS

Regular 90c, for 75c

WHITE ENAMELED SLOP PAILS

Regular $1.75, for $1.40
Regular $2.00, for $1.60
Grey Enamel slop pails, regular $1.75, for....$1.40

TUNGSTEN LAMPS

10 and 15 watt... 35c   25 watt.......... 40c
40 watt.......... 50c   60 watt.......... 55c

China cups and saucers in clover leaf pattern, white, with three gold lines. White with blue edge. Regular $2.00 doz., for $1.65 doz., Saturday and Monday only.

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Dalley's French Mustard, 16 oz..............$ .20
Dalley's French Mustard, 16 oz., 2 for........ .25
Mixed Biscuits, 2 lb.......................... .25
Slab Fruit Cake, per lb....................... .30
Dalley's Combination Shoe Polish, bottle...... .15
Laurentia Milk, large tins.................... .15
Laurentia Milk, 20 oz. tins................... .10
Robin Hood Cream of Wheat, 2 pa............... .25
Corn Flakes, 3 pa............................. .25
Cocoanut, bulk per lb......................... .25
Cowan's Chocolate Emblems, per lb............. .35
Robertson's Cream Chocolates.................. .35
Robertson's Kisses, per lb.................... .15
Robertson's Mixed Candy, 2 lb. for............ .25
Sunkist Peaches, 2 lb. tin.................... .30
Valencia Raisons, 3lb. for.................... .25
Dates, 1 lb. for.............................. .10
Dalton's Lemonade, small bottle, 2 for........ .25
Dalton's Lemonade, large bottle............... .25
Heinz Pork and Beans, large size.............. .25
Heinz Pork and Beans, med., 2 for............. .35
Rogers' Pure Cane Syrup, 2 lb. tin............ .15
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lb. tin............. 1.00
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for..................... .25
Pure Lard, 5 lb. tins......................... .75

DON'T WORRY OVER THE HOT STOVE GETTING UP A MEAL

Let our meat department make things easy for you. You will always find a great variety of the choicest cooked meats ready to serve.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL INTEREST

James Falconer returned on Saturday from a month's tour of the eastern cities.

Stanley Dicken, Assistant City Clerk, left on Tuesday for a two weeks' vacation at Moyie.

Gaoler Wood of the city police force resigned on the 31st inst., and left on Saturday for England.

W. A. Willmott, inspector of preemptions was in the city on Saturday and left Sunday morning for Cranbrook.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be ehld on Wednesday, August 12th, at the home of Mrs. H. E. Barnes, Gemmill street, from 3:30 to 6 p. m.

F. W. Sterling, District Freight Agent at Nelson, and J. E. Turton, General Freight Agent of the C. P. R., Montreal, were in the city on Tuesday on official business.

Lieut. Col. Jos Mackay and Capt. G. G. Moffatt sent a wire to Col. Roy, D. O. C., at Victoria, requesting that they be authorized to take steps to organize a regiment in the East Kootenay District at once.

A party of C. P. R. officials, at the head of which was D. C. Coleman, arrived on Saturday at Elko in a special car, where the party, by means of saddle and pack horses, went inland some twelve miles on the South Fork and will spend ten days fishing and hunting.

A telegram was received from the Minister of Militia in response to one dispatched from here on Monday, requesting authority to re-organize the regiment of Kootenay Rifles, as follows: "Many thanks for kind offer. Official notice will be sent in a few days."

Young Maxwell has been signed for two bouts to take place this month. On August 17th he boxes his old rival, Charlie Lueca, the Italian lightweight here, and on August 20th he boxes Billy Farrel, the clever lightweight from Seattle, who has a victory to his credit over Johnny O'Leary, the present lightweight champion of Canada, who also gave Freddy Welsh, the present titleholder of the world, a hard battle.

Maxwell boxes Farrell at Rossland, B. C. In meeting Farrell, Maxwell will meet one of the cleverest 133 pounders in the game. Maxwell has started training and is confident that he will win both battles. He states he is in the best condition and if victorious in both battles, he will go after Johnny O'Leary, the present champion of Canada. Maxwell's many friends will be pleased to see him in action in the Kootenay country, where he fought several good fights and made many friends.

The remaining employes of the Hosmer Mines, Ltd., consisting of the office staff and other officials, on the 31st inst., received the customary one month's notice to quit. After the expiration of this period the Hosmer Mines, Ltd., will cease to exist insofar as Hosmer is concerned, and there will only remain employed there some fifty men, who are employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, of this city, who have leased a number of coke ovens at Hosmer, and will require these men to operate them.

In the City League Baseball fixture, on Friday evening, the Clerks made 9 runs to the Coal Company's 5. During the progress of the game, George Iligetts of the Coal Company team was struck on the head by a ball by the opposing pitcher and rendered unconscious. He was taken to the hospital, where he has remained ever since and is slowly recovering.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company notified the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company here by telegram on Monday last that until further notice all shipments of coke were to be discontinued. This means that the coke shipments from Fernie will be reduced by some nine thousand tons per week. In the absence of any other apparent cause for this depressing news the citizens of Fernie attribute it to the present European conflagration.

HILLCREST RELIEF FUND

Amount already promised and received	$4,529.30
T. Crahan, Michel	100.00
Hosmer Literary and Social Club	33.30
Carbondale Local	100.00
Bankhead Local	150.00
G. Thompson, Fernie	5.00
G. A. Cowell, per Bankhead Football Club	55.00
P. G. Morrison, Fernie	5.00
Jos. Aiello, Fernie	5.00
Alf. Dragon, Fernie	1.00
N. E. Suddaby, Fernie	10.00
Wm. Ross, Fernie	10.00
Dobson & Willingham, Fernie	10.00
G. F. Johnson, Fernie	5.00
W. F. Muirhead & Co., Fernie	5.00
A. C. Liphardt, Fernie	2.00
Lawe & Fisher, Fernie	5.00
Wm. [illegible], Coal Creek	[illegible]

C. N. P. LEAGUE—MUTZ CUP

Matches next Saturday:

Coleman vs. Frank. Referee J. Wilson.

Winners of Coal Creek-Fernie vs. Hillcrest. Referee, J. Moore.

Matches played last Saturday:

Coal Creek, 2; Fernie, 1. Referee, P. Hughes.

Frank, 1; Corbin, 0. Referee, R. Tennant.

The match between Fernie and Coal Creek, owing to darkness, was stopped four and one-half minutes before time. The executive board have ordered the match to be replayed at Coal Creek on Thursday, August 6th; kickoff not later than 6:15. Referee, J. Moore, Coleman.

Saturday last was the sixth anniversary of the big fire which removed the city of Fernie for a short time off the map, and it would seem in honor of that occasion the fire fiend again visited this vicinity. While these bush fires are not immediately endangering this city, it is now in the centre of a district in which there are more bad bush fires raging than since 1908, when the town was wiped out, and hundreds of men have been employed from here by the Provincial Government to fight these fires. The fire on Thursday last which destroyed a number of buildings at the town of Corbin is now beyond that place, headed for the Flathead country and some hundred and fifty men are working night and day endeavoring to put it out and stop the destruction of the valuable timber that it is now in. On Saturday a fire sprung up about two miles east of the town of Hosmer and rapidly gained headway, owing to a high wind, and in a short time the town of Olsen was in danger, but some eighty or ninety men were put to work and were able to prevent any damage being done to the town, although it is still raging in the timber immediately adjacent to that place. On Sunday afternoon a large fire started within a couple of miles of Elko, about eighteen miles west of here, and a force of fifty men, with reinforcements constantly arriving, expect to prevent any damage to the town. The largest fire in this neighborhood is now raging in the vicinity of Waldo, a town on the G. N. Railway south of here, and so long as the fire-fighters are able to keep it from jumping the river Kootenay, the loss will be confined to the timber alone, but should it jump the river, then Waldo and Baynes and a number of saw mills will be in immediate danger of being totally destroyed. The exceptionally long dry spell is accountable for the rapidity with which these fires gain headway, although the fire patrols have been increased during the last two weeks, the fires continue to spring up.

L. O. O. M. PICNIC AT ELKO

The long looked-for picnic of the L. O. O. M. took place in Elko on Monday of last week, when about 150 Moose, with some hundred calves took in the sights of the "greatest town in the Pass." The C. P. R. provided two special coaches for the accommodation of the excursionists, who traveled in great style with two bands, the Pipers' band and the Coal Creek Excelsior band. The latter band is to be complimented upon the very spirited manner in which they turned up, paying all their own expenses and giving their services free. They played en route to the depot, on the train, and gave selections on the ball ground and in the town of Elko. A little more of this spirit might easily be displayed by other musical aggregations who boast as much of their capabilities. The Pipers' band, which was the regularly engaged band for the occasion, also rendered selections at the depot, in the train and at Elko. In fact there was a time when it was thought it would be necessary to tie several of the Elko resident down, so exhuberant were their spirits.

Upon arrival at Elko the party adjourned to the ball ground, where lunch baskets were opened and the contents partaken of.

At 2 o'clock the children's sports were programed, and the youngsters entered into the spirit of the sport with real zest. After the sports a baseball game was arranged between the Elko Juniors and a scratch team of the visitors. The kiddies put up a fine, spirited fight and took things real serious. E. J. Evans, Cedar Valley, acted as umpire and there were times when it was thought we should have to protect the "ump" against the wrath of young Elko. However, everything went off first rate, but who won he do not know. The trippers arrived back in Fernie on the 6:20 train, thoroughly satisfied with the day's outing, and determined that next year (if we're not wiped out by fire) to repeat the dose.

The Loyal Order of Moose wish to thank the Elko Board of Trade and citizens for the very excellent manner in which they helped them to spend the day in their city.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

There will be a meeting of all who have tickets and money out in connection with picnic Sunday night, at 7:30, at the Ledger office, to settle all accounts.

On Monday night a special meeting will be held in the K. P. Hall, to receive report on picnic and initiate new members.

All brothers are reminded that the secretary is in attendance one hour before the meeting (7 to 8), to receive dues.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of August, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of September, 1914. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of August, 1914, both days inclusive.

COMMUNICATED

Nordegg, Alta., July 30, 1914.

Editor District Ledger, Fernie B.C.:

A report is going around Fernie that Bro. Lockwood Wray was scabbing at the Nordegg mines, Brazeau, during the last strike, which we had in June.

I might state that this report is not true, as Bro. Wray only started to work on the 6th of July, after his recent accident, which kept him on the sick list for over six weeks. I remain, fraternally yours,

J. T. MORRIS, Sec.

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

(Continued from Page One)

concession would be given the opportunity to transfer.

The Hon. W. R. Ross very candidly told his hearers that when he called upon Hosmer in his political campaign, he was always rewarded with a majority of fifty to a hundred votes, consequently he felt it encumbent upon him to do all he could for them. Further, he was pleased to tell them so.

Upon W. Robson developed the duty of reply to Mr. Ross, and to the credit of that gentleman, let it be said that he certainly made the Minister of Lands look exceedingly foolish. Bill thought that the former had not stated the case fairly when he said that by returning the $22,000 collected by the Government through auctioning lots, they would be creating a precedent. There was no analogy between the position of the towns of Donald or Frank, and Hosmer. The Government did not auction lots in either of these towns. In spite of what Mr. Ross had said, he thought that the matter might be laid before the Provincial Executive. Continuing, Mr. Robson said he was not acquainted with the deal by which the C. P. R. acquired these coal lands from the C. N. P. Coal Co., but Mr. Ross, who had acted in the capacity of legal adviser, should be. The speaker stated that some six years ago, during election time, the Winnipeg Telegram, acting for the interests of Conservatives in Manitoba, and desiring to point out the iniquities of Laurier and those who supported him, published page after page dealing with what it then termed the "Crow's Nest Land Steal." However, he thought the meeting was not interested in the question of whether the lands were stolen or not, (that was a matter for politicians). He wished to point out that the Agent General for British Columbia in London, as well as the C. P. R. and other publicity agents, were engaged in advertising the wonderful resources of the Province, and as a result of statements made by these people, small investors had been persuaded to take a chance in the town of Hosmer. Anyone visiting Hosmer during the construction of the plant would naturally conclude that something was going to be done. It was upon this supposition that the Townsite Company sold its lots and the Government auctioned lots to the value of $22,000. Apart from this, about a quarter of a million dollars had been collected by the Government in the shape of royalties and taxes. In conclusion, Mr. Robson stated that they would like to hear Mr. Ross discuss this matter in the Provincial House at the next sitting and introduce some measure that would cause all coal lands, which it is claimed are unprofitable to work, to revert back to the Government.

Mr. Ross, in reply to the previous speaker, excused himself by stating that the McBride Government did not give the C. N. P. Coal Co. these lands; that at the time he had acted as solicitor for the coal company he had performed a duty he was paid for. He was still of the opinion that they could not expect to be refunded the $22,000. In conclusion, he suggested a nice little vote of thanks for the chairman would be in order, while the chairman returned the compliment.

Evidently, Billy Robson, who delivered the best speech of the evening, did not find sufficient favor with those in control of the meeting to secure a vote of thanks, but whether he is the loser or gainer by such omission, we do not know.

RESULTS IN BAND DRAWING

Following are results in the grand prize drawing in aid of the Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band, drawn at the Orpheum Theatre, Thursday evening, July 23:

Prize.	No. Ticket
*1—D. Ferguson, Fernie	801
*2—John Farrer, Fernie	408
*3—E. Riley, Fernie	417
*4—Jas. Meadows, Fernie	171
*5—No name	950
6—W. J. Mazey, Coal Creek	324
7—J. Jordan, Hosmer	912
*8—Fred Coope, Fernie	659
*9—H. Atherton, Coal Creek	895
*10—Robt. Puckey, Coal Creek	807
*11—James Lowe, Fernie	395
*12—Wm. Thomson, W. Fernie	829
*13—J. McFarland, Coal Creek	194
*14—Wm. King, Fernie	230
15—H. Watkins, Fernie	281
*16—E. Hollingshead, Fernie	928
*17—A. Slade, Coal Creek	3903
*18—Miss J. Tully, Fernie	958
*19—Jno. Anderson, Coal Creek	150
19—James Hardman, Michel	268
*21—J. Osborne, Fernie	636
*22—F. Wegner, Fernie	811
23—James Duncan, W. Fernie	345
24—S. Coughlan, Coal Creek	193
25—Eli Hardy, Fernie	341
*26—Jno. Roberson, Fernie	944
27—Fred Coope, Fernie	657
28—Mrs. Robinson, Annex	419
29—Happy Quigg, Fernie	16
*30—Wm. Wilson, Fernie	329
*31—M. Aurie, Elk Lumber Co	901
32—James Fawley, Coal Creek	778
*33—I. Foster, Coal Creek	530

All persons having tickets corresponding to the above with the "*" opposite the number, please call at the Co-operative Store and receive their prize. Al others having winning numbers, please call at Mr. T. Biggs' and receive O K ticket to procure their prizes from the parties donating same.

COUNTY COURT

The County Court opened here on Monday morning. Judge Thompson presiding. Owing to the extremely hot weather, His Honor dispensed with the customary insignia of office (robes). This also applied to the legal fraternity present.

Eight criminal cases were disposed of, as follows: S. Zimmerman, charged obtaining merchandise under false pretences, discharged. W. J. Long, wife beating and escape from lawful custody, and Dan Macdonald, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, both elected for trial by jury and will come up at the fall assizes. Long will sojourn at Nelson during the interval, while Macdonald was allowed out on bail of $3,000. John Jarovach, Russian, pleaded guilty to stabbing two of his fellow countrymen, and will go to Nelson for nine months. J. Urinah, Austrian, got six months at Nelson for stealing a twenty dollar bill at Corbin. Frank Hollinshead, found guilty of stealing a leather belt from the Elk Lumber Company planer mill, was sent up for three months; his father, Edward Hollinshead, accused of receiving stolen goods, was discharged. The case of C. Graham, appeal from sentence imposed by two justices of the peace at Michel, was set over to the regular September sitting of the County Court.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

FOR SALE—A stardard typewriter, almost new and in perfect condition. Apply at this office. 230

BOARDERS WANTED—Good table board and clean rooms, $6.00 per week, 349 Victoria, and Wright St. 231

PIANOS TUNED and repaired. For terms, apply to Thos. Bradshaw, Hillcrest Mines, Alberta.

APPRECIATION

The following letter of thanks has been received by Mr. Thomas Russell, superintendent of Michel Mines, who has passed it on to us for publication:

Hillcrest, Alta., July 30, 1914.

Thomas Russell, Esq., Superintendent Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Michel, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—While it is impossible to adequately express our feelings of sincere appreciation for the most generous and able assistance your officials and men rendered this company and its sadly afflicted dependents during the trying ordeal following our disaster, we ask you to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the heroic work you performed; and we trust you realize in some measure our feelings of gratitude. Yours truly,

HILLCREST COLLIERIES, LTD.,
J. M. Mackie,
Managing Director.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Re South half (½) of Lot Eight (8), Block Seven (7), Fernie City, Map 274.

Whereas proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 12982A, 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.

NOTICE

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

R. J. EVANS,
Manager Seipple Lumber Co.