The District Ledger

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

VOL. III NO. 42 — FERNIE, B. C., JUNE 13, 1908 — $1.00 a YEAR

Provincial Library Legislative Assembly JUN 16 1908 VICTORIA, B. C.

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We cater direct for the Workingman's Trade

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We make a specialty of working men's goods.

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You will say, Is it Possible?

That I can buy good fruit lands with a good supply water within 30 miles of Fernie, on the installment plan

$5.00 Down. $5.00 per Month. No Interest or Taxes

For a five acre tract during life of contract. This offer will not last long. Write for circular of "Koo tenia Irrigation Tract"

D. W. HART, Agt. K. R. L. Co., Baynes, B. C.

OUR CRITIC AGAIN SAYS

THAT the horse racing on our main street should not be allowed, as it is very dangerous for women and children besides an occasional man. On Wednesday evening several very close shaves were witnessed by the reckless horse riders as they tore down main street. Some one will get hurt and then it will be thought time enough to stop the sport. What about our race track now?

* * *

THAT he would like to hear our band out a couple of times during the week. They have the stand now. Two nights a week would do them no harm and others a lot of good.

* * *

THAT he thinks the women of the red light district should not be allowed up town as at present. They should be allowed one, or one and a half hours between one and three when the respectable women are not out shopping as much as later on. It hardly seems right for the ladies of town to have to stand in the stores and wait while one of these women are being attended to, and that is a common occurrence. Besides that the children should not be brought into so much contact with them. When they come up as they now do just as school is coming out, and the children are all over the streets, the children are bound to see them and that should not happen. There are a lot of our city ladies who put off their shopping as they do not care to come into close contact with these people in the various stores, and this suggestion should be acted on.

THAT the election returns seemed to upset a few of the boys, both in spirit and in pocket. But cheer up wait till the Fernie elections.

* * *

THAT when the Coal company wish to alter their train service to the mines they might have the courtesy to notify the public and thus save a number of men from losing a shift through no fault of their own. This refers to the stopping at Old town, which should be continued.

* * *

THAT some one who is a low born, mean and contemptible speciman of humanity has been very busy lately poisoning dogs and cats, apparently for no reason. We remarked about another party who was shooting cats a short time ago. This is getting down to the meanest level of manhood. Several good dogs and cats have been poisoned the last few days. We hope the law will fall on the guilty dubs, whoever they are.

I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE

New Westminster, June 12—The Oddfellows' grand lodge of British Columbia in session here, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year; G. M., H. Fulton, Ladysmith; D.G.M., W. Law, Vancouver; G.W., E. L. Webber, Westminster; G.S., F. D. Davie, Victoria; G.T., W. H. Cullen; representative to the supreme lodge, C. S. Keith, New Westminster. The officers will be installed this evening after which the delegates will be banqueted by the local lodge.

TO CELEBRATE DOMINION DAY

Committees to be Appointed Tomorrow--Preparing for a Grand Day's Sport

A public meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for a big celebration on Dominion Day. This is something that anyone who is at all interested in the progress of sport should attend. Fernie should be able to hold a real good day on this date, and we hope that all interested will attend the meeting. As we now have a good lacrosse, baseball, football and bowling club, we should be able to have a gala day. The meeting is called for three o'clock.

DROWNING AT MICHEL

The two young daughters of Mr. John Catico met with a sad death by drowning in the Michel Creek Tuesday last. They wandered from home, and as soon as the mother found they were missing she gave the alarm. A posse went out in search, anticipating they had got into the swollen creek. The elder of the two girls was found about noon Wednesday, but the other had not been found at the time of writing.

MICHEL BREWERY

The Michel brewery projected some time ago has materialised to such an extent that they expect to do business on the 20th inst. The parties interested are sanguine of success and will no doubt receive a fair share of patronage along the Crow. Mr. Myers, the head brewer is well known in these parts for the quality of the goods he can turn out.

FERNIE FOURTH IN PROVINCE

For Amount Spent in Building Operations Last Year

According to the Labor Gazette the building expenditure for this city during 1908 was $109,000, while last year it soared up to $232,000, which is distributed as follows: Post office, $60,000; rink, $23,000; court house, $25,000; C. P. R. station, $20,000; Western Canneries establishment, $18,000; laundry, $10,000; Temperance hotel, $12,000; Elk planing Mill, $10,000; Wood-McNab Mill, $10,000, Jail, $1,500; Fire Hall, $1,500; residences, $30,000; Fernie hotel addition, $8,000; Livery, $2,000; Home hospital, $1,000.

This places Fernie as fourth in the province, which is a first class showing. Nelson is given as $95,179; Rossland, $20,000; Nanaimo, $20,000.

With the building that is in progress this year and the expected ones that will likely be put up before the end of the season, the last year record should be left in the rear.

FERNIE WINS AT HOSMER

All those interested in lacrosse are asked to attend a meeting for the purpose of organising, in J. C. Kenny's tailor shop aiter practice on Monday night (9 p.m.) The boys have been out for practice every night this week and it is to be hoped they will be encouraged by a good attendance at their meeting. On Friday night they journeyed to Hosmer and played a friendly game with the team there resulting in a win for Fernie of 5 to 2.

FOOTBALL

The football match played in the recreation grounds on Wednesday night between Fernie league team and the business men resulted in a draw—2-2. A fair number were in attendance, but it cannot be said that the article of football presented was as good as what we have seen before in Fernie. Both sides showed lack of condition to a considerable extent, and we would urge upon those playing the game to "everlastingly practice," especially combination.

BLACK DIAMOND

A new provision of the district agreement between operators and miners in the Hocking district covers the much vexed question of mines closing down to allow men to attend funerals. It provides, that in case of fatal accident in any mine, the mine may be closed down for the balance of the day when such accident occurs. The mine shall resume work on the following day and continue work as usual, including the day of the funeral, but any employee may absent himself for the purpose if he attends the funeral. On the death of any employee the mine shall continue operations on the foregoing conditions.

A provision for employers' liability in case of death of any employee or member of his family, is also inserted in this section, as follows: The employer or company shall contribute to the local union for family deceased: Employee 18 years or over, or under 18, if married, $25; for wife of employee $20; son or daughter, 15 to 18 years of age, not son of employee, $15. The same schedule shall be paid in case of any relative of employee directly dependent upon him for support. These provisions supercede all other joint burial conditions and payment by operators. If conditions regarding keeping mine at work are not observed the miners shall pay nothing.

Toronto, June 13—At the Ministerial session of the Toronto Methodist conference yesterday Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent, contrasted the growth of the church in British Columbia and other western provinces, with the falling off in Quebec, where conditions, he said were not at all desirable.

SETTLEMENT IS EFFECTED

Company Agree to Re-instate Discharged Men

The dispute between the C.N.P. Coal Co. and its employees at Michel has been finally settled. At a meeting between the officers of District 18 and the management this week it was agreed to reinstate the twelve men discharged by the company. These men will be given their old places back immediately.

The case of the refusal to employ Henry Marchant was not proceeded with, the District officers refusing to fight for a non union man.

It appears that Marchant has not been a member of the union since the closing of the mine at Lundbreck in April, 1907, and, in fact positively refused to join upon the reopening of the mine.

The action of the late secretary of the Michel local union, Charles Garner, in misleading the miners cannot be too strongly condemned. In fairness to the president of Michel local, James Douglas, it should be stated that he was not aware of the fact that Marchant was a non-union man.

In the opinion of the district officers every grievance of the Michel miners could have been settled without a single day's stoppage of work, had the proper spirit been shown on both sides.

W. C. T. U.

The local branch of the W.C.T.U. of Fernie are starting a physical culture class in connection with the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, to be formed on Monday evening next. All children from 8 years and upwards wishing to join will please meet in the Miners Hall on Monday, June 15th at 7 p.m. Admission free.

J. D. HART,
Physical Instructor

RESULT OF ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO & QUEBEC

Last Monday general elections were held in Ontario and Quebec, and in each case the government side was sustained with good majorities, causing no general surprise, with the possible exception of Ontario, where Whitney, the Premier added 17 more seats, and in Quebec the government side lost 14 seats, showing considerable gains for the Conservative party in the two provinces. Below is the result.

ONTARIO.	
Conservatives	87
Liberals	18
Independent	1
Government majority	68
Previous majority	42

QUEBEC.	
Government	55
Opposition	16
Government majority	39
Previous majority	54

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

Michel, June 12—Several serious accidents occurred here last Saturday.

Tony Ferrasi, an Italian miner, while going to his work in No. 8 mine, while crossing the tipple to gain the main entrance at No. 8 tunnel, attempted to climb between two cars. Just as he was balancing on the couplings the cars gave a lurch and threw him under the wheels, several cars going over his foot, badly lacerating it. He was at once taken to the hospital.

About half an hour later Andy Miloni, another Italian, who is employed in the tipple as a pusher, was caught by some moving cars, and was badly injured on his right side, the principal injuries received being at the thigh.

Another serious accident occurred in the C. P. R. yards at Crow's Nest early Saturday morning, when William Wolfer of Cranbrook a brakesman in the yards, was run over. He was brought here on a special engine, his left foot being so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats Big Reductions

For one week only we will sell any of our Trimmed Millinery at the following prices

Ladies'	$9.00	Hats for	$5.50
Ladies'	9.75	" "	6.50
Ladies'	10.00	" "	6.50
Ladies'	12.75	" "	7.75
Ladies'	16.50	" "	10.00

See Window Display

Men's 2-Piece Suits

At Special Low Prices. See Window

Trites-Wood Co.
Limited

CONCLUSION OF ASSIZE COURT

And Sentences Passed--Mullin Down for Twenty Years Others Got it Easy

The case of crown vs. Walker was again taken up Saturday afternoon. This is a case where the accused is charged with attemped rape upon a little girl at Michel, but the previous jury had disagreed and were discharged. The evidence was again gone over. The jury found prisoner guilty of indecent assault, and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment and nine lashes. Sheriff, the prisoner in the Elko rape case, was sentenced to 15 months with 28 lashes. This is on an appeal from a previous sentence of life imprisonment. McCaffray for forging Dominion Express note was sentenced to 26 months.

Patrick Mullen, charged with the murder of Angelo Orlando, at Michel, was found guilty of manslaughter. In giving sentence his Lordship said that his opinion was that the charge of murder was perfectly justified, and that Mullen had not the respect for human life that is expected of those who deserve their liberty. When Mullen was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he got into a very excited state and said that the verdict was wrong. He was however, sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. Space does not permit us of giving a verbatim report of the trial, which we had prepared.

DEATH BY GAS POISONING

Silverton, Col., June 11 — Six men are dead, eight others in a critical condition, from breathing foul air and 30 more are temporarily confined to their homes by gas poisoning suffered in the Gold King mine at Gladstone.

SERIOUS CHARGE

Yesterday afternnon George S. Coleman, proprietor of the Waldorf hotel at Ymir, was charged before stipendiary magistrate W. H. Bullock-Webster, of Nelson, with the attempted murder of Henry Sann of Nelson at Ymir, on June 10. Chief constable Devitt prosecuted for the crown, while W. A. Macdonald, K. C., appeared on behalf of the prisoner, George Coleman. Only the evidence af the police officer in immediate charge of the case, Fraser, of Ymir, was taken. The constable proved the arrest, arriving at the scene shortly after the shooting occurred. He was cross-examined at some length by W. A. Macdonald.

The case was remanded for eight days, the court refusing bail.

Additional Locals

THE KILTIES ARE COMING, FERNIE RINK, JUNE 29.

B. S. Garrett was down to Hosmer playing shin dig.

T. J. Binns, of Vancouver, was in town Thursday.

Good Tent for Sale, size 10x16. Apply Ledger office. tf

Good Steel Fishing Rod for sale. Apply Ledger Office. tf

Born—On June 10th, 1908 to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. I. Fisher, a daughter.

Boarding House For Sale—Price $700.00. Apply J. A. Stewart, Coal Creek.

The Rev. D. E. Hatt, B.A., superintendent of Baptist missions for B. C. is in town this week.

Mr. Rainford, of Messrs. Plunkett and Savage, was in Vancouver this week. He is expected to return to town Monday.

THE KILTIES ARE COMING, FERNIE RINK, JUNE 29.

Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Smith, Davidson and Wright, of Vancouver, was in town on business Friday. He reports business as good in Fernie as any town in B. C.

Several people from the Old Country have arrived in Fernie; some looking for work and others looking for the land the C. P. R. have advertised, but which they fail to find at Elko and other points along the line.

PINKERTON LABOR SPIES

The following chapters reproduced from the "Pinkerton Labor Spies" exhibits the way in which these human spiders do their work. This is a phase that will have to be closely watched in this country. These detectives make it their business to get in touch with the various unions, and in cases of any trouble they are ready to falsify reports, and do other contemptible kinds of things to help further the interests of their employers—the bosses. Beware of the Labor Spies.

The mining industry of Colorado is not restricted to the production of silver and gold. The state also produces immense quantities of coal. The coal is bituminous, and the entire outfit is practically controlled by three great corporations. The Northern Coal & Coke Company owns the big mines in northern Colorado, while the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and Victor Fuel Co. virtually control this industry in the southern part of the state.

At the time of our story, the relations between miners and operators in the northern coal fields were quite friendly and the conditions tolerably good. It was otherwise with the conditions that prevailed in the southern fields, particularly in those camps owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

The miners working for this company were compelled to labor 12 hours a shift for wages which really averaged above two dollars a day. They received their pay once a month in what is known as script or paper good for its face value in exchange for merchandise only at the Company's stores. This system practically prevented the miners from ever accumulating any cash, and placed them at the mercy of the company. These conditions were naturally obnoxious to the employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. One cannot blame the miners for hating a system that compelled them to toil twelve hours a day at the dangerous, unhealthy occupation of coal mining, and then to receive their meagre wages, not in United States money, but in merchandise at the company's stores, at prices which often left them in debt to the company.

The officials of the company better than anyone else, knew that a system of this kind must be heartily detested by the men, and that if a union organiser should appear among the miners, the latter would lend a willing ear to his program. As the establishing of a union would result in shorter hours and the abolition of the scrip system, the company took steps to stifle in embryo any attempts at organising.

In the first place the company hired deputy sheriffs, ostensibly for the purpose of patrolling and protecting their property, but in reality to watch every stranger entering the camps, and to order him out of town if found to be a union organiser.

This precaution prevented organisation openly among the coal miners. However, a deputy sheriff could not prevent an agitator from getting work in some mine, then secretly talking to and organising the men into a union. The company thought of this possibility, and applied the only remedy; namely, the placing of Pinkerton operatives in some of their camps as practical coal miners in which capacity they were in an excellent position to discover the presence of a secret organiser and report the names of all disaffected.

The company had one operative in Fremont county and another in Las Animas county. The former was J. Frank Strong, No. 28; and the latter Robert M. Smith, No. 38. Both operatives did the same work, yet neither was acquainted with the other.

No. 28, in addition to his regular work among the miners, kept special watch on John L. Gehr, a member of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America; while No. 38 maintained intimate relations with William Howells, President, and John Simpson, secretary of district No. 15, comprising the Colorado division of the United Mine Workers. Thus, through the medium of operatives Strong and Smith, the coal miners' union could not make a single move that would not be promptly reported to the company.

It once happened that national executive board member Gehr took a trip to Las Animas county in order to strengthen the union in that section. Operative Strong was very anxious to thwart Mr. Gehr's plans, so he accompanied him to Trinidad, on the plea that he wanted to help in the good work.

When operative Smith heard that Gehr was coming to Trinidad to direct an organising campaign he at once left Aguilar, where he was working in the mines, and hurried post haste to Trinidad in order to meet Gehr whom he knew well and on some plausible excuse he hoped to wheedle out of the latter what his plans were.

When operative Smith met Mr. Gehr in Trinidad, the latter was very glad to see him, and introduced operative Strong to him as his best friend. The two spies, who had never met before, addressed each other as brother and cordially shook hands neither suspecting the identity of the other. Their emotions might have been ungovernable had they realised the fraternal bond of scoundrelism that connected them. The reader can imagine how successful a campaign of organisation could be, when Pinkerton operatives had the running of it. The incident, from the workers' point of view, is tragic rather than farcical. The following report of No. 38 is a good description of how he and No. 28 were introduced to one another by John L. Gehr:

Dear Sir—

Operative No. 38 reports.

Trinidad, Colo., Feb. 25, 1903.

After having breakfast Curtis and I started out to hunt John Gehr at the Trinidad hotel where he stays. We learned that he had not gotten up yet this morning. We then sat around the bar-room awhile, when, as he had not as yet shown up, we went up to his room, and found him awake, but still in bed. He, however, invited us in, and was both surprised and glad to see us. Then, after exchanging greetings he got up and dressed, and invited us to accompany him to another room where, he said, he wanted to introduce us to a friend. He introduced us to a Mr. J. Frank Strong, who comes from Fremont county, and from Gehr's home local, and was candidate for district secretary against Simpson last fall. Gehr, introduced Strong as his best friend. We talked until Strong was dressed, when we went down into the bar-room where we had drinks, after which Gehr and Strong went to breakfast. Curtis and I went up to the county jail to see Jim Ritchie, promising to meet Gehr and Strong again on our return from the jail. After visiting Ritchie we returned down town, and at the Horse Shoe club we met Gehr, Strong, Frank Hefferle and several other men from Majestic. We learned that they were to attend a trial. It appears that a fellow who is cooking at the boarding house at Majestic, got a valentine recently that did not suit him, and he blamed Hefferle for sending it, and told Hefferle that if he did not get out of camp immediately, he would kill him. Hefferle had him arrested and the trial was to take place to-day and they had sought Gehr's counsel. He was trying to settle it out of court, which I believe he finally did with the assistance of Curtis. At the first opportunity I began to sound Gehr with regard to these two organisers mentioned in a letter to me; but if they are here he would not let anything out to indicate that he knew anything about it. I did not, however, ask him outright if they were here, but if they are here he could gain nothing by not telling me so, so I will surely find them out. Generally, Gehr is as open as a book on such matters with me, which leads me to believe that if these organisers have been ordered here, they have not yet arrived, or at least have not made their presence known to Gehr. However, he did tell me that he had been informed that James Kennedy had got a commission, and was going to assume his duties on the first of March. I can now see that there is going to be a clash of authority when Howells returns here and he and Gehr have exactly opposite views on the system of organisation. Gehr is bitterly opposed to the group system, and Howells thinks it is the only way to organise District No. 15. Gehr said that when he came down here he had not intended to remain here, but had simply intended to see how things were going, and then return north and go into Wyoming, but he had found the Trinidad local in such a dilapidated condition that he had decided to remain here and try to put it on its feet again. He then went on to criticise old Bill Howells for letting the local go to pieces after he (Gehr) had laid the foundation for the best local in the district. I then asked him if the national officers had promised anything for District No. 15 while he was back there in attendance at the convention. He said they had not promised him very much, but he felt that whenever he could convince John Mitchell that we had restored harmony in District No. 15, and were all working together, we could safely expect something from the National. We then all went to dinner and I saw no more of Gehr until after supper, and the talk was almost entirely on John Ritchie's case and the one between Hefferle and the other fellow. At 10.30 p. m. I left Gehr and went to my room and retired for the night.

Yours respectfully...........

Pinkertons In Colorado

Despite the fact that with the assistance of operatives Strong and Smith, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., prevented their miners from organising, the latter, nevertheless, managed to maintain a half hearted, inactive union in the state, known officially as District 15.

The brave struggle put up by the Western Federation apparently instilled a little courage into the faint hearts of the coal miners for at the convention held by them in Pueblo, September, 1903, their seemed to be a unanimity of purpose to do something definite to improve the conditions under which for so many years they had been impressed and ground down.

Deeply interested as they were in the plans and affairs of the United Mine Workers of America, the Fuel & Iron Co., and the Pinkerton agency felt they would be doing injustice to themselves if they did not participate in the deliberations of the convention. To accomplish their benevolent purpose, operative Smith attended the convention as a delegate from a southern local, and assisted his brother delegates as best he could. True, the convention was open; yet a report of the proceedings by a Pinkerton operative was more desirable and reliable, in the opinion of the agency and the coal company than a similar report from newspaper representatives.

The following reports of operative Smith will give the reader a fair idea of what the coal miners of Colorado, in convention assembled, spoke, did and planned:

Dear Sir—

Operative No. 38 Reports.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 24, 1903.

The first thing that took place this morning was a lengthy discussion as to whether the press reporters should be allowed in the convention. Howells contended that the more publicity we gave our deliberations the better, as it was the public mind we wanted to reach, and it was finally decided to let the reporters remain as long as they reported truthfully the actions of the convention, but that on the first false report going out, the reporter giving it, and the paper he was working for, would be excluded from the convention. The president's report was then read and dwelt principally upon the efforts that had been put forth within the last year toward the organisation of District No. 15, and the almost utter failure of the efforts. It also dwelt at some length on the efforts of himself and others to get a meeting with the operators of District No. 15, to adjust an equitable wage scale, and its failure also and he offered some recommendations as to his views with relation to precipitating a strike in District No. 15, which all present seemed to fully concur in. The sentiments of all delegates present, except Jim Ritchie and John Gehr, are enthusiastically in favor of a strike, and they are anxious to see it declared as soon as we get a substantial promise from the National that we will be supported. Jim Ritchie offered a resolution to the convention, commending the striking miners at Cripple Creek and roundly condemning the Governor and Sherman Bell. The resolution was referred to the Resolution committee. There was then a committee chosen, namely, Smith, Erie, Colorado; P. P. Mort of Colorado Springs; J. L. Campbell, of Fremont county; James Kennedy, national organiser, and William Price of Pallisades, to draw up a wage scale to present to the operators for adoption, and if they refused to consider it, it would be placed before the National Executive Board for their approval; and if they approved it, a strike would be called immediately after the National Executive Board meeting, October 5th. There was a telegram from an operator at Port Smith, Arkansas, to the effect that 500 union coal miners could get work at once in that vicinity. This dispatch was heartily applauded. The convention then adjourned at 5.20 p.m. until 9 a.m. to-morrow, and after supper myself, Jim Kennedy, Wm. Price, State Labor Commissioner Montgomery, Mr. Hamilton, organiser for the American Federation of Labor, and several other delegates started out to take in the town. Montgomery told me he was here as a personal representative of Governor Peabody, and he could say that we miners had the sympathy of the Governor, and that we had his (Montgomery's) full sympathy, and he would use his full influence to keep the Governor on our side and he considered his influence with the governor pretty strong. Hamilton substantiated his statements, and said he believed the coal miners were fully justified in their demands, and the Governor thought so too; but, of course, the delegates are a little skeptical of accepting such statements in view of the prevailing conditions at Cripple Creek, and also the fact that Montgomery was somewhat intoxicated when he made the statements. He said he was going to address the convention while here, defining his position, also that of the Governor toward the coal miners of Colorado. We were out until after midnight, when we retired for the night.

Friday, Sept. 25, 1903.

This morning the Scale committee offered the following scale for consideration and ratification of the convention:

Demand No. 1, an eight hour day; No. 2, semi-monthly payday; No. 3, abolition of the scrip system; No. 4, better ventilation in mines; No. 5, twenty per cent. advance on all contract mining; No. 6, that all company or day men receive the same pay for eight hours as is now paid for ten hours. This caused a lengthy discussion, F. P. Mott, delegate from the Springs, taking the stand that the various unions in El Paso county had already presented their yearly agreement to the operators of that place for their ratification, and that they had until October 1st to sign up, and that this scale would abrogate the El Paso miners' contract, and would place them in the position of repudiating their own contract, but he was finally convinced that the 15th district was larger than El Paso county, and that legislation at a district convention took priority over any local or sub district contracts or legislation. Then John Gehr took a stand in opposition to the scale, saying the operators would never agree to it, as it was asking entirely too much, and would surely cause a strike if we tried to enforce it. He was opposed by all the delegates except Jim Ritchie, with the argument that it was not too much to ask, and they did not care if it did cause a strike, as we practically had the assurance that the National board would endorse it and support them in case of a strike. Gehr then said he as National Board member, and the proper one to place said demand before the National Board, would not carry such a demand before said board, as he did not consider it a fair demand or entitled to the consideration of the National Board, and did not think we stood one chance in one hundred in enforcing such a demand, even by striking, and he did not favor a strike anyway until we were more thoroughly organised. The fact was pointed out to him by Kennedy and others that we could not continue the organisation under the tyrannical methods employed by the operators at all the camps in the south, and that he was a servant of District No. 15, and would have to carry out the demands of District No. 15, or cease to work for District No. 15, but if he would not carry the demands of District No. 15 before the National; that Con Kelleher would. Kelleher had already signified his readiness to do so. Gehr was drunk all through the sessions of the convention, and he left the convention in a rage, and the demands were fully ratified and ordered printed, and a copy ordered sent to each of the coal companies operating in District No. 15. This took up the time until noon and was not finished until some time in the afternoon. Then Con Kelleher gave the convention an address, reiterating the statements made to me several days ago, and which I reported at the time, that John Mitchell had instructed him to make the fact that he had met and conferred with John Mitchell as public as possible, and that Mitchell was going to convene the National executive board October 5th for no other purpose than to consider the grievances of District No. 15, and he had instructed him (Kelleher) to return to District No. 15, and have the convention draw up a scale, and come to the National executive board meeting and lay the scale of District No. 15 before that body, and John Mitchell had as good as told him he thought the fight of District No. 15 would be taken up by the National. He also said he had talked with a number of the operators of Missouri while there, and all of them begged him to send all the men to them he could in case Colorado came on strike. This news was received with applause. This and minor matters consumed the balance of the day, and at 5.30 the convention adjourned until 9.00 o'clock to-morrow. After supper I undertook to write up my report, but was interrupted several times, and when I finished yesterday's report, I gave it up, and went out with a number of the delegates and took in the town until about midnight, when we returned to the hotel and I soon retired for the night. The sentiment of all the delegates with whom I discussed the subject was that there never was a more opportune time than now to make such a demand as we were now making and they thought that with the support of the National we ought to win in a great measure, at least.

Saturday, Sept, 26, 1903.

This morning there was a resolution introduced condemning John L. Gehr for an article which appeared in the Pueblo Chieftain this morning, which is attached. This caused quite a wordy battle in the convention, as in the original resolution there was a paragraph to the effect that Gehr was continually intoxicated. Moran, Ritchie and Tom Hurley said that while that was the truth, it was putting it too strong to the public, and Jim Kennedy, Julian Gradel and a number of others said it was not strong enough, as he deserved greater censure for what he had done. The resolution finally passed with the clause pertaining to his intoxication stricken out. Gehr was not present, having gone home last night. This was one of the reasons given by Jim Ritchie for fighting the resolution. There were several resolutions of minor importance, also several minor amendments to the constitution submitted and passed, which took up the time until the noon adjournment, and the first thing after re-convening in the afternoon, Chas. Moyer, president of the W. F. of M. was introduced and spoke at some length on Trades Unionism, Socialism and the Cripple Creek strike and militarism, and in conclusion said he believed the W. F. of M. would eventually win their strike, and he hoped the U.M.W. of A. would immediately demand the eight hour day, which he believed, would strengthen the position of the W.F. of M., and he hoped the U.M.W. of A. would succeed in forcing the autocratic operators to comply with their demands," and that they had the sympathy of the W.F. of M. and any financial aid the W.F. of M. could give them. John C. Sullivan, president of the state Federation of Labor, was then introduced, and talked at some length on the failure of the 14th General Assembly to pass the eight hour bill, and said he believed the only 8 hour bill which would stand was the eight hour bill passed by organised labor, by refusing to work longer. He also went over the Cripple Creek situation, and predicted the ultimate success of the strikers, and said he hoped the U. M.W. of A. would get some concessions from the operators, but he was afraid it would take a strike to bring these same operators to their senses, and that the U.M.W. of A. had the entire sympathy and moral support and whatever financial aid the State Federation could give. At the conclusion of Sullivan's remarks, a resolution was introduced declaring for a free interchange of transfer cards with all legal unions, which after some discussion passed.

The resolution condemning the Governor was then taken up and unanimously passed. Then the grievance of the lockout men at Rugby was taken up, and after some discussion there was a resolution passed that the district give Rugby $100 now, and that each delegate on his return home request his union to donate $5.00, and as much more as they can spare to re-imburse the district treasury, and that if more than $100 comes in from this call, the excess is to be given to the Rugby union. The canvassing board then declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term: National Executive Board Member, James Kennedy: District President, William Howells; District Vice-President, James Graham; Dis-

Continued on page 6.

REMARKABLE FEAT

To shoot a lion may be accounted one of the foremost ambitions of every hunter, and though many expeditions penetrate into likely country with this object specially in view, it oftimes happens that no sound or sign of this species of vermin (surely a legislatorial insult to the king of beasts!) is encountered, and only disappointment is incurred. There is, of course, the other side of the picture, where the brutes make their presence uncomfortably felt among travellers and others with no particular wish to dispute right of way or acquire acquaintance. But perhaps the most fortunate combination is that wherein the sojourner in lion country obtains the opportunity in a casual manner of gratifying his sporting instincts in the course of pursuing his ordinary avocation.

Such a case happened a few days ago in the northern parts of sparsely-populated Zoutpansberg, the particulars of which are of an unusual description on account of the bag obtained and the courage and cool headedness displayed by the sportsman concerned.

It appears that a Boer transport rider named Erasmus, only nineteen years of age, was on a return journey of 140 miles to Pietersburg from the Messina Mine, on the Limpopo, to which place he had been conveyiag stores for the company. His sole companion was a piccanin native voorlooper. After an early morning trek he outspanned his waggon at daybreak, about 35 miles from his point of departure, to prepare his breakfast, while the donkeys he was using as transport animals strayed off into the surrounding bush country to graze. A short time afterwards some disturbance among the animals was manifested by vociferous brayings, and in no time to speak of the native hurried up to his master scaredly with the information that a lion had attacked one of the donkeys.

Without a moment's hesitation young Erasmus picked up his rifle lying readiily near and made his way to the scene of the noise. Having arrived in the neighbourhood and obtained a clear sight of the marauder, still engaged in its plundering work, he steadily levelled his weapon at it and let fly the contents. The shot was clearly fatal for the animal, which afterwards turned out to be a full grown lioness, dropped out of action. Erasmus had scarcely had time to realise the success of his aim before a 12 months old cub sprang from the bush to its mother's side. Again Erasmus fired, and the young beast likewise bit the dust.

Two lions slain inside a minute was a feat of which to be proud, and young Erasmus was naturally elated at his deed. After a pause to reload his rifle he was about to proceed forward to investigate the extent of the donkey's injuries, when a third beast undauntedly appeared on the scene from the scrubby region. No sooner did this third intruder come into view than the young farmer made a target of it. This time the shot hit its mark, but not with such killing effect as the two previous ones, and the wounded beast limped off into the bush. Turning his position over in his mind, Erasmus decided to await further possible action on the part of his known enemy or others of the species who had not so far ventured into sight. Accordingly he halted awhile before advancing, keeping well on the alert. No developments accruing, he stepped off towards where his two victims lay, when he espied the wounded animal making its way to the same objective.

There was no doubt about Erasmus' next shot, and he found that he had established the satisfactory record of killing three lions with four bullets. Possessing himself of the valuable evidence of his really remarkable exploit, Erasmus partook of his disturbed morning meal, inspanned in due course and continued on his homeward journey in leisurely fashion.—Transvaal Weekly.

BADLY SPRAINED ANKLE CURED.

Three years ago our daughter sprained her ankle and had been suffering terribly for two days and two nights—had not slept a minute. Mr. Stallings, of Butler, in Tennesee, told us of Chamberlains Pain Balm. We went to the store that night and got a bottle of it and bathed her ankle two or three times and she went to sleep and had a good night's rest. The next morning she was much better, and in a short time could walk around and had no more trouble with her ankle. E. M. Brumitt, Hampton, Tenn. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following lands situate in the district of southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, block 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near 5 miles east of 25 mile post of present C.P.R. survey adjoining block 4593 on the west, and being the N. W. corner post of Fred E. Goodall's claim, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; to point of commencement making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 3rd day of December, 1907.

Harry Couillard, Witness
W. E. Coates, Jr. Agent
Fred E. Goodall, Locator.

Commencing at a post planted at or near 5 miles east of 25 mile post of present C.P.R. survey adjoining block 4593 on the west, and being the S. W. corner post of Mrs. Mary E. Goodall claim; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 3rd day of December, 1907.

Harry Couillard, Witness
W. E. Coates, Jr. Agent
Mrs. Mary E. Goodall, Locator.

Commencing at a post planted at or near a point 1 mile east of the 25 mile post of present C.P. R. survey adjoining block 4593 on the west, and beining the S. E. corner post of Leonard W. Baker claim; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to a point of commencement making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 13th day of November, 1907.

G. C. H. Coleman, Witness
W. E. Coates, Jr. Agent
Leonard W. Baker, Locator

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For Socialists

This corner reserved for discussion of Socialism. Be sure and sign name

¶ All manuscript must be type-written and signed by the writer, not for publication, but as a matter of good faith. All articles must of course be left to the editor's judgment and if not published will be returned upon request. Owing to space we must limit articles according to requirement

Correspondence must be sent to this office no later than noon on Wednesday

WHAT WE ARE AFTER

To sum it all up in a sentence—the Socialist is out to get more of the good things of life. There is nothing visionary or utopian in that. We want to state the facts, so we will use no abstract phrases such as justice, liberty or religion.

We want everybody to be able to understand what we want, so we shall use no word that has a hundred meanings. There are too many kinds of justice. John D. Rockefeller "believes" in it, and it is almost as popular in the Roosevelt vocabulary as The Square Deal. For a score of years every politician or large employer of labor who didn't want to promise the workers anything definite offered them justice.

Like liberty, justice is a capitalistically manufactured word and it is as elastic as a Wall street conscience. That is why the Socialist has ceased to demand it. He knows what he wants and he is not going to confuse anybody by using terms that need modification or explanation.

He wants more of the good things of life. Even a college professor ought to be able to understand that.

He is not posing as a public benefactor. He is not trying to "elevate the lower element" nor to convert the capitalist. He is a more reliable fellow. We can count on him. We know what he will do because he is actuated by the only sure stimulus—the only cause that never fails. He is moved by self interest.

He wants more of the good things of life—for himself, for his children, his wife, his mother, and his co-workers.

When a workman asks you what the Socialists are driving at there is no better answer to give than this. He will believe you. If you have not time to talk to him, hand him a Socialist book or paper. The seed will fall on fertile soil.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO SOCIALISM

By Mary E. Marcy.

The Socialist is a reader, a thinker and a worker. As he reads he learns to know the interrelation of the forces at work in the world. He regards social phenomena in the light of his broadening knowledge, and finds more and more to hope and rejoice and be glad over.

The Socialist is not a man who is trying to run up hill. He is not trying to change human nature, nor is he proposing to work out a plan for a future perfect society, which he hopes to persuade his fellow workmen to adopt. He is not seeking to alter natural laws. Were these his aims he would find every day in the year, upon either hand and in every country upon the globe signs and tendencies that would fill him with doubt and discouragement and despair.

If every man and woman in the United States were a Socialist and the program of Socialism proposed to stem the Mississippi, the ballot would be about as effectual as Seeds of Kindness on a capitalistic road. If the Socialist proposed anything of this kind he would be a doubter, a pessimist, and ultimate failure. An unnatural system of society can never be forced or voted into existence.

But the Socialist is doing none of these things. He sees the trend of economic and industrial affairs. He beholds the growth and development of production that must result in the ultimate downfall of capitalism. And he realises that all things that tend toward the development of capitalism are speeding the day when the present system of society shall fall to the earth of its own weight, to give weight to its logical offspring, industrial and economic co-operation.

He is not seeking to stem the current, but he is removing the brush from the lowlands that the river may have a speedier course and flow the faster on its way.

The Socialist knows that not until capitalism has run its course and served its purpose in the evolution of society, can a co-operative society prove a possibility.

The co-operative commonwealth could not have been born fifty years ago. The good time a-coming cannot arrive until the competitive system of production has been laid on the shelf. This is the function of the trust from the Socialists' viewpoint. He sees the Standard Oil Company controlled by Rockefeller, gathering unto itself, perfecting, centralising, systemising, a large portion of the world's supply of oil; he sees Harriman becoming lord over a system of railways extending across the continent, combination becoming the watchword of big business. And the Socialist is glad because he understands that friend and foe alike are working, aiding, hastening the co-operative society of the future.

Not until the whole world has been made one country in the name of trade, the centralisation of industry been accomplished, capitalism become inadequate, will the capitalist system of society have served its function. And in the social, as well as the biological world, the organ and system, that has become superfluous, that no longer functions, atrophies—dies of itself.

The Socialist is not a prophet who seeks to check or turn the current according to his preconceived ideas. But he sees the direction of the current. He sees the constant improvement in machinery, in the methods of production; he sees the middleman knocked off the fence into the ranks of the workman. He sees the continued growth of working class solidarity and ever and always he sees the silent, steady, inevitable, invincible current of combination.

The Socialist rejoices because the scientific evolutionary development of society is the way leading to the hope and salvation of the working class.

Is there any reason why the Socialist should be discouraged? I know of none. When men work along natural and scientific lines they cannot go down to defeat. All roads lead to Socialism. Every body is helping the work along, those whose cry is capitalism as well as those who work toward collectivism, because collectivism is the child of capitalism.

The Socialist is steering his bark with the current. His work is to clear the brush and dredge the river and let the current rush unimpeded. He knows that some day he shall arrive at the safe harbor, because nothing can last long against the current.

WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER US?

If Socialism is false and pernicious, if it is an evil thing as Roosevelt tells us it is; if it is in error, as Taft and Byran and a host of others assure us, why do you not reply to us and crush us with your logic?

Here are some questions awaiting an answer from those who are warning against the weakness or wickedness of Socialism.

Is it not true that there is land enough to raise all the food that can be eaten? Is there any lack of boards and bricks and iron and glass with which to make all the houses that could be lived in? Cannot a sufficient supply of wool and cotton and linen be produced to make all the clothes that can be worn.

Are there not workers enough to produce all these things?

Are there not millions of men and women who do not have enough to eat or to wear, or a decent place in which to live?

Are there not millions of unemployed persons who are willing and able to produce the things that these men and women need? Would they not willingly produce these things if they could get to the raw materials from which they are produced and the machinery with which to work?

Are these would be workers not prevented from getting to the raw material and the machines by the fact that these things are privately owned?

If the working class collectively owned the materials and the machines, could they not use them to produce wealth till all wants are satisfied?

Do not those who do the work of the world, combined with those who are shut out from the opportunity to work and live, have a majority of the votes? Can they not use this majority to capture the government? When they have captured it, cannot they use it as their agent to hold the titles to the things with which goods are produced.

Is it not to the interest of this majority to do this? Are they not going to be forced to take such action by the inevitable trend of social events?

These are plain, simple questions and if they can be answered in the negative then Socialism can be proven false and foolish.

Why do not some of the wise ones answer and expose the evils and fallacies of Socialist philosophy?

AN ENCOURAGING EPISTLE

June 1, 1908.

To the secretary of the Socialist party of Fernie, British Columbia, from Mrs. Hugh Dixon.

Dear Comrade—To you I write, and through you I wish to reach and to thank our Socialist comrades and the miners of Fernie, to give them in the name of my husband and myself, our hearty and sincere thanks for keeping that fatal day, 22nd of May, in memory to decorate those lonely graves on the mountain side with flowers. Our dear murdered victims for profit had been comrades and miners of Fernie. It warms my heart to you and comforts us to know that you have not forgotten that awful time that bereaved me of my darling son, and as I feel, so must all the rest of the mourners of that day feel for their dear ones that are laid in their lonely graves. God bless you all for our Jim's sake. We are too far away to put flowers on his grave. Again I thank you all, dear comrades and miners, brave men that you are, going into the heart of that awful mountain, far from the light of day to eke out an existence, and to make profits for the few men or vultures who make a fat living out of your earnings and lives, for the sake of the memory of our murdered victims for profit. You who still take your lives in your hands each time you go into those mines, to you I plead, for the sake of your own dear ones, your own mothers, your own wives and little ones, for the sake of the parents, widows and orphans of our murdered ones, for the sake of humanity, the crushed, the bruised, the maimed, the broken hearted, for the sake of the little children who are put to work almost from their cradles, and very many of these innocents who very soon fill early graves, for the sake of all this and much more, be true to yourselves. Hasten Socialism, the savior of the toiler, the savior of the world, be class conscious for your own class, vote for your own class. Vote for truth and justice and freedom, for yourselves and your own dear ones, then you will not have to work so hard. Then you will never have to work in any mines until they are made quite safe for you. My husband and I are growing old. We have worked all our lives and are still working, must work and every year it is getting harder for us as well as all toilers and of the unemployed worse still so many hungry, so many starving. Oh, shame, shame, shame, that it should be so, when there is plenty on this bountiful earth for all. And it is the worker who produces all, and still hungry, still jobless, still homeless, still wanderers, still miserable, helpless slaves. Oh let us help to end it comrades, brothers, wives, sisters, mothers. Let us all work to end it. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in our great cause for freedom, for Socialism, the brotherhood of man, the fatherhood of God; hasten it, let my dear husband and me live to see it before we leave this beautiful earth. Let us see a great joy, the freedom of the worker. We have had so much sorrow ourselves, so much toil, let me tell my murdered Jim, when I meet him in the world beyond it is come, the freedom and redemption of the world, Socialism. My heart goes out to you comrades and miners of Fernie. God bless you all and your dear ones. Your comrade for the revolution,

MARY J. DIXON.

EFFECT OF A MILLION SOCIALIST VOTES

In renominating Debs and Hanford, their ticket of 1894, the Socialist convention in Chicago last week pursued a wise course. Eugene V. Debs and his services to the American labor movement are too well known to require extensive comment. He was the first to feel the iron heel of a capitalised judiciary and has been marked by capitalism ever since. It will be recalled that Debs' imprisonment in Woodstock jail for daring to disobey a court injunction and defiantly continuing to direct the A. R. U. strike injected the injunction as a live issue in the campaign of 1896.

Since the literary bureau of secretary Taft points to the fact with pride that the latter, who was a federal judge in Cincinnati, rendered a decision in the Phelan case that formed the basis of opinion of the United States supreme court when that body decided the Debs case unfavorably to the appellant, it will be seen that Debs will be able to confront the individual who forged an important link in the chain designed to drag the working class into a condition of wage slavery or modern feudalism, provided that Mr. Taft secures the Republican nomination for presidency.

If the convention shall be stampeded for Roosevelt, which is not an impossibility, then the man with the stuffed club will have before him an "undesirable citizen" whom he can belabor to his heart's content—and quite likely receive a few blows in return.

On the other hand Debs is a greater orator than Bryan, who will in all probability be the Democratic nominee. Moreover, Debs talks sense, something with meat in it, something that can be understood, while Mr. Bryan rattles off an endless chain of words, and without rhyme or reason, until those who follow him are as confused as he is.

Mr. Bryan stood for free silver and against injunctions in 1896 and forgot about it in 1907, and it is difficult to learn what principle or policy, if any, he will advocate this year. Everybody are agreed that Mr. Bryan has become quite sane, and his uncontrollable all-consuming desire is to become president.

Ben Hanford, Debs' running mate, is also too well known in labor circles to need an introduction. His long and faithful services is the organised labor movement in general and the Typographical union in particular, have clothed him with peculiar fitness as an splendid champion of the working class. Few men on the public platform in the English speaking world are his superiors as an orator, and none are better thinkers. It will be well worth making a comparison between the money-bags or "fat-fryers" who will be nominated for second place by the old parties and this stalwart labor warrior.

Looking at the political situation from any viewpoint the Socialist party ought to score a wonderful increase in its voting strength this year.

At notime in the country's history has labor found itself in a more critical period.

What with the courts heaping burdens upon the workers' back, with congress turning a deaf ear to all appeals for relief, with the industrial system demoralised by the frenzied financiers, with the open shop fanatics declaring war all along the line upon those workers who dare to organise for mutual protection, and with several other minor problems confronting the labor class, it is beyond comprehension how any thoughtful workingman can cast a vote for either old party, and thus write himself down as being satisfied with the conditions that injure and oppress him.

Debs and Hanford ought to poll at least a million votes!

A million Socialist votes would throw the fear of God into the hearts of every pleutocratic tyrant and trust oppressor in the United States!

A million Socialist votes would mean the striking of a blow that would be heard around the world!

A million Socialist votes would cause the old dry bones at Washington to rattle as they have not rattled since the election of Lincoln.

A million Socialist votes would start the wheels of Congress and state legislatures revolving to grind out concessions in fear and dread that two million might follow at the next election!

A million Socialist votes would mean the modification of the injunction evil "voluntarily" by the judicial usurpers who are in contempt of the people!

A million Socialist votes would sound as the thunderous roar of an awakening working class to the ears of the Parrys and Posts and Van Cleaves and compel them to scurry for cover to avoid retributive lightning!

A million Socialist votes would blanch the cheeks of every Pinkerton thug and Hessian hireling and pronounce the doom of the strike breaking industry.

A million Socialist votes would make the working class conscious of its own strength and virility, and would send the sunshine of hope into every hovel and sweating hell in the land.

A million Socialist votes would sound the tocsin that the working class had repudiated the Pharaon of capitalism and was preparing to march into the promised land of the co-operative commonwealth where there will be no economic injustice, suffering and sorrow but where equal rights and opportunities will be the order and the brotherhood of man practically applied.

Every working man who has heretofore voted with the old parties should study the present economic conditions, his party principles and leaders, and the probable developments of the future before he decides definitely how to vote this year.

Unfortunately labor has "thrown away" its vote too long and is now reaping the consequences. But lost ground can yet be recovered, although in no other manner than by rolling up at least a million votes for Debs and Hanford.—Cleveland Citizen.

COAL MINERS' EXAMINATION

The B.C. Gazette says: That examinations will be held for first, second and third class certificates of competency under the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," at Nanaimo, Fernie and Cumberland, on June 16, 17 and 18, 1908, and for the second and third class certificates of competency at Coutlee, on June 16 and 17, 1908, commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

The subjects will be as follows:

First Class Candidates—
Mining act and special rules.
Mine gases.
Ventilation
General work.
Mine machinery.
Surveying.

Second Class Candidates—
Mining act and special rules.
Mine gases.
Ventilation
General work.

Third Class Candidates—
Mining act and special rules.
Mine gases and general work.

Application must be made to the undersigned not later than June 5, 1908, accompanied by the statutory fee as follows:

By an applicant for First Class Examination, ten dollars.

By an applicant for Second Class Examination, ten dollars.

By an applicant for Third Class Examination, five dollars.

The applications must be accompanied by testimonials and evidence stating that:

(a) If a candidate for First Class that he is a British subject and that he has at least five years' experience in or about the practical work of a coal mine, and is at least twenty-five years of age.

(b) If a candidate for Second Class that he has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(c) If a candidate for Third Class, that he has had at least three years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(d) A candidate for a certificate of Competency as manager, Overman, shiftboss, firehoss, or shotlighter, shall produce a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner showing that he has taken a course in ambulance work fitting him, the said candidate, to give aid to persons injured in coal mining operations.

By order of the board.

FRANCIS H. SHEPHERD,
Secretary.

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Shields the Food from Alum

Club Cigar Store

the only reliable place in town when you require anything in Tobaccos, Cigars or Cigarettes.

W. A. INGRAM, Prop.

UNIFORM KEENNESS
NO HONING—NO GRINDING.

You want comfort and satisaction of clean smooth shaves every morning.

The Carbo Magnetic is the only razor UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED to give this. The secret Electric Tempering positively merges every particle of carbon (the life of steel) into the metal—giving diamond-like hardness throughout the blade—something absolutely impossible with fire tempered steel used in making all other razors.

But test this razor in your own home—or have your barber use it on you. Secure one 30 DAYS TRIAL with NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE.

J. D. QUAIL, Agent, Fernie.

Fort Steele Brewery Co., Ltd

Fernie, B. C.

Brewers of Extra Fine Lager and Aerated Waters.

Bottled Goods a Specialty.

QUEENS Hotel

The best dollar a day house in the city
Liquors and Cigars of the best quality
Well stocked bar
Dining room in charge of P. P. Miller
Only white help employed

ROSS BROS. Pprops.

SAMUEL MAY & CO
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.
Established Forty Years
Send for Catalogue
102 & 104, ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

If you have occasion to send money through the mails take out a Money Order from this bank. A few cents will cover the cost of registration, according to the amount to be sent, and you may be absolutely sure of the remittance reaching the proper party. The Home Bank transmits money, by order, not only to points in Canada where there is a Home Bank Office, but to every part in the Dominion where there is a bank operating under Government Charter. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued to foreign parts of the world.

Head Office TORONTO 8 King St. W.

Fernie Branch

W. C. B. MANSON Manager

Phillip Carosella

Wholesale LIQUOR DEALER

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gent's Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B. C.

THE POLLOCK WINE CO. Ltd.

Wholesale Dealers and Direct Importers of

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY,
LONDON DRY
OLD TOM
AND HOLLAND GIN
POMMERY
CHAMPAGNE
SCHLITZ BEER
ALE AND STOUT,
BURMEISTER
WHITE AND RED PORT.

Sole agents in East Kootenay for ARCADIAN FAMOUS WAUKESHA WATER

The Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd.

ALEX. McDOUGALL, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Rough & Dressed Lumber
Dimension & Bridge Timber
Piling, Moulding, Laths,
Shingles and Ties.

Telephone Poles a Specialty

All Orders Promptly Attended to

Tel. 3 Fernie, B. C.

PIMPLES AND BOILS

HEALED BY ZAM-BUK

Mr. Joseph Arsnault resides at Cascumpec, P.E.I., and says:—"About five months ago sores broke out on my body. They came in the form of small pimples which discharged. These sores would grow until they got as large as a nickel. I used carbolic salve without effect. I saw Zam-Buk advertised in the papers and secured some, and daily application of this healing balm for one week effected a permanent cure. Since then I have recommended Zam-Buk to my brother for boils on his knee, and also used it again myself for a poisoned finger, in both cases with marvellous results. I cannot recommend Zam-Buk too highly."

Zam-Buk, the great skin healer, can be obtained at any drug or general store for 50c. a box, or postpaid from the Zam-Buk Co.,

IS DROWNED.

Estevan, Sask., June 11—Yesterday afternoon while the fourteen months old baby of Mrs. Sheard was playing on the sidewalk he fell off into a pool of water and was drowned.

NO NEED OF SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

It is a mistake to allow rheumatism to become chronic, as the pain can always be relieved, and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even in cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief which it affords. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated in the Flathead Block 4593, district of south east Kootenay, province of British Columbia.

1 Commencing at a post situated at the north east corner of lot 1908, group 1,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 15th day of April, 1908
Gus Becken, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Witness
R. McGregor, Agent.

2 Commencing at a post situated at or near the south east corner of lot 1908, group 1,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 15th day of April, 1908
D. A. Cate, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

3 Commencing at a post situated one mile east of the south east corner of lot 1908, group 1 and at the south east corner of D. A. Cate's claim,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence south 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 15th day of April, 1908
Agness Anderson, Locator
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

4 Commencing at a post situated at the south east corner of lot 8363, group 1,
thence south 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 16th day of April, 1908
R. McGregor, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

5 Commencing at a post situated one mile east of the south east corner of lot 8363,
thence south 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, Being bounded on east by license claim of John Anderson, on the north by Eliza Good's claim, on West by H. Hughe's claim, on the south by Neil McQuarrie claim. containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 16th day of April, 1908
B. K. Bullock, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

6 Commencing at a post situated one mile south of the southeast corner of lot 8363 and at the south east corner of R. McGregor claim. It being bounded on the east by Katherine Good's claim,
thence south 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 16th day of April, 1908
J. Cramp, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

7 Commencing at a post situated two miles south of the south east corner of lot 8363, and at the south east corner of J. Cramp's claim,
thence south 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 16th day of April, 1908
D. F. Hughes, Locator.
D. A. Cate, Agent.
R. McGregor, Witness

8 Commencing at a post situated two miles south and one mile east of the south east corner of the Katherine Good claim,
thence south 80 chains,
thence east 80 chains,
thence north 80 chains,
thence west 80 chains,
to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Dated this 16th day of April, 1908
Geo. Halford, Locator.
R. McGregor, Witness
D. A. Cate, Agent

LOCAL UNIONS IN DISTRICT 18 U. M. W. of A.

FERNIE, 2314—Pres., J. T. Puckey; Fin. Sec., Thos. Biggs.

HOSMER, 2494—Pres. G. C. Cole; Sec. Wm. N. Reid.

MICHEL, 2334—Pres., Jas. Douglas, Sec., Charles Garner.

COLEMAN, 2633—Pres., Henry Smith, Sec, Wm. Graham.

FRANK, 1263—Pres., Fred Allott; Sec., George Nichols.

LILLE, 1233—Pres., T. Evans; Sec., A. W. May.

BELLEVUE, 431—Pres., F. Lewis; Sec., Fred Chappell.

HILLCREST, 1058—Pres., Robert Livett; Vice-Pres., J. Lagace; Sec., Harry T. Cooper

LUNDBRECK, 2275—Pres. Herschel Kayo; Sec., Geo Thos. Wright.

WOODPECKER, 2299—Pres., W. R. Hughes; Sec., John Fletcher.

MORRINVILLE, 2378—Pres., C. H. Richardson; Sec., J. Matheson.

DIAMOND CITY—Pres., Sec., T. Entwistle.

CANMORE, 1387—Pres. A. J. Thomas; Sec. James Clyner.

BANKHEAD, 29—Pres., Wm. Fisher; Sec., F. Dyson.

TABER, 102—Pres., T. Boyle; Sec., Wm. Murdock.

LETHBRIDGE, 574—Pres. B. G. Hamilton; Sec., Charles Peacock.

TABER, 1359—Pres., Alf. Roberts; Sec., Robert Doodson.

CITY MINES, 2240, Edmonton—Pres., T. James;.

STRATHCONA, 2248—Pres., John Saint; Sec., Jas. Poole.

WHITE STAR MINES, 2618, Strathcona—Pres., Jas. Cherler; Sec., Neil Mc Cormick.

BUSH MINES, 2655, Edmonton—Pres., Chas. L. Bryce; Sec., Harper.

MERRITT—Pres. Frank Steel, Sec. Thomas Calvert.

EDMONTON, 2540—Pres., J. W. Edmondson; Vice Pres., Robert Brown; Fin. Sec., Thos. Birch; Recording Sec., J. McDavitt.

Presidents and secretaries whose names do not appear on this list are requested to forward them to this office for insertion.

Continued inquiries reach us for the foregoing information.

NOTICE

30 days after date I intend to apply to the superintendent of provincial police for a retail liquor license at Michel.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1908.

GEO. KOMETZ,
Michel.

The District Ledger

$1 a Year in Advance

Issued every Saturday from the office of Publication, Pellatt Ave., Fernie, B. C.

Changes of advertisements must be in as follows:—Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7, Wednesday at 10 a. m. Pages 1, 4, 5 and 8, Friday at 10 a. m.

Legal advertising 12 cents per nonpariel line first insertion, 8 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Rates for contract advertising on application at office of publication, Pellatt Ave.

Address all communications to the Manager, District Ledger.

W. S. STANLEY, Mgr.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

SCALE COMMITTEE

In six months time the miners of this district will be electing delegates to a scale convention for the purpose of making a new agreement between themselves and their employees, the present agreement terminating on March 31st, 1909. It would be well for the unions to close their ranks and be prepared. The election of local union officers will also take place at the end of this month.

We would advise active members of the U.M.W. of A. and other labor unions to read about the Pinkertons in labor unions in this issue. No man ought to be elected to office in any local union who is not well known and whose record will not bear close examination. Corporations move in various ways, dirty work to perform.

OUR CITY BAND

Everybody appreciates our band. The rendering of outdoor concerts on a Sunday is much admired, but we would like to have the band play a little later in the evening than they now do. A very large number of the supporters of the band go to church every Sunday night, and do not like to stay away from church to hear the band play. But they would very much appreciate the band playing if it could be arranged to have it in the afternoon, or after church in the evening. The churches are all over by half past eight, and it is not too dark to play then, if it is there could very easily be enough lights put in their new stand to admit of them playing. Nothing is nicer than to be able to promenade in the twilight to the tunes of well rendered music, and we think that the band would be doing greater service if it could be arranged as we suggest. Their concert last Sunday just ended as the churches were out, so a very large number missed the treat.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT

In the attack which was made at Carlin Siding, near Revelstoke, and Kamloops last week by a crowd of Japanese coolies on C. P.R. trainmen we have an illustration of what we may expect not infrequently when these Orientals find themselves in sufficient numbers in any locality in the province to defy the law. As the result of the assault here referred to a railway conductor is now lying in the hospital at Revelstoke recovering from severe, if not serious injury.

It seems that the freight train of which the injured man was conductor, stopped at Carlin Siding to pick up a car of lumber. In order to do this it was necessary to move an outfit car, in which about eighty Japanese were sleeping. While doing so something went wrong with the brake rigging of the car and the wheels went off the track. The shock aroused the Japanese who poured out in a horde, and seizing stones, sticks, and anything handy, started down the track after the train crew. The first man they overtook was Mr. Hughes, and they beat him black and blue. The engineer, brakesman and fireman went to his rescue, but they were driven back and the four of them had to flee for their lives. The brakesman and conductor escaped into the woods, while the engineer and the fireman were driven back to the engine by the infuriated Japanese. The fireman succeeded in cutting off the engine from the cars and ran it into Tappen and a party of officials went up the line to pacify the Japanese. It was, however, two hours before the next freight could get through. When it did, the conductor and brakeman were taken aboard and Mr. Hughes was removed to the hospital at Revelstoke.

That is a rather significant story, and its significance is not impaired by the fact that it required a party of officials in authority to go up the line and pacify the Orientals. That a crowd of aliens, under the impression that they were the victims of a trick, should consider themselves at liberty to take the law into their own hands and barbarously maltreat a few men engaged in performing a necessary duty, is intolerable. It is intolerable that they should consider themselves entitled to take the law into their own hands under any circumstances. The same right will readily be conceded to them that is conceded to all others, the right of defending themselves when attacked. But this was not a case of self defence but of unjustifiable assault upon innocent men.

The feature of the incident which impresses one most is the reckless impulse to do hurt which was manifested by these people, the same impulse which characterised the attack upon the three firemen in Vancouver on New Year's eve, the same impulse which we find manifesting itself wherever the Japanese are in force and can find weapons.

It is that characteristic in these people which must render them for all time undesirable residents in this country, that and the impossibility of believing them, of accepting their word in the everyday affairs of life. No doubt the educated Japanese is as a rule a charming personality, but it is not the educated Japanese that is being brought here or is being mixed up in these continual troubles. It may be said that the Japanese coolies are irresponsible because they are ignorant and are dangerous because their national esteem has been built on a lack of understanding of their proper relations to mankind at large. This is probably true, but it makes it all the more necessary that they should be excluded from civilised communities which do not understand them and do not share their sympathies and peculiarities.

It seems most remarkable that after committing the outrage at Carlin Siding these men should not have been punished. It is to be presumed that their number, there were eighty in all, and the realisation on the part of the authorities that the responsibility for the injuries to the conductor could not be placed on the right shoulders induced the officials to overlook the incident altogether.—Province.

POLICE COURT

Constable Gook has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police, as the man that was offered the position could not come. Mr. Gook, since his affiliation with the force, has shown himself to be a man that cannot be either "bought or bluffed," and therefore should make good as chief. We wish him success.

The police are making it very interesting for law breakers these days, and are doing good work.

On the third inst., two women from the red light district were fined $30 and costs for being up town after hours.

On the 9th inst. Jos. T. Hall was up before Magistrate Whimster on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. Ambrose. Hall was sentenced to 15 days with hard labor.

On the 11th a man was up on the charge of being a frequenter of the red light plantation. He was caught talking to one of the dames up town after hours and arrested. He protested, but admitted to the magistrate that he was a frequenter. This caused him to part with $30 and costs.

The woman who caused the above trouble was brought up on the 11th and fined $30 and costs for being up town after hours.

John O'Brien was up again on Wednesday to answer a disorderly charge. As John has been up twice before he was given 10 days to mend his ways.

Two Indians were arrested for furious riding and also being drunk. Their case has to stand over till the Indian agent arrives.

The law that requires no person to drive faster than 6 miles an hour in the city limits is to be strictly enforced. This, of course, equally affects riding.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents in these columns.

To the editor of District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to let the rank and file of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. know what we are doing. At present we have with us Organizer Nicolitti of Colorado, and organizer Susner and myself who intend to go to all the camps where we have the most foreigners working first. Then, if we have time we intend to visit any or all of our locals for the purpose of instructing the foreigners on the workings of the organisation, and we have already had a meeting in Fernie, Hosmer and Michel, and we will fill in this week in sub district No. 2, and then take in the main line, and then arrangements will be made according to the time we have as the International Board is supposed to meet about the 18th and at least Board Member Patterson will have to go east as that will be the first meeting of the board since the new administration which has been so busy since they took their offices and so as to be able to get the instructions of the new officers he will have to be there. I feel that every member of our locals should take the United Mine Workers Journal, and keep in touch with our new officers and see the change in the policies being pursued even in the face of the financial depression, they have re-established the interstate movement that was destroyed two years ago and after the next meeting of the board I feel sure there will be a great change in the policies of the organisation and anyone who has been reading the journal right along will have noticed a great difference since the new editor has taken charge of the official organ of the United Mine Workers. I want to say that the men in the Lignite field of this district are doing very little work only one or two days a week. But that is as much as any Lignite field in the continent is doing. Some of the Pass coal camps are doing very poor, but Coleman, Michel and Coal Creek are working every day, and although they are not working their full capacity, they are doing as well as any other place in the country. Now men we have only about seven months until we have to start to make a new agreement for this district and as we want to do the best we can for ourselves it behooves every member to take particular notice to what is going on, and I would advise every man in this district to keep every statement, so that you will be able to show that you are entitled to what you ask; and the men who have big pay should keep their statements, for five years ago the company's book was shown up to the royal commission, and they showed higher wages than our statements did, and if your officers have nothing to stand on but the company's books then they have a poor chance to get what they want.

Respectfully yours,
PETER PATTERSON.

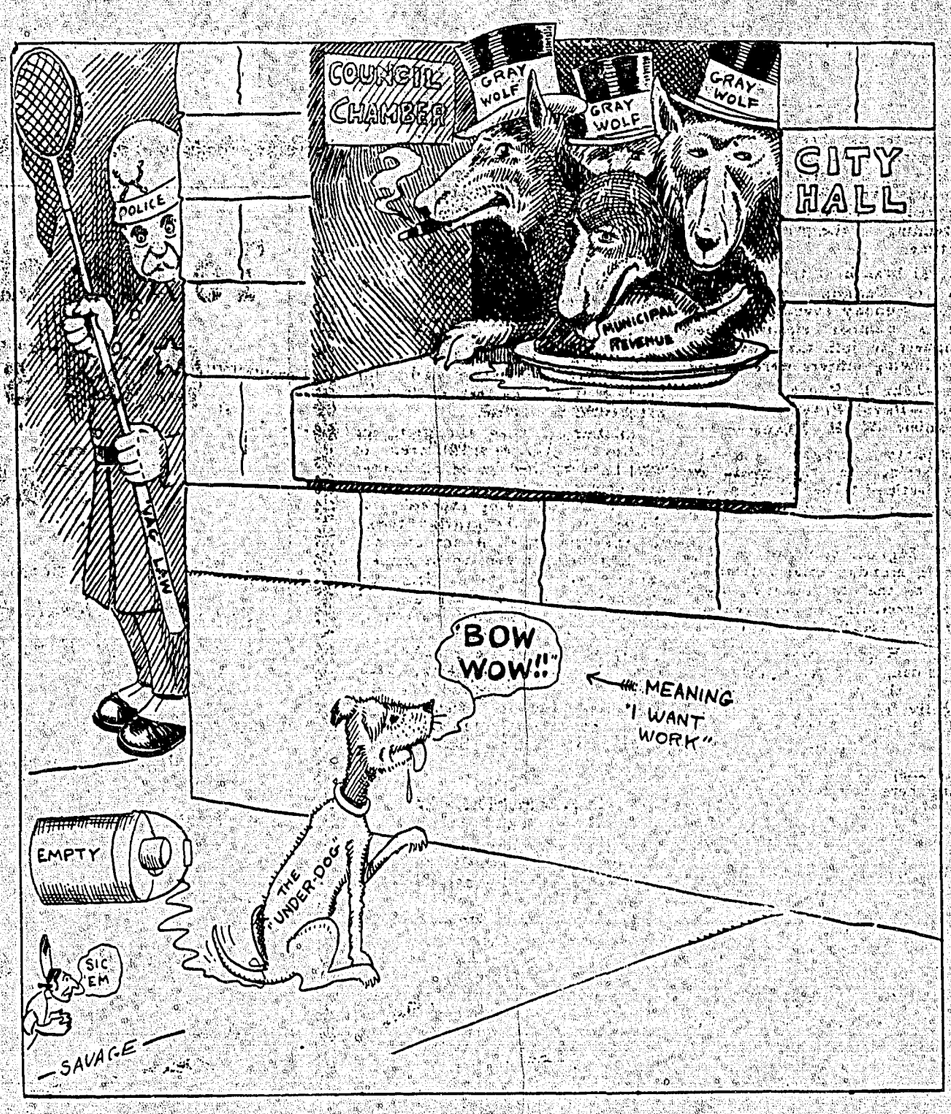
Rocanville, June 12—Harry Johnson, a popular young man of this town committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor.

* * *

Montreal, June 12—At this morning's meeting of the Congregational union of Canada, Rev. Hugh Pedley of Emmanuel church, Montreal, was elected chairman for 1909.

* * *

Montreal, June 12.—Robert Kyle 29 years of age, of the grocery firm of Kyle and Stevenson, was drowned in the Laurentian baths, last night. It is thought that Kyle was stunned by striking his head on the bottom while diving.



DASH FOR NORTH POLE

Extensive Arrangements in Progress for Trip to the Arctic Regions.

New York, June 12—Confident of his ability to carry the stars and stripes to the north pole Commander Robert E. Peary, who has planted the American flag nearer the coveted northern goal than any other living man, is in New York making active preparations for another arctic dash. The steamer Roosevelt, which carried him and his party on his last trip north, has been overhauled for her expected battles with the ice barriers of the frozen north.

Peary's present plans contemplate his departure from New York about July 1, but lack of sufficient funds to finance the expedition may prevent the start. In fact unless $25,000 is forthcoming by July 1 the project will have to be abandoned. Peary is hopeful that the sum necessary to complete the exploration fund may be raised in time to permit him to carry out his plans.

"One important result of my last expedition as bearing upon the success of the coming one," said Commander Peary, "is the distinct improbability that conditions in the comparatively short distance of 200 miles between my farthest north point and the pole itself will be in any way different from the conditions encountered by me for the last 100 miles of my journey. If conditions are no worse in the next season than during the last voyage I shall hope to accomplish the objects of the expedition and return in about fifteen months—in October, 1909. I ought, however, to have supplies and equipment for a stay of three years."

"Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, of Brigus, Newfoundland, my sailing master on my last voyage will serve again and he will select his sailers from among the Newfoundland sealers. George Ward Well of Buckport, Me., will again accompany the expedition as chief engineer and his assistants and firemen will be Americans. Charles Percy, my steward on two previous trips will go again, as will also Mathew Heuson, my colored assistant. My surgeon is yet to be selected. I shall take aboard from twenty to twenty-five of the most effective Eskimo hunters and dog drivers, who will be accompanied by their wives and children. I shall require from 200 to 250 dogs.

There will be three modifications of the sledge journey suggested by the experience of the last trip. First, following of the north coast of Grant island further to the west than before; second, a course across the sea ice somewhat more west of north than on the previous expedition, and third, the more rigid massing of the sledges while en route, to prevent the possibility of a portion of the party being cut off from the rest with supplies insufficient for a protracted advance. These modifications are to count eract and allow for the steady easterly set of the central polar ice."

IMPORTANT CONCESSION

To British Columbia Lead Miners by Minister of Finance

Ottawa, June 11—The minister of finance has brought down an important concession to the lead miners of British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Fielding's proposal is for a removal of the lead bounties for five years more, or until June 30, 1913. There are some important changes, however, as compared with the original statute passed in 1903. The bounty of $15 per ton began to be reduced when lead reached £12 10s per ton in London, and was extinguished altogether when the price in England reached £16 pounds. There was also a further limitation that not more than half a million dollars be paid in bounties in any fiscal year. This provision has been removed, but the total amount that may be paid in five years is not to exceed two and a half million.

An important additional change proposed by Mr. Fielding makes the reduction of the bounty to commence when the price of lead in London reaches £14 10s. The quotations were a week ago £12 15s.

If this price holds until the new statute becomes effective, it means that the lead mining companies will draw the full amount of the bounty in place of the pro rata reduction provided in the regulations.

The total amount paid in bounties in the last two years is $617,000.

AN INVITATION.

Mr. F. G. Garbutt, principal of the Garbutt Business College of Calgary, invites all young people and parents interested in a stenographic, business or telegraphic training, to call and see the attractive Garbutt school exhibit at the Dominion exhibition and witness illustrations of the students' work in speedy touch typewriting.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders for the erection of the Kootenay hotel, at Michel townsite. Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to J. S. Laurenson, Michel, or A. Watson, Fernie.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of McEwen & Shea as hotel keepers of Elko, B. C., proprietors of the Hoffman house, is hereby dissolved.

The business will be carried on by William S. McEwen who will pay all liabilities and collect all accounts.

Dated at Elko, B. C., this 27th day of May, 1908.

"WM. S. MCEWEN."
"M. E. SHEA."
"W. F. GURD."—Witness.

4 to

GREAT BARGAIN

Three quarters of an acre under cultivation in West Fernie. There is a Plastered House and other buildings on the Premises.

Will be sold cheap and on easy payments.

F. J. WATSON
Real Estate and Insurance Broker

LARGE PROFITS

Mackenzie King Opposes the Opium Trade in Canada

Vancouver, June 11—As a result of the evidence of local Chinese manufacturers of opium before the commissioner adjudicating the claims for damages during the riot, Mackenzie King, the commissioner announced his intention of taking up the opium question with the Dominion authorities on his return to Ottawa, and asking for legislation prohibiting the manufacture of the drug in Canada.

Two claimants following this trade were examined today, the one claiming his gross yearly profits were $180,000 and the other $100,000.

The admission also made as to the extensive sale to whites and one merchant said he had been in business here for the past 24 years.

The merchants admitted that the drug was harmful, but said it was all the same as liquor to a white man.

Commissioner King emphatically stated his opposition to the situation and promised to take the matter up at once upon his return to Ottawa.

Vancouver, June 11—Commissioner King to-day boldly indicted the Dominion government on the liquor traffic.

Shocked by the enormous profits of $180,000 made by the Hip Tuck Lung Company of Pender street and the long period the firm has been in business, 22 years, the commissioner followed with a severe criticism of the trade, by asking counsel for the claimants, Mr. McEvoy: "Could the city not refuse to license this business?"

Mr. McEvoy—No; prohibition rests entirely with the Dominion government, which recognises the opium trade by levying a tax upon its importation."

"Well, it seems regretable," added the commissioner, "when we are trying to build up a country that we should allow the importation from one part of the empire of a drug so detrimental to another part, or to permit its manufacture. I intend to look into this matter carefully. My own opinion is that it should be made impossible to manufacture this drug in any part of the Dominion."

Hotel FERNIE
The Hotel of Fernie

The centre of Commercial and Tourist Trade
Cuisine Unexcelled

S. F. Wallace Prop.

KING'S HOTEL
Fernie, B. C.

Bar supplied with choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Dining Room in connection
JOHN PODBIELANCIK
Proprietor

NAPANEE HOTEL

Fernie's most popular Hotel

Every attention to the travelling public

Rooms reserved by wire

T. H. Whelan
Manager

ROYAL Hotel
Fernie

Everything Up-to-date

Bar Unexcelled

All White Help

Call In and See us once

O. W. DAVEY & CO.
P. V. WHELAN, Mgr.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 20 acres square; entry fee $5; renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

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

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

Aug 1-07-6m

Read The Ledger

The District Ledger

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

FERNIE, B. C., JUNE 13TH, 1908

MERRITT

Mr. B. Smith of Vancouver arrived on Monday's train 15 take charge of the Diamond Vale farm during the absence of Mr. Smith, sr., who is taking a trip to New Brunswick.

The mosquito bar[illegible] is in full force. Nets and screens are in full demand.

A scrub team of the Diamond Vale played Middlesbro last Saturday at the latter place, result, a draw. A successful smoker was held after the game given by the Kilmarnocks.

A successful Leap Year dance was held in Hylands Hall on Monday. All those attending report a good time.

The Diamond Vale has started their second drive of logs down the Cold Water river..

The Diamond Vale brass band escorted one of its members to the depot last Thursday, John Hornell, bidding farewell to the Diamond Vale. His departure is deeply regretted by his many friends.

LETHBRIDGE

The rain has ceased falling and we are having a long wished for view of old sol. As was expected the Belly river overflowed its banks, and did a great amount of damage.

One section of No. 3 mine has been filled to the roof and it will probably take the rest of the summer to get it pumped dry. But for the foresight of W. D. L. Hardie, who foresaw the danger of somesuch thing happening, the whole of the mine would have been flooded, and caused an indefinite suspension of work. As it is it only affects about forty men, and places have been found for them in other sections of the mine.

No. 3 mine has only been working two and three days a week this last six or eight weeks, but dame rumor has it that things are going to improve after the 15th. Let us hope that her ladyship is correct.

The first game of the season of the Crow's Nest baseball league was played here on Tuesday evening between Taber and Lethbridge resulting in a win for Taber. There was very little to choose between the two teams, Taber having a slight advantage in the pitching. Score 4 to 3.

The proposed new by-laws were submitted to the ratepayers on Monday, the 8th and were all carried with good majorities. The new by-laws call for the construction of a new fire hall and market, estimated cost, $45,000; grading of streets and laying of granolithic sidewalks, estimated cost, $79,000, and waterworks extension, involving an outlay of another $6,000, all of which are to be completed this summer.

We have in this city a considerable number of friendly societies, but still another one is in progress of organising, to be known as the American Association of Alberta, to be composed of American and ex-American citizens. W. R. Dobbin, one of our hustling real estate men is president pro tem.

W. C. Simmons, M.P.P. went east to Medicine Hat on Tuesday night's train. He will hold a series of meetings in the Hat and district in the interests of the Liberal party.

The Conservative candidate for this riding has not started his campaign yet, and it is to be hoped that the working men of this section will hustle up and put a candidate up, and not leave it until the last minute.

The wrestling game received a decided boost here on Thursday last when the hitherto undefeated Oregon Lion met his master in Maxwell, a local man, Maxwell taking two straight falls. The match was a purely championship one, as there was no side bets posted. Mr. Maxwell is physical instructor of the young men's club.

HOSMER

The Hosmer boys have organized a lacrosse team. They have been good and busy and it shows signs of being a first class team. A well attended meeting on Monday resulted in everything being put in shape and the following officers were elected:

Hon. Pres—R. J. Drinnan.
Pres—Frank La Belle.
Sec.-treas—Mr. Hall.
Manager—G. W. Gorden.
Captain—N. McKellar.

There will be a match played between Hosmer and Fernie on June 12th. This will be the first game of lacrosse in Hosmer this season.

The young ladies of Hosmer had a great hop at the sample rooms in the Queens on Wednesday night. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

A new reservoir is being built on summit when the best water in the district will be supplied to C. P.R. town.

The flyer came through here at midday on Wednesday and one of our Hosmer cows tried to dispute the way. It was bad for the cow.

A good match of football was played at Hosmer between Hosmer and Bellevue and witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The game didn't start until 7.50. C.P.R. washouts kept the train late as usual and the Bellevue boys were held up at Frank for ten hours. So considering they were at Frank all that time with its varied temptations they arrived on the field a pretty husky lot. But alas, as usual they shared the fate of Coleman, Fernie, Coal Creek. The score was 2-0 in favor of Hosmer. The Hosmer team were composed of goal, W. Thompson; full backs, Harry Allen and William McFegan, half backs, Tommy Seward, W. Taylor, Jimmy Watson; forwards, Fred Watchem, Hector McDonald, T. Ryder, T. H. Davis, Bert Hartwell.

Hosmer teamsters were in a fight box on Wednesday. No bridge leading out of Hosmer and the C.P.R. cut off the road to C.P.R. town by the laying of the spur.

A mass meeting will be held on Monday, 15, in the schoolhouse, of the members of Local 2497 United Mine Workers of America to consider the doctor question which has been a source of much discussion for the last year. It is hoped by a great many of the men that this meeting will settle the doctor question for awhile.

Mr. Wm. McFegan is now acting secretary for Local 2497, Hosmer. Mr. McFegan is well known in Fernie and Coal Creek and his friends at both places will be glad to hear of him doing his best to boom up Hosmer. He took a prominent part in football circles in Coal Creek and is now one of the stalwart full backs of the Hosmer Invincibles.

There will be an election of officers at Hosmer Local 2497 shortly. Nomination on Monday, 15th.

Robson, the artist, is showing a fine grouping of Hosmer Invincible football team.

The C.P.R. intend bringing in a steam shovel work train with a big gang of men to raise sag in track east of station 14 feet. They also have a big gang of men laying a spur of the main line west of the yards.

Things are progressing favorably at the coke ovens, where forty stone masons are employed. The steel tipple is assuming shape and outside sheeting is commenced. Work is also being pushed ahead on the trestle which will be closed up shortly. A spur will be built from trestle to saw mill which will greatly facilitate the handling of timber for the mine.

The haulage engine being installed will be one of the finest in the Kootenays.

Julius Hurel left for Fernie on Tuesday night.

Mr. McIntosh of Arrow Lakes sanitarium was in town looking for a location.

Coal Creek people who are now in Hosmer were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Powell of Coal Creek, who visited Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Powell of Hosmer.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson from Coal Creek visited in Hosmer this week.

Peter Patterson, Mr. Susner, the Slavonian organizer, and Mr. Nicotti, the Italian organiser visited Local 2497 last Friday night.

Crea and Moffat, of Fernie, the agents for the Hosmer townsite are to open up a real estate office in Hosmer.

A public 'phone office has been opened up in the Elk Book and Drug Co. store.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Sunday last.

The Elk Book and Drug Company stores here are in charge of R. L. Nickerson. The establishment of those stores have filled a much needed want, prescriptions formerly having been made up in Fernie.

The first board of trade meeting will be held here on Monday 15th.

The main street of Hosmer to the ravine has been cleaned of stumps. Looks like business.

Mrs. Drinnan and Miss Hillolade were in Fernie on Saturday.

D. Jorlander, a lather, met with a peculiar accident here while engaged in lathing. A friend came up behind and gave him a playful tap on the back. Having his mouth full of nails at the time the slight shock caused him to swallow some. Mr. Jorlander is going to Chicago to undergo an operation in consequence.

C. S. Fyfe, ticket agent at Fernie, visited here on Wednesday.

The excellent recreation ground at Hosmer is a great inducement for all sportsmen now. We are having a baseball team. Members of this team are being licked into shape by Gordon Cole, ably supported by Bert Swanson.

The carpenters of the town met last evening in the sample rooms of the Queen's hotel, and under the direction of J. A. Finney, western organiser for the Brotherhood of Carpenters, instituted a local of that organisation. Seventeen carpenters signed the roll and as this number represents most of the mechanics in this craft, the local should be one of the strong organisations in the Pass. Mr. T. C. Wildman was elected president and T. H. Davis recording secretary. The charter will arrive in two weeks when permanent officers will be elected and bylaws adopted governing trade conditions in this craft.

COAL CREEK

The Rev. Mr. Steanson occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Fernie on Sunday, June 7th. Mr. John Hughes of this place conducted the services here in his absence.

Dr. Hunter has been confined to the hospital in Fernie for the last ten days by a severe attack of rheumatic fever. We all hope for his speedy recovery. Dr. Corsan is attending to the practice in the meantime.

A local branch of the "Socialist party of Canada," was formed here on Sunday evening, June 7. Quite a number signified there willingness to join the movement. The following officers were elected:

Sec.—John E. Smith.
Treas.—David Paton.
Organiser—W. H. Evans.

This party of progress is making great strides in the west and seems destined to become a powerful factor in the politics of the future.

J. T. Ingram returned to Coal Creek on Monday after a prolonged trip to the old country. He is looking excellent, well and has apparently benefited by the trip.

Paddy Hughes was up from town during ... participating in the Quoiting handicap. He delivered the goods in fine style and feels confident of annexing the premier prize.

Mine Inspector Tom Morgan is visiting here this week in his official capacity.

The newly formed Socialist party are organising a concert for Tuesday evening, June 17th. An energetic committee has been formed, and the success of the venture is assured. Mr. John E. Smith will occupy the chair, and will be accompanied on the platform by Rev. A. Stenson and Rev. Mr. Boulton, and a few prominent men of the movement.

The Rev. Mr. Boulton and wife arrived in Coal Creek during the week from Moyie. Mr. Boulton will be the resident pastor of the Methodist church, and we hope that his stay will be a prolonged one.

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BAYNES

There was an interesting horse race on the Waldo flats Tuesday evening. The horses were owned by Mr. J. Ross and Mr. J. Turner; Mr. Ross' horse winning by a length. The conveyances of Baynes and Waldo were not sufficient to accommodate the crowds who witnessed the sport—young men, old men, women and children commenced to arrive long before the appointed time and all declare their intentions to go the next time there is any amusement on the Waldo flats.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson of Waldo and Miss Robinson, who has charge of a school in England, took Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. David Hart.

Mr. Vincent Mueller arrived in Kootonia Wednesday to spend the summer. He is delighted with it as a summer resort and says he knows his mother who is also on her way with a camping party will like it.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Aye were dinner guests at Mrs. Morrow's last Sunday.

The baseball game between Krag and Elko was decided in favor of Krag, and another game will be played next Sunday in Elko.

The employees of the Adolph Lumber Co. are organising a football team and expect to be full fledged players soon.

MOYIE

Mr. C. M. O'Brien, organiser for the S.P. of C. did some good missionary work around Moyie and vicinity last week. On Friday evening he visited the sawmill and lumber camp of the Porto Rico Co., and addressed the men at both places. On Saturday he held a street meeting in Cranbrook and on Sunday afternoon he addressed a meeting in the miners hall here.

Mr. O'Brien is a good speaker and makes a good impression. He makes the Socialist doctrine quite clear and spends no time denouncing individuals who may happen to hold views slightly different from his own.

It is rumored that the C.P.R. intends to build a summer hotel here on the west side of the lake. It is an ideal location and would no doubt prove a success. We hope to see it go ahead.

There is no spot in the Kootenays more beautiful than Moyie Lake in summer, and there is no nicer site for a mining camp anywhere than Moyie. One thing which has blighted Moyie's growth so far is the fact that it has for so far been a one mine camp. This inconvenience, it would seem, is soon to be be removed. It is now a race between the "Cambrian" mine and the "Aurora," to see which will be a shipper first. The Cambrian is sinking a shaft in Moyie Lakes about 250 feet from the shore in about sixty feet of water, and although the water has been giving considerable trouble, the management are in a fair way towards the overcoming the difficulty and expect to reach bedrock shortly. The bottom of the casing which is being sunk is now about six feet from bedrock and when it is considered that they have already gone through about fifty feet of gravel and hard pan which lay between the water and the bedrock it will be seen that they are bound to succeed.

The Aurora is on the west side of Moyie Lake. A small crew of men have worked on it all winter and opened up some good looking ore. It is now being stocked and shares are on the market today for the first time. A lot of the stock is being taken up by miners and business men here. The Aurora has a good showing and it should be a winner, especially since the new lead bonus will practically assure a price of £18 for lead. Moyie should certainly go ahead during the period that the lead bonus is in operation at least. At present there are as many men here as there is work for.

BANKHEAD

The Bankhead Mines Ltd., worked four days last week. It is believed that the mines will run steadier in the near future. The miners of Bankhead would be glad to see such take place because they they didn't come to Bankhead for the good of their health.

Mr. John R. Galvin, vice president of district 18, U.M.W. of A. with a committee consisting of the president of this local, Wm. Dunlop, district board member, who represents sub district No. 4, interviewed the management of the Bankhead Mines, Ltd., last week for the purpose of trying to fix a contract on the pillion of No. 5 seam. The management and this committee failed to agree. Therefore the question has been referred to the Disputes Board, which is supposed to meet on the 10th of every month.

Bankhead vs. Banff met again on Saturday, June 6, for the fourth time at Banff. The Banff team was composed of players from the north and the south, which come to Banff in the summer months as tourists. The Bankhead team are all composed of working lads. Therefore, it was an easy victory for Banff. The two teams are on an even footing now, two games each. The deciding game will be played in the near future. The officials of the Bankhead team are going to import a few of the old country crack players for the next game.

Banff vs. Bankhead met on Saturday, June 6, on the Banff grounds. There was a big crowd on the grounds; this is the first time this season for these two teams to meet. The game was a hard and fast one, but the Banff boys were too good for the Bankhead team. Final score 4 to 1, in favor of Banff.

IMPORTANT DECISION

Relative to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

I think the notice issued by the manager of the appellant company and put in as evidence on the part of the prosecution is such as would lead any ordinary employee of the company to consider it a refusal to employ him further, and the case in question seems to me to come under section 56 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Counsel for the appellant relied upon the fact that the signal was given on the night of the 10th of October (which was also the date of the notice referred to) for stoppage of work because of a shortage of cars. I might say that I did not find anything in the evidence to prove positively that there were no cars at the time this signal was given, although there was evidence that tended to suggest such a condition. Further it appears to me absolutely impossible to reconcile this contention with the notice in question. The reason given in the notice for the request to the men to remain idle was their failure to keep up the output of the mine. It seems to me that the effect of the notice must necessarily weaken the contention I have just referred to. Again, the shortage of cars would not relieve the appellant of the consequences resulting from the notice on the 12th of October, the following day, when no previous signal as to such a shortage of cars had been given.

The appellant's counsel cited in re Richardson's and Samuel & Co., 66 L.J.Q.B., 868 and Stephens vs. Harris 57 L.J.Q.B., 203 in support of the contention that the refusal to employ workmen when there is no work for them to do, was not a lockout, but under the circumstances I do not think that either of these cases, which arose in connection with charter parties, are at all like the case now under consideration. I do not doubt that had the appellant simply given the signal for no work on account of lack of cars, and had proved such to be actually the case, they could in no way be convicted of violation of section 56 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or of declaring a lockout. In the former case cited above, Rigby, L.J. says, "I do not say that in another case the dismissal of men by an employer might not possibly be analogous to a strike or lockout, but having regard to the circumstances of this case and to the fact that the dismissal of the men was a thing done solely for the pecuniary interest of the factory, I do not think it could be treated as analogous to a strike or lockout." To make these cases here applicable, it would be necessary to eliminate the notice entirely.

The appellant further contended that the notice was a mere appeal for an amicable settlement, but I am unable to take that view of it, indeed I am inclined to think that the material part of the notice is the request for the men to remain idle.

The alternative, that the men should come to an amicable settlement, seems to me to have been quite unnecessary in view of the fact that the Board of Conciliation was then dealing with the question. Yet the mere fact of this alternative being mentioned would lead me to the view that there was an attempt to force a settlement by requesting the men to remain idle if they did not come to a settlement.

For the reasons I have given I will dismiss the appeal with costs.

A. A. CARPENTER,
Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Macleod.

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PINKERTON LABOR SPIES

Continued from page 2.

trict Secretary-Treasurer, John Simpson; District Executive Board Member for sub district No. 1, Chas. Billington, Louisville, Colorado; sub district No. 3, I did not get; sub district No. 4, Robert Beveridge, Aguilar, Colorado; sub district No. 6, Frank Hefferley of Blossburg, and Mr. Harlem were nominated and referred to a referendum vote of the sub district for a choice, this being a newly created sub district taken from sub district No. 4. After deciding by vote to hold the next annual convention in Pueblo the third Monday in September, 1904, and having a few short talks from the newly elected officers, the convention adjourned sine die, and after supper the entire crowd of delegates took in the town together until about 10 p.m., when they began leaving for their respective homes, and at 1.30 a.m., I took the train home, where I arrived at about 6.00 a.m.

Yours respectfully.....

As the reader will observe in the above reports, it was the sense of the convention that unless they made a determined stand for their rights, their organisation would soon fall into irretrievable ruin, a misfortune which would subject the coal miners indefinitely to the grind of a system destructive alike to body and soul. Therefore, in order to save the union and themselves the miners laid their just grievances before J. Mitchell, National President of the United Mine Workers of America, and begged him to come to their assistance.

President Mitchell responded to this appeal, and wired the management of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, asking for an interview between the operators and the union looking toward a peaceable adjustment of the miners' grievances. The company, in answer to Mr. Mitchell's request, sent him this telegram:

Denver, Oct. 7, 1903.

John Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.,

Answering your telegram of yesterday in Mr. Hearn's absence, I have to say that we have not been advised and do not believe that our miners have any desire to strike, as we have always been able to adjust directly with them any differences that exist.

We do not think your organisation is authorised to represent our miners, as very few of them belong to it.

If you understand the situation as it really is, you no doubt regard the inciting of any further industrial disturbances in Colorado as ill-advised and criminal.

J. F. Welborn.

In this telegram Mr. Welborn gives one the idea that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was absolutely ignorant of the doings of the coal miners' union, and innocently believed that their employees really had no cause for complaint. Considering that they kept jealous, ceaseless watch on their men, openly through deputy sheriffs, secretly through Pinkerton operatives, it would seem to us that the above telegram was either a white or black lie. Regardless of color, the fact remains that the telegram of the fuel company to president Mitchell is a lie, and an insolently worded one at that. However, nowadays a corporation can behave as it pleases, when thousands of bayonets are at its command for the mere asking.

Besides, the company actually hungered for a battle. Its position was so secure, and its plans for defence and offence so perfect, that a conflict, particularly during Governor Peabody's administration, could only end with ignominous defeat for the coal miners, and would enable the company to give the latter such a lesson that they would not dare to think of striking again for years to come.

President Mitchell accepted the challenge implied in the company's telegram and ordered the coal miners of Colorado to strike. In brief, the demands of the miners were, an eight hour day, increased wages, payment of wages in United States money, and the right of the men to join a union.

In the beginning the strike seemed destined to succeed. The demands of the poor miners were so just, that their cause ought to have won on its merits. Again, almost all the coal miners in the southern fields had responded to the call, quit work and affiliated with the union.

The United Mine Workers of America and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., now faced each other on the industrial battle field, the former confident of success, the latter grimly secure in the knowledge of victory already won.

Operatives Smith and Strong being old and tried union men, were now able to render good service. Operative Smith was at this time especially worth his weight in gold to the company, for he possessed the absolute confidence of the leaders of the strike, and knew days in advance what the union intended to do. Thus, if the leaders secretly planned to send an organiser to a certain camp to address, encourage and get together the men of that camp, operative Smith would at once send the news to the agency and the company.

As a result of operative Smith's "clever and intelligent" work, a number of union organisers received [illegible] at the hands of unknown masked men, presumably in the employ of the company.

The following incident was one of many events of a like nature that helped break the coal miner's strike.

About February 13, 1904, Wm. Fairley, of Alabama, a member of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America and the personal representative of President Mitchell in the conduct of the Colorado strike had addressed coal miners' meetings near the towns of Hastings and Majestic. Assisting Mr. Fairley was James Mooney, of Missouri, also a member of the National Executive Board of the union. The town of Hastings is an almost impregnable stronghold of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., a town which the unhallowed feet of a union organiser may not enter.

After the union leaders had left Majestic, and while they were about one and one-half miles from Bowen, eight masked men held them up with revolvers, dragged them from their wagon, threw them to the ground, beat them, kicked them and almost subsequently knocked them into insensibility. More than likely operative Smith listened to their tale of woe with indignantly flashing eyes, and bewailed the cruel fate which seemed to dog them at every step.

We cannot blame the coal miners' union for their failure. How should they know that their most dangerous, implacable enemy was one who for years had been and still was above suspicion, in fact, one whose apparent zeal and self sacrifice endeared him to all his comrades?

On Saturday, April 30, 1904, W. M. Wardjon, a national organiser of the United Mine Workers, while on board a train en route to Pueblo, was assaulted by three men at Sargents, about thirty miles west of Salida. Mr. Wardjon was beaten into unconsciousness.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., will naturally disavow their connection with these outrages; yet, we ask, and the public asks: How was it possible in the first place, for anyone not on the inside of things to follow up the root of the union organisers so correctly? In the second place can we believe that men will mask themselves and beat their fellow-men into insensibility, unless they are ordered to do so by someone above them and paid well for their criminal services? Third, it is impossible to believe that the leaders of the union hired thugs to hold them up, and unmercifully beat them. Fourth, there was only one way whereby the moves of the union leaders could be accurately known in advance by any outsiders, namely, through a leak in the union. Fifth, we know that this leak was in the person of the talented Pinkerton Detectective Robert M. Smith. Sixth, as the latter reported exclusively to the agency and to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., there can be no doubt on earth that the outrages described were committed by thugs hired expressly for that criminal work by some responsible official or officials of the company.

People have been condemned to death on circumstancial evidence far weaker than is ours; and we can see no reason why, in the interests of a common brotherhood, such rascally methods as were very probably adopted by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company with the active co-operation of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, should not be thoroughly aired before the public.

Turn as they would, the leaders of the coal miners in Colorado met shameful defeat. Trained and veteran leaders of the United Mine Workers, who had achieved notable victories for President Mitchell in Eastern States, met their Waterloo in the Colorado strike. That wolf in sheep's clothing in their midst, that man who was a coal miner, by trade and a Pinkerton operative by profession, circumvented all their plans, defeated all their hopes and helped rivet the shackles of a miserable servitude more closely than ever before on the emaciated limbs of those men who trusted implicitly in his loyalty and honor, and called him "brother."

After playing with the bewildered strikers for two or three months much the same as a cat does with a mouse, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company decided to end the already broken strike, by letting loose the military on the unfortunate miners.

We hate to refer again to Governor Peabody. The very mention of his name has a sickening effect. But again refer to him we must, and will.

Somehow the coal miners had got the foolish idea that Governor Peabody was very friendly to them, and would do all in his power to advance their cause with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Never was a more grotesquely pitiable mistake made. Justice and compassion from this tool of capital?

His Excellency never hesitated to tell a falsehood. The reader has noticed that. But we cannot give this one-time governor the credit for being an expert liar. Governor Peabody was an amateur at the calling and a bungler. The following incident demonstrates the truth of the statement and also proves how friendly the governor was to the coal miners:

On August 21, 1903, a committee of the United Mine Workers of America, consisting of President Wm. Howells of District No. 15; John L. Gehr, a member of the National Executive Board, and Duncan Macdonald, a National organiser, came to Denver for the purpose of enlisting the governor's aid in behalf of the miners. The committee felt emboldened in approaching the governor because it was generally understood that Colorado's executive felt friendly toward the good coal miners, and really would not deal with them harshly as he had dealt with the bad Western Federation of Miners.

The committee went to the state capitol, where they requested an interview with the governor. The governor's private secretary told them to call again in the afternoon at 2.30. When they called at the appointed time they were informed the governor would not receive them. One of the committee later said to a representative of the press: "He was perfectly willing to meet with us as individuals, but to treat with us as a committee, never."

On July 30, 1904, after all the strikes had been suppressed by the militia, Governor Peabody published a statement in the press, from which we quote:

"It will be a matter of great regret to me if the laboring men of this state fail to see that I am fighting their battle, for I sincerely believe that organised labor has no more dangerous enemy than the Western Federation of Miners, which is seeking under the cloak of organised labor to protect itself while in the very inauguration of its dishonest Socialistic theories, which recognises no right to private property, and from the result of its anarchistic tenets and tendencies. Legitimate labor organisations of necessity suffer from the criminal aggressions of the Federation."

Here it is: On August 21, 1903, Governor Peabody would not even extend a committee of the conservative and legitimate United Mine Workers of America the courtesy of an interview, because they called on him as representatives of a labor union. Scarcely one year later, on July 30, 1904, the same governor poses as a friend of labor and would give the latter a bit of fatherly advice by warning "legitimate labor organisations to beware of the criminal aggressions of the Western Federation of Miners."

Had Governor Peabody been an artist he would never have published the above statement.

And now let us see how the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, after having shattered the strength of the strikers and broken the courage of their leaders through the clever work of Operative Smith, finally tipped over the already tattering wall, and buried in its ruins the last atoms of resistance to their unscrupulous methods.

The betrayed union leaders were discouraged and weary of the strike within about 3 months after its commencement, and the rank and file shared in the despondency of their chiefs. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company knew the state of mind of both leaders and men, thanks to operative Smith. They decided that the time was now ripe to put the finishing touches to this miserable struggle by calling on the Governor to send the militia down to Las Animas county to teach the miners that the modern definition of "strike" is "rebellion."

Governor Peabody, who would not treat with the representatives of a labor union in their official capacity, had no hesitancy on going down on his knees before capitalists who "demanded" that he send troops to wage war against men whose crime was that they wished to be treated like human beings and not worse than dogs.

We know we cannot surprise the reader by telling him that on March 22nd, 1904, the Governor declared the county of Las Animas to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion. The surprise comes rather in the wording of his Excellency's proclamation, which is almost identical with his previous proclamations placing San Miguel and Teller counties under martial law.

This last proclamation proves what an inconsistent and reckless falsifier Peabody was, and bars him forever from the society of artistic liars.

The governor, in his final message to the state legislature, had this to say under the heading of Industrial Troubles:

"Early in my administration a certain organisation known as the Western Federation of Miners, claiming public consideration under the name of Labor, whose officers and those in direct charge of its management are bold, careless, reckless men, attempted to ferment trouble in several of the industrial sections of Colorado to the end that that particular organisation should have recognition in the operation and management of the mines, mills and smelters wherever located in the state, which effort culminated in the arbitrary calling of the most senseless, causeless, unjustifiable and inexcusable strikes ever known in this or any other country.

Believing that my duty to the people of this state lay in protecting life and property in advance of annihilation, I proceeded to stop the annihilation I proceeded to stop the unlawful methods of this reckless band of men. The incidents of the altogether too long conflict are so familiar to every resident of Colorado, I shall not dwell upon them. Suffice it to say law and order were maintained, peace restored and prosperity immediately followed.

"Anarchy cannot continue under our American form of government, and the people of this state breathe free in the knowlege that they are entitled to lawful protection, and when the laws are enforced can obtain it."

According to his proclamation placing Las Animas county under martial law; the United Mine Workers of America, like the Western Federation of Miners were a

"Class of individuals which are fully armed and are acting together resisting the laws of the state, and that at different times said persons and individuals have committed various crimes, and that from time to time attempts have been made by said parties to destroy property, etc., etc."

Despite the fact that in the above proclamation he painted the coal miners as black as the coal they mined the governor in his message, never mentioned one word about his outrageous campaign against them, a campaign which for cruelty and brutality, could not, we believe, be paralleled even in the annals of Ivan the Terrible.

Assuming that the governor said nothing about the coal miners' strike, because of the great wrongs he had done them; also considering that he proclaimed them as outlaws in the same manner that he had outlawed the quartz miners; knowing as we do, that whatever crimes were committed in the southern coal fields, were on the persons and property of the strikers,—it follows that the governor's proclamation affecting the coal miners is as black a fabrication as the hearts of the officials of the coal company.

As the word of a notorious fabricator would not be believed under oath by a jury, we cannot see why Peabody's word should be believed when he charges other persons or organisations with the crimes that he charged the innocent, atrociously persecuted members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Major Zeph. T. Hill was appointed commander of the militia in Las Animas county, with headquarters at Trinidad. Major Hill was a very energetic officer, and the coal miners no doubt remember him with great affection.

Curfew was established and enforced. No person was allowed on the streets after nine o'clock in the evening.

The coal miners were photographed like notorious criminals, by the Bertillon system. Eighty strikers at Berwind, who objected to being thus humiliated, were marched by a detail of cavalry for twenty miles to Trinidad, in a scorching hot sun, where sufficient force was available to photograph and register these men according to the Bertillon system. The men were given nothing to eat or drink on the road, and one man who fell by the roadside was left lying in the sun. This event occurred on May 19, 1904.

Meetings of the coal miners' union were forbidden, unless a soldier was present at every meeting.

The press, the telegraph and telephone were placed under rigid military censorship.

Coal miners were deported from the state by train loads, without reason and without appeal.

The union had established a little colony of tents unknown as Camp Howells in "Packers Grove" located in the river bottoms near Trinidad. About 400 striking coal miners lived in this colony, where they were provided for by their national organisation. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company knew that these men, comfortably situated as they were, would never give up the strike, so they apparently gave secret instructions to Major Hill, who on the pretext that the camp was unsanitary gave the miners three days to clear out and disperse. The miners humbly obeyed this order.

This was a campaign against American citizens who wanted to work eight hours and receive their wages in lawful money of the United States.

The coal miners could not stand the oppressive rule of the military. President Mitchell wisely concluded that so long as a sworn tool of the corporations was the governor of the state, labor could not hope to get fair treatment, and he therefore ordered the Colorado unions to call the strike off, and withdrew the support of the national organisation from Colorado. The Colorado union officials stubbornly refused to obey President Mitchell's orders, and continued the strike a short time longer, when it fell of its own weight.

The strikers humbled themselves before the triumphant coal company and returned to the mines again to toil twelve hour shifts, and again receive their hard earned wages in the scrip which enables the company to sell to their employees the necessaries of life at atrociously high prices.

During the few months that the strike had lasted, the United Mine Workers of America had expended a huge sum of money.

When the strike was over President Mitchell decided to appoint a reliable man to attempt again to organise the coal miners, despite the vigilance of the company. As a good salary was attached to this position, there were plenty of candidates; but after thoroughly considering the various applicants President Mitchell appointed as national organiser for the United Mine Workers of America, that tried and true devotee of unionism, that incorruptible foe of corporate tyranny and aggression, that virtuous, intrepid, rare and conscientious friend of labor, who had done so much to make the coal miner's strike a success, Pinkerton Operative Robert M. Smith, No. 38.

And the officials of Pinkerton's Agency, and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, laughed as well as hard hearted men are able when they heard how completely the leaders of the United Mine Workers had been duped, especially by No. 38, who of all others had done the most effective work to break the strike of the coal miners in Colorado.

Pinkertons in Wyoming

While the events we have described in the foregoing chapters were transpiring in Colorado, a battle as fiercely contested was being fought between Pinkerton's Agency and the United Mine Workers in the state of Wyoming. Here, as in Colorado, the union fought absolutely in the dark, neither seeing nor suspecting the real source of all their astonishing defeats.

Wyoming is rich in mineral deposits of different varieties, but production of coal is one of the leading industries of the state. The biggest coal producing mines in Wyoming are at Rock Springs, Carbon and Hanna, and most of them belong to the Union Pacific Coal Company.

The Union Pacific Coal Company bears the same relation to Wyoming that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company does to Colorado; and Pinkerton's Agency has served the former in exactly the same manner that it has served the latter.

It is now strongly suspected that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has for many years accepted huge rebates from different railroad companies, in gross and open violation of the laws, for the purpose of destroying competition, and it is possible that the federal government may put a stop to this practice. It is now also strongly suspected that the Union Pacific Coal Company has been guilty of stealing immense tracts of valuable government coal lands. It also seems to be the common belief that no searching investigation of this gigantic steal will ever be made, because persons "very high up" on Wyoming's political ladder are parties to this transaction.

Continued on page 7.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable, catarrhal, pelvic drain, dragging down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or other derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription." In such cases, thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home. "Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription;" it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

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Fernie Branch — H. L. Edmonds, Manager

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Always a choice supply of Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, and Lamb on hand. Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter and Eggs.

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Fresh, Smoked and Salted Fish, always a good assortment. Try our Mince Meat, Saurkraut and Oysters.

MACHINERY For Sale

We have the following machinery for sale on which we will give a real bargain

One Washington Hand Press (bed 24½ x 38)

One 7 x 11 O. S. Gordon Press

One 22½ inch Westman & Baker Cutter, Lever

One Babcock Drum Cylinder Press, Rack and Screw Distribution, Tapeless Delivery, bed 34 x 47

One 3 H. P. Water Motor

This machinery will be sold separately or altogether. It is all properly and securely boxed and ready to ship.

Address The Manager
DISTRICT LEDGER

FOR A SWEET TOOTH

All the leading lines of high class Chocolates and Confectionery

TOM BECK — FERNIE, B. C.

GO TO

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FOR

Electrical Contracting of Every Description

Box 348 — Fernie, B. C.

FLIES AND FEVER

Common House Flies as Transmitters of Disease Germs—A Warning.

The health department of Chicago has issued a warning against the deadly possibilities of the common house fly. The Chicago document is good country-wide advice.

"The only way to educate the public on the pestilential character of the 'flies,'" said secretary Pritchard, author of the bulletin, "is to keep everlastingly at it. Before the close of the summer, with the assistance the newspapers are giving, we hope to have the people thoroughly aroused to the dangers of admitting flies into their dwellings.

"Fly time is not far away. The common house fly is a nuisance; worse than this, he is a pest—a menace to health."

"For several years physicians have been studying flies as carriers of disease germs and more especially the probable part they play in the spread of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases. Investigations already made disclose the fact that flies undoubtedly carry the germs of disease on their feet and this makes them far more dangerous than mosquitoes.

"As is well known, flies swarm and breed in filth. During the summer months they are everywhere; stables, barns, garbage boxes, decaying animal matter of all kinds swarm with them. From these places they migrate to our homes and are crawling over the viands in process of cooking in the kitchen and following them even to the dining room tables.

"In New York city a commission of scientific men has traced the increase of typhoid fever during the summer months in certain boroughs of that city to the prevalence of the common house fly. It was found that the activity of the common house fly is in proportion to the temperature and the time during which its most active and of course, most numerous, corresponds with the season of the greatest prevalence of typhoid and other intestinal diseases.

It was also shown that several epidemics of a malignant form of dysentery radiated from a single locality; and that they entirely disappeared when proper disinfection had been enforced. In several instances local outbreaks of typhoid were traced directly to the transmission by flies by use of staining fluids which demonstrated the transit of the flies from filth, direct to the kitchen."

Thus it will be seen how easy it is for a common house fly, carrying thousands of dangerous disease germs in its mouth and on its feet, to scatter some of these same germs in the baby's milk or any other article of human food with which it may come in contact.

The house fly is not born in the house. A few flies have each winter hidden in cracks and crevices. When the warm weather comes they creep out and the female fly seeks a proper and convenient place, generally a manure pile, where it deposits about 150 small white eggs. In warm weather the eggs will hatch in less than eight hours. Their growth is made in the form of larvae or maggots. Inside of ten days they develop into flies ready to lay more eggs, from which come more flies.

It is asserted that 95 per cent. of all the horse flies are born amid horse manure, and that the remaining 5 per cent. are born in similar substances. With all these facts in mind, it is apparent that flies can most readily be destroyed while in the larvae stage. The stable manure that has been thoroughly disinfected with chloride of lime will not breed them. But this is expensive. The better way is to have all manure promptly removed from the residence districts.

But as flies breed from the egg to the fly in less than ten days, all stable manure should be removed at least twice a week. This is important, as no manure means no flies."

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found Minard's Liniment most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Vienna, June 11—Sixteen workmen were killed and seventeen others were more or less seriously injured by an explosion this morning in the factory at Ottakring, a suburb of Vienna.

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. Halls' Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was described 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.

CATCHING AN ALBATROSS.

The Bird Enjoys the Sport and Is Landed Uninjured.

With the birds settling by the dozen it is easy enough to capture specimens for examination without causing injury or pain. Any sharply barbed hook is altogether superfluous. The albatrosses absolutely enjoy the excitement, and the sport obtained is not without a novel interest.

A small metal frame should be made in the shape of a hollow triangle attached to 100 yards of stout line and kept afloat by a good sized piece of cork. The sides of the metal frame are then covered with bits of fat pork, the hard skin of which is securely bound thereto. The bait is thrown astern, and the line is slowly paid out.

Presently a great albatross swoops through the air, impelled by curiosity to investigate the nature of the floating pork. It settles before the dainty morsel of food; numbers of birds follow suit, each one made bold by competition, and then the sport begins.

At this moment additional line must be given in order to compensate for the progressing of the ship, thus enabling a bird to seize the desired food. With a sudden rush the supreme effort is made. Once or twice the attempt proves ineffectual; but, rendered bold by greediness, a final grab finds the curved bill securely wedged inside the apex of the triangle, as the fierce tugs on the line quickly indicate.

Steadily the haul is made, hand over hand, until a helpless albatross is bodily lifted on to the poop in an absolutely uninjured condition. A slackened line enables the bird to escape, and if scattered wits permitted such an effort sudden flight would obtain release.

The other birds invariably commence to attack a wounded comrade, a steady pull being required, even if the line does cut your hands, to save it from its friends. Once safely on deck the mandibles are tied together, for otherwise the bird throws up an oily fluid, a disagreeable habit possessed by all the tribe.

Subject to this precaution it may wander gravely around to survey the new horizon of life. The large eye gaze with a truly pathetic confidence expressive of anything but fear.

It is a strange spectacle to witness the inquisitive bird solemnly waddle to and fro among the equally inquisitive human beings around. True, it objects slightly to the process of measurement, pecking sharply by way of protest, but a gentle box on the ear soon induces submission as the dimensions are rapidly noted, the albatross meanwhile reposing affectionately in the arms of the second officer.

The specimen happens to be a small one, but the wing expansion from tip to tip is less than ten feet, the extreme length of body is three feet six inches and the formidable bill measures upward of four inches.—Cornhill Magazine.

MAKING A COAT.

Thirty-nine Distinct Varieties of Work by as Many Men.

According to the United States bureau of labor, the old saw "It takes nine tailors to make a man" is filled with misinformation, for in reality the bureau finds it takes thirty-nine men of different trades just to make a coat under the present system of shop manufacture, for the day when one tailor measured the customer, cut out the cloth and, with his apprentices, shaped it into a finished and pressed garment has practically passed. To-day all one tailor may do through his entire life is to mark the place where buttons are to be sewed on. Another man never marks places for buttons. His specialty is to mark buttonholes. A third man spends the long day in sewing on buttons, a fourth in making buttonholes. Men who sew sleeves do not make armholes. The armhole men give place to shoulder shapers, and these last do not touch collars, which are a distinct specialty. Even the men who manipulate the tailor's goose are divided into pressers of seams, edges, linings, sleeves and coat pressers. The basters stick to one distinct specialty of basting, and a separate functionary, the basting puller, undoes their work. Even the coat strap is a separate province. So that when the coat is finished it represents thirty-nine distinct varieties of work by as many men. And when a man finally puts on the coat he is wearing the product of 312 fingers and seventy-eight thumbs, not counting the digits of those who sheared the sheep, wove the cloth, dyed it, finished it, shipped it and cut it nor the ink stained clerks' hands which kept a book record of all the processes. Probably from sheep to wearer the coat was handled by at least 3,000 fingers.

Elephant Police.

The sight of six pairs of elephant simultaneously at work capturing a half dozen struggling, trumpeting brutes is an imposing one. Like a pair of animal policemen arresting a prisoner, the great beasts sidle alongside a victim, take him between them and jostle and squeeze and worry him, foot by foot, toward a tree. Every inch is contested by the herculean fight until nearing a stout tree or stump the little brown elephant catchers slip from their mounts to the ground, crawl under the ponderous bellies and shuffling, kicking feet, slip cable slings over a hind foot, and take a turn round a tree.—Strand Magazine.

Bad Night For the Show.

Piloting an unknown show through a starving territory is no cinch, but I have thought out a good idea. In anticipation of each engagement I am going to call out the reserves and when they are out they will be invited in. That will help fill the house.

You have heard of the various excuses for light business—"because the night is so dark," etc. This is a hot one:

"Young man," said the local manager to the agent on his first tour, "why do you bring your troupe here on a Saturday night? Don't you know you won't do any trade?"

"What's the difference between Saturday night and any other night?" asked the agent.

"Because everybody's getting shaved."

A Good Hair-Food

Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, is a genuine hair-food. It feeds, nourishes, builds up, strengthens, invigorates. The hair grows more rapidly, keeps soft and smooth, and all dandruff disappears. Aid nature a little. Give your hair a good hair-food.

Does not change the color of the hair.

Ayer's — Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

You need not hesitate about using this new Hair Vigor from any fear of its changing the color of your hair. The new Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents premature grayness, but does not change the color of the hair even to the slightest degree.

—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

PINKERTON LABOR SPIES

Continued from page 6.

In Colorado a corporation which helped to blight competitive business in violation of the law, was able, with the help of the Pinkertons and of the law, to reduce its coal miners to a condition amounting to slavery.

And in Wyoming we find that while those high up in state and national politics are permitted to steal coal lands worth millions of dollars, nevertheless, a coal miner working for the corporation thieves is not permitted by the latter to say that his life is his own.

If the truth be told the Union Pacific Coal Company is probably worse than the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, in that it not only treats its miners as badly as does the latter corporation, but in addition the Wyoming concern has even tried, with fairly good success, to supplant American with cheap, foreign labor.

The first great fear of the Union Pacific Coal Company very likely is that the federal government may pry too closely into its questionable land manipulations. To guard against such an outrage, the righteous company has hired a multitude of lawyers, highly skilled in getting around the law.

The second great fear of the Wyoming Coal Corporation is that its poor, under-paid, miserably housed, half starved miners might be organised into locals of the United Mine Workers of America. To prevent such a calamity, the company has done two things. First, it has employed as miners but a minimum of Americans. The majority of their men are Italians, Chinese and Japanese, who are accustomed to such ridiculously small wages in their home countries that the wages they receive from the Union Pacific Coal Company seem to them a princely sum. Again, as very few of these workers understand any language outside of their respective native tongues, an organiser would have to be an expert linguist to unionise them.

As a second measure of protection against the coal miners' union, the company has on and off employed Pinkerton detectives for many years. At the time of which our narrative treats, the Pinkerton operative discharging his laudable functions in behalf of the Union Pacific Coal Company was Thos. J. Williams, No. 15.

This operative worked as a bona fide coal miner in the company's mines at Rock Springs, located in the southwestern part of Wyoming.

When the coal miners of Colorado went out on strike, the Union Pacific Coal Company became apprehensive lest the strike wave should extend to Wyoming, and in order to prevent such an event, they redoubled their usual vigilance, and instructed operative Williams to be more than ever on the alert.

From their standpoint the Union Pacific Coal Company was not altogether foolish in taking these precautions. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had for a number of years made efforts to organise the coal miners of Rock Springs, and he thought that now, as the Colorado miners had dared to make a stand, the time was ripe to make a successful effort to bring the Wyoming miners into the fold of his organisation.

True, the time was ripe, and the employees of the Wyoming coal trust were in such a discontented frame of mind that they could have been easily persuaded to join the union. But President Mitchell reckoned without operative No. 15.

Mr. Mitchell sent organiser after organiser to Rock Springs. As quickly as an organiser came, operative Williams took charge of him, told him confidentially that he was an old, good standing member of the United Mine Workers, and offered to assist him to the best of his ability. Naturally the organiser was glad and happy to avail himself of such a generous, unexpected offer, and quite naturally, too, the spy was the organiser's right hand in arranging and preparing for secret meetings and in secretly inviting miners to be present.

Once or twice the organisers attempted to rent halls at Rock Springs, but as the company, through No. 15, knew hours in advance what the next move was to be, the union leaders would find that the owners of the different halls strangely refused to let them out. Several times meetings were arranged to take place after midnight, but scarcely would the meeting be opened, when either the superintendent or some of the foremen of the mines would out in an appearance, and the poor, timid miners, on beholding their employers and foremen, would fly from the gathering as though from a pestilence. Perhaps two dozen such secret meetings were thus invaded and broken up by Superintendent Black or some of his lieutenants to the utter consternation, confusion and bewilderment of the organisers, who wrathfully declared to the operative that never in their careers had they met with such misfortune in organising a coal camp.

The operative was also highly indignant at their lack of success, and told the organisers he did not believe from the apparent look of things that Rock Springs could be unionised. It certainly did appear to the veteran agents of John Mitchell that the officials of the Union Pacific Coal Company had a stand in with the devil, otherwise they could not understand how their well laid secret plans were so speedily and effectively checkmated by the company. Of course, had they known, or even suspected the real identity of "Brother Thomas J. Williams," the mystery would have been quickly solved.

But neither President Mitchell nor his agents for one moment suspected the devotion of operative 15 to the cause of his oppressed brothers. They ascribed their continuous checks to the inexplainable, supernatural ingenuity of the coal company.

President Mitchell finally decided to make one more desperate effort to capture Rock Springs, and sent down five or six organisers at one time to accomplish this purpose. One or two of these men were Italians. President Mitchell figured that the company would be unable to follow up the movements and actions of so many men, and that success would at length be theirs. The organisers were this time also told to hunt up brother Williams, who would be a valuable help to them in their work.

Brother Williams probably had the time of his life with these organisers, as he led them such a merry dance that they finally dared not make another move, so convinced did they become that the company stood in collusion with some evil spirit. After a number of meetings had been easily thwarted through No. 15's prompt report by 'phone or in person (at night) to Supt. Black, the organisers hit upon a novel scheme, namely, to arrange a meeting in the hills, outside of the city, after midnight.

The organisers for the fiftieth time, secretly invited a number of coal miners to attend the meeting and No. 15 secretly notified Supt. Black of the proposed midnight exodus. A number of miners came out to the place of meeting, and the organisers were about to congratulate themselves on their shrewdness when suddenly a few company officials strolled up, and sat down to participate in the deliberations of the assembly. The minute the miners beheld the latest arrivals, they stampeded for home.

This last disastrous attempt convinced the organisers and President Mitchell that Rock Springs was impregnable, and that they might as well quit. The organisers were mystified and indignant, and the operative appeared to be just as puzzled and furious. They declared they could not understand it. He insisted just as vehemently that it was entirely beyond his comprehension. Another exclamation, another wrathful expletive, another handshake, and the train bearing President Mitchell's defeated lieutenants pulled out of Rock Springs leaving operative No. 15 absolute master of the situation, with a better standing than ever among the leaders of the United Mine Workers.

Afterwards Brother Williams, the gifted No. 15, lost his morals and took to drinking heavily, and as he could no longer render good service, the Agency unceremoniously discharged him, and replaced him with another operative.

BORN IN IOWA.

Our family were all born and raised in Iowa, and have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy (made at Des Moines) for years. We know how good it is from long experience in the use of it. In fact, when in El Paso, Texas, the writer's life was saved by the prompt use of this remedy. We are now engaged in the mercantile business at Narcoossee, Fla., and have introduced the remedy here. It has been proven very successful and is constantly growing in favor.—Ennis Bros. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

The Time is at Hand
The Season is Here

FOR

Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers,
Boys' and Girls' Wagons,
Garden Hose and Fishing Tackle

And as usual we are right on deck with the most complete and varied assortment of these lines carried in the city. Our policy is fairness to every one and our congenial clerks only live for the pleasure of showing and demonstrating the merits of our various lines.

Call and see us when in need.

Whimster & Co.

Headquarters for Hardware in East Kootenay

A Human Match Factory.

The body of the average man contains phosphorus sufficient to make 483,840 matches, enough to fill about 8,000 boxes, allowing eighty matches to the box. Phosphorus is one of fourteen elements entering into the composition of the body. It is divided among the bones, flesh, nervous system, and other organs. Without phosphorus the brain would be weak, the body feeble, and the bones would disintegrate leaving man a squidy invertebrate squirming in the dust. The perfect health of the human body requires a perfect balance of the constituent elements of which it is composed. The carbon, iron, lime, sulphur, sodium, etc., must all be replaced as they are used up in human energy. Take all the iron from the blood and the circulation stops. That's death. Change the proper proportion of these substances to each other, destroy their natural balance in the body, and you destroy the balance of health.

THE FOOD WE EAT.

Where do these essential elements of vital force come from? From the food we eat. How are they extracted and distributed to the several organs they sustain? The are extracted and distributed by the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. What happens when the stomach is "weak"? The food is only partly digested and assimilated. And then what? Then the balance of health is destroyed and there's blood "trouble," nerve "trouble," lung "trouble," heart "trouble," or some other "trouble" with the vital organs of the body. Pain is the hunger-cry of the starved organs.

What then is the logical first step to health?

Put the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of sound health. That is just what is done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and that is just the secret of the many marvelous cures effected by this remedy.

No medicine can make fat or flesh. Food alone can make them. Only the stomach and its allied organs can extract from the food the elements that make flesh and fat and sustain life. "Nerve foods," "blood-making" medicines, are mere fads and fallacies. The stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition prepare and distribute the food.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is not a cure-all. It does one thing. It cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. The rest Nature does. Nature feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, heals the lungs and restores the failing vital powers. "Golden Medical Discovery" only removes the obstructions disease has put in Nature's way.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it contains neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. Doctor Pierce holds no secrets from you—he tells you that the "Discovery" contains the following ingredients: Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Bloodroot, Mandrake root and Chemically Pure Glycerine.

From "Organic Medicines," by Grover Coe, M. D., of New York, we extract the following: "Hydrastis (Golden Seal) exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue (liver invigorator), it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, diarrhœa and dysentery, constipation, piles and all morbid and critical discharges."

F. Ellingwood, M. D., says of Stone root (Collinsonia), "stimulates the stomach, acts as a tonic to enfeebled muscular structure of the heart and has a direct influence upon atonic (weak) and dilated or otherwise impaired conditions of the veins. It is a specific remedy in piles. In catarrhal gastritis, where the circulation is defective, it, either alone or combined with hydrastis, is of first importance. They increase the appetite and greatly improve the digestion and assimilation of food. Good for rectal pains and piles of the pregnant woman. Is a heart tonic of direct and permanent influence. Excellent in the bicycle heart, in rheumatic inflammation and clergyman's sore throat."

American Dispensatory says of Blood root, "stimulates digestive organs, increases action of heart and arteries—stimulant and tonic. Very valuable as a cough remedy—acts as a sedative—further valuable as an alterative."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a valuable work for frequent consultation and is free from technical terms. It contains over one thousand pages. It is sent post paid, on receipt of sufficient in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only, 31 stamps for a copy in flexible paper covers, or 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Address Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A UNIQUE EXHIBIT

The management of the Dominion exhibition of Calgary have been successful in securing a unique and interesting educational exhibit which will be one of the greatest attractions at the fair and which will be appreciated by all who may be privileged to attend.

It is the exhibit of the Garbutt Business College which has been established in Alberta but nine months, but which through its enterprise, superiority and thoroughness of its courses, and the loyalty of its former students, has in this short time grown to be the largest school of its kind in Calgary and possibly in the province.

All who attend the fair will be sure, therefore, to see this interesting exhibit.

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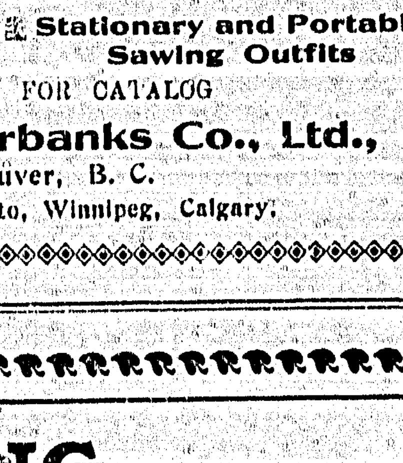

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Say! Why not have your plumbing done now before the big rush. We have the largest staff of experienced plumbers, steam fitters and tinsmiths in the city. Prompt and efficient.

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A. T. Hamilton, Proprietor

Telephone 1 **Next King Edward Hotel**

News of the City

Wanted—At once, a good general servant. Apply to Mrs. G. H. Boulton, Victoria Ave.

Wanted—Engagement as nurse. 22 years experience as nurse. Mrs. J. Howbrook, Box 341, West Fernie.

Wanted—Situation as general servant or housekeeper in private family or hotel. Apply office of paper. \7

Cabbage, Cucumber and Tomato Plants, also flowers for planting out. Apply John McLachlan, West Fernie. 2t

An English widow lady desires an engagement as ladies' help, or otherwise suitable employment. Office of the paper. 1t

Family dwelling house for sale, 8 rooms. Good well of water, nice garden. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply Manager, District Ledger.

Wanted—A good live subscription canvasser. Very liberal commission paid. Anyone who is willing can make a good salary. Apply manager District Ledger. s2t

Chickens for sale—20 White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks; $1.50 each. A snap as I want to make room for young stock. Apply P. O. Box 90.
W. MCLACHLAN
Island Road.

If you want ice cream see Rochon.

Don't forget the big furniture sale now going on at Trites Wood.

THE KILTIES ARE COMING, FERNIE RINK, JUNE 29.

R. W. Coulthard went down to Morrisey Thursday.

George Hale left for Enderby, B. C., Thursday morning.

L. W. Terry has gone to Sault St. Marie for a long visit.

A. McCool opened up his new hotel at Michel on Wednesday.

Patronise home industry, smoke Extra and Crow's Nest Special.

A. J. Mott and F. W. Watson were down to Galloway Wednesday.

One only $550 Heintzman piano for $450.00 at Trites Wood Co., Ltd.

Mayor Tuttle will visit Hosmer (by request) to organise a board of trade for that town.

All accounts owed to the Central hotel must be paid to Jas. Severns not later than July 1st.

Mr. Paskill of the Wisconsin Central line, travelling agent, was in town Sunday and Monday.

The cheapest place not only in Fernie, but in B. C. to buy furniture is at Trites Wood Co., Ltd.

Knox Sunday School will reopen next Sunday, June 14th. Sunday School at 12, noon, instead of 2.30.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Brooks arrived home from Penne, Sask., Wednesday where they were visiting their son.

Mrs. Hargraves and young son from Walsh, Alta., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whimster, in this city.

Rev. Williamson will preach in the Baptist church on Sunday evening on the text "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. H. M. Tibbetts of the C.M. & St. Paul freight and passenger department travelling agent was in town Thursday.

O. L. Boynton accompanied by Tom Allhouse went to Nakusp this week.

Everything in Furniture and Stoves must go regardless of cost. Trites Wood.

Mrs. R. G. Drinman and son Robbie were in the city from Hosmer Thursday.

Chas. Shepherd with Bennett Bros., of Hosmer, was in the city on Wednesday.

What about our usual celebration on July 1st. We have heard nothing about it yet?

If you want chocolates see Rochon.

The brick plant of the Fernie Brick Co., is just about ready to commence operations.

George Campbell, who has been in town for a week or more, has gone to Hosmer where he will remain.

Rochon's ice cream has them all beat.

We have heard it said so often this week "this is a fine little world" we are beginning to think its right.

The Elk Lumber mill had to close down on account of the high water and may be closed for several days.

Geo. Dorenbecker of the Crow's Nest Cigar Factory was at Hosmer and Michel during the week on business.

E. Phillips, of the North American Land and Lumber Co. shot a fine bear half a mile from the city this week.

Rochon's candies are made of pure material.

The three prisoners sentenced at the conclusion of the assize court were taken on Monday morning to serve out their time.

The water has been so high in the Elk for some days that the channel has had to be kept free by the use of dynamite.

J. W. Ridyard had the misfortune to break his arm while riding on a trip in the new slope in No. 9 on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Marks who disposed of his general store in West Fernie some time since, has opened up a grocery on Victoria Ave. north.

THE KILTIES ARE COMING, FERNIE RINK, JUNE 29.

The water wagon is being prepared to do business in Fernie this week. This is no joke, but a municipal project; its no individual affair either.

Miss McClymont left for Winnipeg Wednesday evening on a holiday. Mr. Dutton, C.P.R. operator from Calgary will take her place during her absence.

Absolutely all packet teas and most bulk teas show the grocer a larger profit than "Salada" but few of them show as much satisfaction to the consumer.

If you want cheap candy don't see Rochon.

Messrs. W. M. Dickens, Robt. Hamilton, Wm. Ripley and brother left for Vernon and district last Monday to look about fruit propositions on the Okanagon.

The first train to come through the St. Mary's district between McLeod and Lethbridge passed through Fernie Thursday, that portion of the road being impassible for several days owing to washout.

To-morrow (Sunday) will be decoration day with the local I.O.O.F. and they will parade from their hall, Beck block, at 3 p.m. to the cemetery where they will place flowers on the graves of their departed brethren.

Have a look at the diamond's you are wearing and see if they are secure. A. C. Liphardt can remount them for you either by putting on new claws or can make up any style setting you wish the same day you leave it.

For a free and easy smoke try an Extra or Crow's Nest Special.

Bowling on the green is quite the rage at present, and every evening a large number of these enthusiasts can be seen upon the green at the coal company's ground.

Wm. Forsyth and Jas. Broley left for Cranbrook Monday from where they will go to Skookumchuck district to look over timber limits. They will be absent three or four weeks.

The west bound Soo-Spokane No. 7 ran in two sections Wednesday, the first section passed Fernie on time, the second about 10 a.m. Passenger traffic is increasing on these trains.

THE KILTIES ARE COMING, FERNIE RINK, JUNE 29.

Mr. Pat Miller will give another popular dance next Wednesday evening. A good time is always had at his dances and this will be no exception to the rule. Gentlemen in summer dress in order.

The form of scarlet fever that has been amongst us for several weeks past seems to be very mild and we are very pleased to say no fatal results have as yet been reported. Every precaution has been instituted to prevent the spread of the malady.

The city council met as usual on Thursday evening. Amongst the routine business the council have directed the temporary building erected by the Elk Drug Co., to be immediately removed. Ald. Vance gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to authorise the city to issue debentures to raise a fund for the purpose of improving the streets.

Arrangements are being made by the board of trade and city council of Fernie to suitably entertain the chamber of commerce of Spokane who will visit this city the early part of next month. The visitors will be in Calgary first of July and travel down the Pass by special train. They will stop at Frank, Fernie Wardner and Cranbrook. The present schedule announces them to arrive in Fernie July 3rd at 10 30 a.m.

IMPROVING THE GRADES

Along the Crow Line—C. P. R. Track to be Rebuilt From Brocket to Blairmore.

Extensive changes in the track of the Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. in this district are contemplated which, when the work is done, will mean the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. The plans for the work are completed and have been approved but nothing definite is known as yet when the work will start.

The change is a part of the C. P.R's. grade revision scheme, promulgated over a year ago, whereby the company proposes to reduce the grades on all western lines to the minimum. The plans call for the moving of the track from Brocket on the east to a little west of Blairmore on the west and between the two points the road will be practically rebuilt. It will be wholly so except as to that portion running through Frank.

The proposed line leaves the present track at Brockett and runs north of the present road. The station at Pincher City will be moved north several hundred feet and the line will run something like a mile north of Cowley. It is said to be the intention to move the town of Cowley to the new line.

Coming further west the line crosses to the south of the present track and instead of crossing the Old Man at the present bridge at the falls, will keep on the bench and cross at the Big Bend near Henry Gibeau's ranch. It then takes to the table land on the north side and comes into Bellevue through the townsite, giving Bellevue a station, and coming on to the slide, keeps above the present track until the top of the hill is reached when it joins the present track, thus dispensing altogether or practically so with the two per cent grade at the present time.

Through Frank the track will be as at present, it is said, but nearing Blairmore, the line again diverges and passes through Blairmore along the bench on the north side of town. It is said the old line will not be taken up but will left to serve the coal mines now established along it.

There has been talk of the line being changed this season but no announcement has as yet been made. It is thought likely, however, that the work may be started before summer is over.

C.P.R. survey parties worked all last summer in this district, running lines preparatory to the contemplated change.

The new line will be a little longer than the present one but the advantages to be gained in the matter of gradients will afford practically a level road.—Frank Paper.

Blundell's Saturday Specials

Fine Parsnips, regular price 4 lbs for 25c
Saturday special, 6 lbs for..... 25c

Foley, Lick & Larson's Fancy Sweet Cakes, regular price 25c per lb, Saturday special 2 lbs for..... 35c

Pay Cash — W. J. BLUNDELL — Prompt Delivery

Remnant Sale

Save your money by taking advantage of our

Half Price Reductions

Special

40c Writing Pads - 10c
20c " " - 5c

Beautiful Assortment of English Hymnals
(absolutely undamaged)

Half Price

The Elk Drug & Book Stores Limited
(Successors to The Fernie Drug Store)

CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., LTD.

¶ Preparatory to semi annual stock taking sale we are making special reductions on many lines to reduce our stock. At all times you can save money by dealing here, where cash is king, and where your dollars have the biggest purchasing power.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Stock taking reduction on
Men's Sateen Shirts
Good quality material and good fitting
65c each

Stock taking reduction on
Men's Heavy Duck Working Shirts
An exceptionally good shirt at an exceptionally low price
65c each

Stock taking reduction on
Men's Summer Shirts
Cream color, honeycomb pattern made up with collar attached
65c each

Men's Straw and Linen Hats
in the newest shapes and styles
15c to $2.00

King of the Road Union Made Overalls
80c per pair

We sell the Artisan Working Boot for Men

Campbell & Faultless Clothing

SPECIAL PRICES TO REDUCE STOCK

Our present showing and values in Men's Working Gloves have never in the past been equalled.

The Bronko Muleskin, per pair, 65c
Horsehide - - - 85c
Indian Tan Buckskin, $1.00 & $1.25
Brown Tan Horsehide - $1.50
Peccary Hog Skin - - $1.95
Gauntlet Gloves - 75c to $2.00

W G & R Collars, 1 ply Linen, 10c each
W G & R Collars, 4 ply Linen, 3 for 50c

QUALITY GROCERIES

Better quality at lower prices than you can purchase elsewhere are the reasons why you should allow us to fill your table wants. Our prices will save you money. Are you interested?

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Fancy Limoneria Lemons
2 doz. 35c
Sheriff's Jelly Powders
4 packages 25c
Sliced, Whole, Cube, Pineapple, regular 20c, special
2 for 25c
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, reg. 40c per lb, special
25c per lb.

J. C. KENNY
High Class Merchant Tailor

THE MISSES LAWSON & LOFSTROM
LADY BARBERS
Are prepared to cater to ladies' trade as well as gentlemen's. Ladies' hair and faces treated any day but Saturday.

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of Calgary, has modern courses in Telegraphy, Shorthand and Business; employs expert teachers; prepares young people for independence and success. Write for prospectus "L." Enter any time. F. G. Garbutt, Principal.

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They are equal to the best $5.00 shoes
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Now is the time to make arrangements for your summer ice. See us
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Including Stump Pulling, Land Clearing and Ploughing. Let us figure on your next job
Rubber Tired Buggies, New Turnouts
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Near the Opera House

Ledger for News

Causes of Scarlet Fever

¶ There is no wonder when you send your laundry work to the dens of the unsanitary Chinks to be laundried causing the spreading of the dreadful disease.

¶ Why not patronize the Steam Laundry where all goods are anti-septic and disinfected receiving them back nice, fresh and sweet.

¶ Get the Chink smell off you by calling up 135. Our plant is always open for inspection

THE FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY