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VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

VOL. V. No. 10 — FERNIE, B. C., October 9th, 1909 — $1.00 a Year

MINERS WILL BEAT OUT EDITOR

To Try and Arrest Editor and Operators In Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Oct. 6—The United Mine Workers are preparing to turn the tables on the coal companies in the matter of arrests for libel, and they propose also taking similar action on other charges. D. McDougall, president of the U. M. W. in this district is under arrest at Montreal on a charge of criminal libel because of advertisements in La Patrie and other Canadian papers in Montreal bearing his name and reflecting on conditions in the mines at Glace Bay. An information had been laid for warrant against Alex Johnson of Sydney for criminal libel in connection with articles he is said to have written for or allowed to appear in the Sydney Record, of which he is editor and manager.

U. M. W. officials are preparing to arrest as many of the coal operators of the province as they can reach on a charge of conspiracy. They allege that the operators have formed a combine to keep up coal prices, and that the consumer finds that wherever he turns the price is the same at the mines, and that this is done by an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Judge Leet today issued warrants for the arrest of Harry Bousfield and Peter Patterson, both members of the Board of International Mine Workers, of America, who are charged with the same crime as the two men Dan McDougall and Lestage, previously charged with having libelled the Dominion Coal Company by making public certain announcements which are not true. Patterson and Bousfield are now attending the annual meeting of the Mine Workers in Indianapolis. The charge on which they are to be arrested is not of an extraditable character so that if they do not come back to Canada the warrant cannot be served.

Local News

A special meeting of Esther Rebecca lodge No. 20 will be held i nthe K. of P. hall on Thursday the 14ht to arrange for an annual ball and practise. Every member is requested to be present.

The electric light plant of the Miners opera house and hall was tried out this week, and proved to be an excellent service. The hall and opera house when lit up looked splendid and many were the words of praise heard of the progressiveness of the Miners. The music store looked particularly pleasing when lit up.

They are still selling window shades from 30c up at the Trites-Wood Co., Limited.

J. C. Thomas of Winnipeg, who is one of the directors of the California King and Canadian Queen Oil Company of Los Angeles, Cal., was in the city on Sunday and Monday, visiting several of the local shareholders. Mr. Thomas reassured us of the value of these propositions. Mr. Thomas was accompanied by Miss Hall, his sister-in-law and his daughter.

Nothing to equal the furniture values offered by the Trites-Wood Co., Limited.

The new pastor of the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Spidell, is expected in Fernie for the services on Sunday the 17th. He comes highly recommended and the congregation are looking forwar dto a vigorous winter's work. On Sunday the 10th (to-morrow) the services will be taken by laymen of the church and in the evening a song service will be held.

WAIT A MINUTE

A Winlmac man who had no trouble in getting cash from the local bank when he wanted it was in a neighboring town the other day where the banks are paying only a small amount in currency. When in one of the banks there he overheard two Irish friends greet each other while waiting their turn at the window.

"This reminds me of Finnegan," remarked one.

"'Tis a story that when Finnegan died and when he greeted St. Peter he said:

"It's a fine job you've had here a long time.'

"Well, Finnegan,' said Sa. Peter, 'here we count a million years as a minute and a million dollars as a cent."

"Ah," said Finnegan. "I'm needin' cash; lend me a cent."

"Sure," said St. Peter. "Just wait a minute."

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA CO.

Arrangements have been completed for the appearance of the San Francisco Opera Company in this city on Wednesday October 13 at the Fernie Opera House. "The Gay Parisienne" which will be the offering, is a musical comedy in two acts, adapted from the French of "La Belle Peree" by Ivan Caryll and Geo. Dance and which a few years past had all London laughing. Transplanted to America it was again a great success at the Herald Square Theatre, New York. There are many good parts in the Gay Parisienne, and appear to have been tailored to measure to suit the San Francisco Opera company. The Daily World of Vancouver B. C., in its issue of July 6 printed the following: "Of all the mirth provokers which the San Francisco Opera Company has gladdened Vancouver, by putting on "the Gay Parisienne," is surely the chief. It is to laugh, which is to say that it is to chortle over jokes that are farcial. In "The Gay Parisienne" there is not the slightest opportunity for the groucher to grouch, or the mirthless man to cultivate dolor. The Gay Parisienne is a winner. Miss Mabel Day as the gay Parisienne has a part in which the fine quality of her voice, and her dainty and vivacious style of acting are admirably in place. Chief among the fun makers was Teddy Webb, who seemed to revel in the part of Ebenezer Honeycomb. A remarkably funny plot, and plentifully interspersed with the latest and most up to date song selections set the audience in a high state of enthusiasm. The laughter was continuous and only gave way to applause when the magnificent stage effects were shown. It was certainly an evening of great success for the San Francisco Opero Company and the Empress Theatre."

"The Gay Parisienne" will be given in this city with all the care and attention to detail that characterized the Vancouver production and will undoubtedly prove the most notable theatrical event in the history of the city.

APPLICATIONS WANTED

For electrical engineer to look after boilers and dynamo in Miners' Hall, Fernie. Applications must state salary required and furnish credentials. Applications must be in by Friday, October 15th. Address D. Rees, Box 361 Fernie, B. C.

F. H. SHERMAN IS CRITICALLY ILL

DOCTORS HOLD OUT LITTLE OR NO HOPE FOR HIS RECOVERY

Ex-President F. H. Sherman is lying at the hospital here very sick, and may not live the week out, according to the latest news from the hospital this morning. Mr. Sherman came here to undergo a dieting at the hospital with the hope that he might recover sufficiently to travel east to a specialist, but since coming here he has been gradually sinking lower and lower, and on Thursday he got so bad that Mrs. Sherman was telegraphed for, and she arrived yesterday morning. Since then Mr. Sherman has been sinking and yesterday the children were sent for and they are expected to arrive tonight. It was thought he would not hold out yesterday but he has made a hard fight. The doctors, however, do not hold out any hope of his recovery, and fear that his end is only a question of hours. This is, indeed very sad news to all, as Mr. Sherman was an exceptionally fine man and only in the prime of life. The circumstances are very painful owing to the fact that Mr. Sherman has not been able to earn anything for months as he has been sick. The family have no other source of income as their homestead is as yet an unproductive one, and added to this the recent fire on the prairie burned up all their implements, feed, etc, and has left them stranded. A subscription is being taken up through the district, and one and all should put in their mite as it is for a worthy cause. Mr. Shreman when president, did more for the cause of the miners in the district and in fact the workingmen generally, than any man in the country, and now that he has fought the good fight, and is being wafted away to his last goal it behooves all to subscribe towards the support of his large family. We trust that Mr. Sherman may still survive and be a factor in behalf of the miners and workers.

FIRE CASES

The following cases were tried here last week and the parties who were found guilty of setting out fires without a permit under the new act were fined as follows:

James Hogland, October 4, fined $50 and costs, before A. H. Watson J. P.

V. Valaak October 6, fined $50 before Judge Wilson.

Jesse Mansfield, October 6, fine $75 or three months, went to jail.

This law disinctly stated that it is unlawful to set out any fire between the 1st of May and the first of Oct. without first obtaining a permit.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Thirty-two Mine Workers Meet a Horrible Death on Vancouver Island---The Deadly After Damp Prevalent

NANAIMO, B. C. Oct. 7—Thirty-two men are known to be dead as a result of an explosion in No 2 mine at Extension this evening. Up to 11 o'clock tonight eighteen bodies have been uncovered and identified as follows:

T. Thomas
K. Molinaux
Andrew Moffatt
A. Montague
Thomas O'Donnell
W. Davidson
E. Dunn
One unidentified
E. Marshall
Wm. Robertson
William Quinn
Howard Taylor
Alex. Melos
Peter Nelson
Wm. Zesserich
James Zesserich
Thomas Parkin
Bullitch (colored)
Charles Shuff

The dead whose bodies are in the mine are:

Wyn-Steel
D. White
James Asmaster
Fred Inham
Alex. McClellan
John Wargo
Herman Peterson
Two unknown Finlanders
Three loaders and two drivers are also missing.

Story of a Miner

Thomas Hislop, who was one of the last of the bulk of the seven hundred miners and assistants who hurried from the Extension mine after the disastrous explosion, was seen at Tunnel hotel at Extension tonight, and told a graphic story of the whole affair.

He was working with sixteen men, including five of the dead on the first level when they heard the explosion, followed by a great rush of air. Bob White and he dropped their picks and shouted:—"My God, she's blasted." "We stood for a second in the darkness. The rush of wind put our lamps out until some one came with a safety lamp and fifteen of us holding coat tails, we hurried along according to the lamp to see glistening of the trail, but were turned back. A great cloud of smoke blew in our faces and we got a whiff of after damp and knew we must go back. Through into the counter level we went. We tried to clamber up into the cross cut but were driven out. In No. 3 counter level we left five men, Wm. McLelland, Jack Ismaster, Steel, F. Ingham and Bob White, who stayed there. When we lost them, we did not know the damp had got them. We knew nothing then except that the smoke and damp were chasing us back which ever way we went. We trugded on though. After a while, being almost lost, we sat down to figure out what could be done. The fire damp came so thick that the air could not be inhaled and we had to run back from it. Then we decided to remain and wait for death or for relief. We had not waited long when we heard a cry and Alex. Shaw, the foreman and Davison, who lost his son in the mine, came. When we heard their shouts instructing us we waited at the slope head but the five never came out, and I am waiting still for them. They must have been dead a long time now.

Fought the Fire Damp

"All day long rescuers have fought the fire damp, clearing the blown out stopping though none could hope that any of the 32 men known to be dead in the mine had escaped. Inspectors Shepperd and Dick with Manager Graham of the Western Fuel Company, came from Nanaimo and with Supt. Little and Manager Brieden they led parties of workers. Numbers worked heroically. Alex. Shaw, the foreman and the fire bosses were indefatigable Examination of the mine shows comparatively few of the timbers blown out and but one or two cases where the roofing has fallen. One extension for about fifty feet with a good deal of fallen coal stopped the work of those searching for bodies near midnight, when some had been recovered. The opinions of the miners are that the explosion was due to a blown up shot. They can give no other reason and officials say that they are entirely at a loss to account for it. Arthur Glenn, a brattice man, was between No. 2½ and 3 levels when the explosion took place, and with eight or nine others ran for the slope. When he reached the mouth Alex. Shaw, the foreman, called for volunteers, and with a number of others he returned in the mine. It is expected that work will be resumed in less than a week and the daily output of 1400 will go on.

The work of rescue still continues, but it is not expected that any more bodies will be recovered before morning, as the portion of the mine where the explosion occurred is badly wrecked. The brattice work was torn down and the rescuers are very badly handicapped by gas.

The majority of the men killed were old residents of the district and well known.

Fire Damp Explosion

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 5—A fire damp explosion in a mine at Extension, B. C., a camp sixty miles from here, this morning wrecked Number Three level of Number two mine owned by the Wellington Collieries Company, the head of which is Lieut.-Governor James Dunsmuir. The smashed timbers caught fire before rescuers could reach the scene and of the sixty men on duty on the night shift below thirty were imprisoned. Of these only six had been taken out tonight by searching parties who are risking their lives as they are in constant danger of a second explosion and poison from the black damp. There is no hope for the others, but as the gas is being rapidly driven from the mine and as progress is made against the flames it is expected that all the bodies will be recovered. The explosion is the worst disaster of its kind in the history of the community. Mr. Dunsmuir, seen tonight, would make no statement. He goes to the mine tomorrow. Ralph Smith, M. P., and Mayor Nicholson of Ladysmith, were in Victoria tonight. They fear they have relatives among the missing. A relief train has been sent from Ladysmith, but the fire in the wrecked slope may stop the progress of the rescue work. The scenes at Ladysmith, where the families of the miners live, are harrowing. The women and children are clustered in a drizzle of rain awaiting definite news of loved ones.

Another Report

VICTORIA, B. C. Oct. 5—An explosion which may involve the loss of sixty lives occurred at Extension mine of the Wellington Collieries Company this morning at nine o'clock. A miner who reached Ladysmith at noon from the mine said that he and his father were leaving the mine at nine o'clock bringing out their gear, when an explosion occurred. The shock was terrific.

Glass was broken and blown out, and the doors unhinged. The effects were confined to the slope where it occurred. All men in the other slopes and levels escaped.

Three levels had not been heard of and there were sixty men in these, of whom only a driver and trapper had come out. It is impossible to get at these levels and it is feared that all the men have perished. Rescue work is now being attempted as fast as possible.

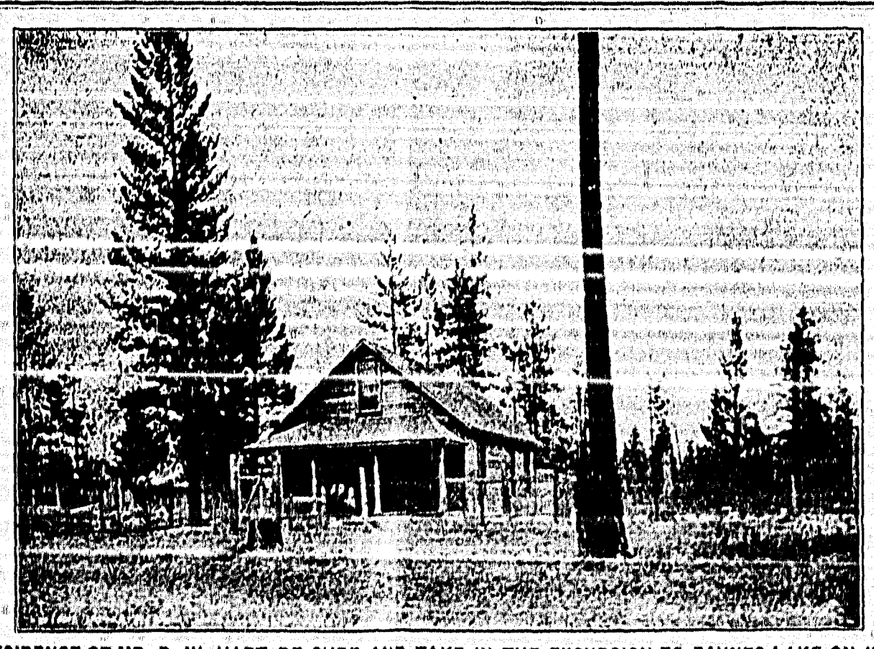
DON'T GO TO NOVA SCOTIA

Agents of the Dominion Coal Co. of Cape Breton N. S., are at work trying to induce miners of Wilkesbarre and other anthracite mine towns to go there and scab. District and local officers should exert themselves to prevent them from securing any men for such purpose.

A strike has been on in Nova Scotia and at these mines since July 6 with every prospect of winning.

Don't go there and try to defeat your brothers who are fighting for the right to organize and better conditions of employment.

Stay away. Due notice will be given in these columns when the strike is won. Labor papers, please copy.



RESIDENCE OF MR. D. W. HART, BE SURE AND TAKE IN THE EXCURSION TO BAYNES LAKE ON 17TH

THE NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE

Board Members Bousfield, Patterson and McLennon, who, with Vice-President McCullough have been in charge of the strike at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, miners, are attending the International board meetings, have nothing but praise for the conduct of the strikers and condemnation for the action of the Dominion Coal Company's treatment of those who have conducted the the strike, and their usage of the boys on strike.

But despite all persecution they are just as sanguine of ultimate success as they were when the strike was ordered July 6.

The coal company, who have been blowing about their great output "out of the stocked coal on hand," when the strike was ordered, have now about got it all used up, and will from now on have to depend on the product of Jno. Moffatt and his strike breakers, and reports from local papers say that those deceived are leaving whenever they can raise enough cash to take them away.

The Dominion Coal Company made a great blow about being able to pay a 3 per cent dividend, the same as their last audit, but failed to mention that their stock of coal was nearly all gone, and it had cost as much to load it out of the heap as it did their old miners to dig it and load it.

All kinds of tricks are being resorted to at deception in getting men to go there, but most of them fail, and the strikers are more determined than ever and more confident of final victory.

Evictions from the company's houses have been resorted to, but the organization is putting up shelter as fast as can be done to meet the emergency, and no effort will be spared to keep up the fight until victory perches on the banner of the U. M. W. of A.—Mine Workers Journal.

The ladies of the Baptist Church will hold their monthly tea at the home of Mrs. J. R. Roaf, 21 Baker avenue Tuesday afternoon October 12.

For Thanksgiving day, October 25, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate of fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale October 22nd to October 25 inclusive, final return limit October 27th.

BIG EXCURSION TO BAYNES LAKE

IRRIGATED LAND NOW READY—ONLY THIRY MILES FROM FERNIE

J. A. Tormey of Spokane was in the city yesterday in connection with the special excursion to be held to Baynes Lake on Sunday week, October 17th. Mr. Tormey concluded arrangements about the train which is to run over the Great Northern, and which will be made up of seven coaches. The Kootenay River Land Co. have the irrigation on at Baynes now, and the flume and ditch makes an interesting spectacle. The special train will leave the Great Northern station at 9 a.m. and return, leaving Baynes Lake at 5 p.m.

Mr. Tormey has made arrangements with the Company's club house at Baynes Lake to supply all visitors with sandwiches and coffee during their stay, and as the Lake is one of the beauty spots of British Columbia, no one should miss this opportunity of seeing it. A special fare of $1.75 for the return trip has been arranged and a good time is guaranteed to all visitors.

Mr. Tormey has invited the members of the Fernie board of trade and their wives to attend a stereoptican lecture in the Miners opera house on Monday evening next, October 11 at 8 p.m. Excellent views of the Kootenay fruit lands and especially the district of Baynes Lake will be shown and a little explanatory literature will be given and a real interesting time is promised. On Thursday evening a general meeting will be held to which all are invited, and especially the miners and their friends. No admission is charged and no collection will be taken up. There will be some instructive as well as interesting matter relative to irrigation distributed, and as Mr. Tormey is a fluent and able speaker all who attend are assured of a pleasant and entertaining evening. We reproduce a couple of views of what has been accomplished in Baynes Lake this year without irrigation, and now that the water has been turned on the results will be double fold. Watch for further announcement.

POLICE CASES

The police have been very active lately and in consequence several have been arrested on arious charges. The men who were arrested for gambling in a local pool room were all fined heavily. Thos. Welch was arrested for rolling a man and after a hearing got 6 months for his pains. He touched a man for $5. Information was laid against one of the hotels for selling liquor on Sunday.

WM. McLEOD WAS RUN OVER

A Carpenter Formerly of Fernie Slipped Off The Wagon

Last evening, about six o'clock as William McLeod, a carpenter working for the Royal Collieries, was riding on a load of lumber going to Royal View with G. L. Fraser and the driver, in some way he fell off the load and the wagon passed over his body.

One of his companions hurried to call medical assistance, while the other placed the injured man in the most comfortable position possible. Before Dr. Wewburn, who was called, could arrive, the man was dead.

The police and the coroner were notified but did not consider an inquest necessary. The body was taken to Fetterly's undertaking parlors to await instructions from the relatives.

The deceased came to Lethbridge a couple of months ago from Fernie. He was formerly a contracting carpenter in Calgary and comes originally from Brampton, Ont.—where his wife and child now are.

It is supposed that the accident occurred through heart weakness, to which he was subject. Mr. Fraser says that he was sitting beside McLeod and they were sitting quietly on the load of lumber when McLeod apparently tried to change his position and fell off. The deceased had not been drinking. He was about forty years of age.—Lethbridge Herald of October 2.

FARRACE VS. C. N. PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Several defences have been raised to the claim for compensation herein. The deceased was an employee of the respondents (C. N. P. Coal Co.) He died while undergoing an operation for rupture.

Without dealing with the questions raised by Mr. Ross on the question of notice of injury, I will first deal with the question of the injury itself. Did the accident arise in the course of and out of the employment? Undoubtedly the onus is on the claimant, and that rule as Coyens Hardy M. R. says "is none the less true although by reason of the death of the workmen it may be a greater burden is thrown on the dependants of the deceased."

Speaking as to the rupture and as to its having occurred in the mines, Dr. McSorley says "It is doubtful, yes; he might have been or might not have been," and again on page 9 and more particularly on page 10, what is the probability in this case? A—I really don't know. All I can say is that the man had a rupture."

Then again, reading Dr. McSorley's evidence it is quite compatible with any complaint the man may have made at the mine (though I cannot find that he did make such a complaint.)

In the face therefore of the doctor's evidence I cannot find that the accident arose in the course of and out of the employment.

Again on the question of dependency it does not seem to me that there is any legal obligation as in Williams and Ocean Coal, and the mere fact of sending moneys home does not in my opinion prove dependency. However I do not need to decide that point. As stated at the hearing a reserved case is granted to either party on any point of law raised.

P. E. Wilson, Arbitrator

This man while lifting a wire rope on a mine car in No. 8 mine Michel, in February felt something give and afterwards went to the Doctor, H. S. McSorley, and stated that he had hurt himself while lifting a steel rope into a car in the mine. The doctor told him he was ruptured and the following week Dr. McSorley operated on him and he died two days after the operation. L. P. Eckstein for Michel Local union took up the claims for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1902, but the decision of the arbitrator was against the claimant.

W. R. Ross was counsel for the Coal Company.

ROCHON-ANDREWS

H. Rochon and Miss Muriel Andrews weer married at the home of the bride's mother in this city last week. The young couple left almost immediately for Lethbridge, where they will reside. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rochon are well and favorably known in Fernie and hosts of friends join in wishing them happiness and prosperity. Mr. Rochon is at resent in business with his brother in Lethbridge.

OUR SOCIALIST PAGE

Conducted under the direction of "Proletiaran"

Address all matter for this page to "Proletarian" District Ledger

SOCIALISM NOT A THEORY OF ECONOMIC FATALISM

At first this theory may appear to be harsh and repellant, destroying all man's individuality, making him a mere automaton, and involving a mechanical conception of social progress, a rigid economic fatalism. The theory is often criticised from this point of view, and it must be confessed that the exaggerations of the theory by some Socialists are partly responsible for this. But Socialism does not rest upon any such fatalistic conceptions. If it did there would be no justification for the existence of a Socialist movement with its political party organization, its ceaseless propaganda, its press and constantly growing literature. Man is not only a creature of his environments in common with the lower animals; unlike them, he is able within certain limits, to change his environments. Reason, the sovereign attribute which makes him master of the universe, enables him to interpret the facts of his daily life, to understand the significance of constant and frequent changes in the conditions by which he is surrounded, and to seize upon the opportunities for the advancement of his comfort which those changes present. In a word, man is able to understand the great blind forces of progress, in some measure to direct them, and to profit by every change.—Ex.

THE SOCIALISTS

Who They Are and What They Stand For

Finally, the organizations of the workers, the labor unions, have been attacked in a vital part—their treasuries. When the members of a British trade union, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, were compelled by the courts to pay to the Taff Vale Railroad Company, against which members of the society had waged a strike in the usual regular manner, $115,000 to compensate the company for losses sustained through the strike it was not long before similar actions were begun in different parts of this country. The members of the local lodge of the machinists union in Rutland, Vermont, were ordered to pay $2,500 to an employer against whom they had conducted a strike upon precisely the same ground as the English union had to pay. Since then there have been many similar decisions given in various parts of the country. Under these conditions it is practically impossible for a union either to strike or to possess any funds. It is, manifestly, of little use for workers to strike if they are to be compelled to pay those against whom they strike for any damages they may inflict upon them by striking.

When to the foregoing conditions is added the use of the police powers—policemen and state and federal troops—against them in almost every industrial dispute regardless of the merits of the struggle, the forces arrayed in line against the workers, the odds against which they are fighting, seem insurmountable. Disadvantaged economically at the very start, they have to contend against the gigantic political odds consequent upon the control of the agencies of government being in the hands of their enemies.

To end this class warfare is the conscious aim of the Socialist movement. Socialists are not aiming, as many people suppose to overthrow the rule of the master, merely to set up the rule of another class in its place. It is not a question of changing the position of the classes, but of destroying class rule once and for all. That is the ultimate aim and the goal of the Socialist movemem of the world. Socialists believe that the present guerilla warfare, which injures most of the workers and their families, should give place to other and saner methods. They believe that we should aim at the permanent solution of the issue upon which the classes divide in the only way that is possible namely, the removal of the fundamental cause of the division and struggle. That, as we have seen, is the system of private ownership in the means of production and exchange and their use for profit. This system of capitalism has played its part—an important part—in the development of society. Now it is no longer necessary nor adapted to the needs of social development. Moreover, it is plainly and rapidly disintegrating, and it is, Socialists believe, possible to end it without bringing upon society any of the lamentable evils which follow upon attempts to abrogate, or interfere with, the great universal laws of evolution.

The Socialist, then, advocates the organization of the workers politically for this purpose. The organization may be, and most Socialists think, should be economic as well as political. But the political organization is imperative. The strike and boycott need not be repudiated as weapons. They may be used in conjunction with the political weapon. They may still be mainly depended on for the immediate economic struggle, or they may be used to supplement the political attack. We may have mass strikes of the workers engaged in the staple industries for political purposes. Nor must the mistake be made in supposing that this Socialist view of the position of the workers in the great class struggle affords no immediate hope to them, promising nothing now but everything untimately through the solution of the whole problem of economic inequality and class divisions. Such political organization as the Socialists advocate must inevitably carry great immediate advantages to the workers. It is easy to see for instance that the control of the legislature would make it possible for them to enact legislation for their immediate advantage. Even a partial control, the possession of a strong minority party in the legislature, would enable them to demand effectively important concessions as well as to prevent many of the outrageous abuses to which they are at present subjected. If they destroyed the capitalist control of judiciary they would be able to safeguard their organizations against injunctions, damage suits, and other insidious forms of capitalist aggression which are now rendering them impotent.

There can be no question as to the political power of the working class whenever its members choose to exert it. Their votes far outnumber the combined votes of the great so called middle class and the small plutocratic class.

COMMAND OF JUSTICE

"Thou Shalt Not Eat Bread in the Sweat of Another's Face."

If every male adult between the ages of 20 and 45 should become a producer and work like ants and bees during the sunny hours of bright days only it would not be necessary to work during the inclement and stormy weather and during the declining years of life, nor would it then be necessary to spend the declining years of a decrepit age in poverty, suffering and want.

If every woman should be educated to be of use to the world, and render some useful service to mankind, and to the community in which she lived, and to the best of her ability perform some useful avocation, whether in the arts, professions or in the simple performance of her huschold duties, this world would be a garden spot, and every house would be a treasure house and a hive filled with sweets for the stormy days and the winter of want. If every able bodied person should give ten years of service to the production of wealth he (or she) could produce enough, if economically administered, to last during the remaining years of life.

"Thou shalt not eat bread in the sweat of another's face."

The divine command was that each person should produce his own bread which he eats. There never was a divine command issued that one man should produce bread which the idler might eat, whether the idler be king, chieftain, priest or a commercial parasite.

No king, pope or priest, was ever exempted by his Creator to live a life of idleness and uselessness, or to eat and devour the products of other's labors in riotous and wasteful living. Every person is held to account by his Creator to perform useful service while on earth.

No person is entitled to all the fruits of this earth. No person is entitled to the greater share of the natural resources of this earth. This earth was intended as the heritage of all mankind. Those who lived in past ages, dwelt where we now dwell, and used this earth as their abode and produced their food where we now labor, and simply passed on as God's heritage to posterity.

Those who dwell here now will pass it on to the children of today and to the children of tomorrow and to generations yet unborn.

* * *

What right had Alexander to all the known world of his day? None whatever. What right had Napoleon Bonaparte to wade through human blood to thrones, and despoil God's heritage to man? None whatever. What right has Rockefeller to the oil? What right has Hill to all the railroads and waterways?

What right has Baer to all the coal?

What right has Weyerhauser to all the timber?

What right has Patton to all the wheat and bread?

What right has Armour to all the meat?

I leave it to you, the producers of the wealth of this world to answer these questions. Did God create all these things for the present greed of kings of finance or was it his heritage for all mankind who shall dwell upon this earth? And if it is the heritage of mankind then what right have these thieves who have robbed us of our heritage?

I demand that you answer this question.

* * *

If you workers, who are plodding on alone, knew as much as ants, you would organize into bodies, into unions or colonies and whip these monsters as African ants drive elephants and tigers.

And if you knew as much as bees you would drive out the drones form your hives and starve them to death at the beginning of the winter season.

If you were as humane as cranes you would be kind enough to provide for the aged and those of the human family who are unable to any longer provide for themselves.

If you knew as much as hogs, or even as much as geese you would protect your own offspring from peril; for hogs and geese as well as other animals and birds will fight for the protection of their young broods.

But you do not know as much as beasts and you do not care as much as birds, to protect your young. If you did know as much as beasts or as birds you would certainly protect your young from the greed of capitalism and graft.

If you working people would organize into an industrial and political union you would conquer the earth and own it.

You would obtain freedom for yourselves and for posterity and your children would not be enslaved and ground up in the slave mills by the captains of industry, who own the courts, control congress, direct the president, the army and navy and the police.

Your republican president whom you elected last fall is the willing tool of the republican captains of industry and kings of finance.

Your democratic and republican congressmen whom you elected by your votes have remained true to the bosses who selected and nominated them.

When you are starving for bread, and strike for a larger slice of bread, a better coat or for better conditions, your bosses refuse; and if you dare show fight as do starving dogs, you will get your heads clubbed by brutal, degenerate policemen, or be shot by the militia for daring to ask for what you have produced.

And yet you workingmen claim to be intelligent, courageous men.

Well you are neither courageour nor intelligent.

When your labor day parade is over go out into the country and sit down on an ant hill and think about something. Well, just think about crushing the ants union or breaking up their work shop, or starving them into submission by supper time.

Well you won't have long to wait if you tackle a good big ant hill. If you are not satisfied after quitting the ants go and buy a hive of bees and carry them out into a stubble field or desert, and after you have carried them out there, take a stick and poke them and eject them from their homes as did the hired thugs of the Mine Owners association of Colorado, or even as did the thugs of the Illinois Steel Corporation when they ejected the people of Jones Island in Milwaukee, and Mr. Worker, you won't have time to tell the little honey bees "You can't come back!"

No, sir! They will show you even though they are not Missouri bees or African ants.

Mr. Workingman, you and I have not the courage of insects, of beasts, or birds; and you have not as much intelligence as the beasts or the birds, or the insects or which I have written.

You know how to protect your homes against pests of flies and mosquitos, and against parasites which destroy your fruits.

But you tolerate the drones of society, to devour the food which you have produced and which rightfully belongs to your family, and you tolerate PARASITES, human parasites, to suck out your lifeblood, just as meekly as beggars allow lice to live upon their bodies.

Wake up and think, for the tide of socialism is setting in and get ready for the new era—the dawn of a new civilization.—Labor World.

CLASS DIVISIONS

To many people, especially Americans, any reference to class divisions is exceedingly agreeable, and acts as a red flag is supposed to act upon the nerves of a bad tempered bull. They are perfectly willing to admit that the classes existed in ancient times, under the slave system and the later feudal system which bound the serf to the soil. They admit the existence of classes at the present time in the old world where more or less of the feudal traditions exist, but they do not willingly admit the existence of class divisions similar in all essential respects, in twentieth century America.

This is perfectly natural, for, superficially conditions in the United States are different from conditions in Russia, Germany or even England. We have no hereditary monarchy; no titled aristocracy, no state church. The Constitution, the foundation of our political system, guarantees freedom and equality to all. Politically, the poorest man is theoretically equal to the richest in the land, and the humblest child born has equal chance to the richest in the land, and may become the head of the government. It is not easy for men and women reared in such a country and educated to such views as these, to realize that just as the class division which existed under the ancient slave systems existed, but in a slightly changed form, under the feudal regime in which the serf depended upon the owner of the soil, so it exists under capitalism, in the creation of employer and employe. For, as in each of the previous systems, the means upon which one man's life depends is owned by another who exacts service for access to those means.—St. Louis Labor.

WHY WOMEN ARE CHEAP

From whatever moral plane one views the function of the ballot, there is, for women, this obvious value in creating or in controlling and chastening its economic power. The larger economic aspect of the suffrage immediately follows in influencing and regulating through the laws, the conditions of commerce, national and international, the relation between labor and capital, buyer and seller. Only the ignorant or the wilfully blind today are in any doubt as to woman's need for the ballot to protect herself and her claims in these things. The reason women are cheaper than men is because they are more helpless. Only the animals are more so and it is only because they are the most helpless of all that they are the cheapest of all. It has become self evident in this country that the people who have the ballot get more consideration than those who haven't.

They have a weapon with which to defend themselves against oppression. It is known that in the four equal suffrage states the laws protecting women and children, regulating wages and hours, are more favorable than anywhere else in the country. It is equally obvious that women are more careful of the interests of children than men are, and that women's economic object in demanding the ballot is fortified by a natural instinct and that she is acting for the good of the race. The primal instinct to protect her young is quite as powerful as the determination to free herself in this present world wide movement for political equality. In most of the States of the union women are obliged to struggle for their economic ends indirectly. If they are wage earners they have to influence the conditions under which they earn, conditions sometimes which kill, maim and undermine health—they have to influence these conditions indirectly. If they are not wage earners or otherwise financially independent, then their economic survival is still more indirect. And indirection is the unhappiest development in woman's situation and in woman's nature.—St. Louis Labor.

A woman's thinking is confined to the home and family principally, and a man's business is some form of social service. She thinks only of the family service. He does social service, but thinks of personal profit. They are each thinking of their own business, but neither kind of thinking is right.

PROGRESSIVE FERNIE

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No one but a women can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves if long continued.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good." It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS. They probably know of some of its many cures.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a *free* copy of his *great thousand-page illustrated* Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Singer Sewing Machines Co.,

Fernie, B. C.

Why be without a Sewing Machine when you can get one for $3.00 a month?

Wm. BARTON, Agt. (North of School) Pellatt Ave.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS TEN MEN

Terriffice Explosion at Roslyn---Mine Catches Fire--Buildings Quarter Mile Off Burnt Down

ROSLYN, Wn., October 5.—An explosion of fire damp in No. 4 shaft of the Northwestern Improvemnet Coal mines shortly after one o'clock Sunday afternoon cost the lives of ten men and one other may die of injuries received.

The explosion started a fire in the shaft which is still burning and which makes the rescue of the bodies of five men impossible. The property loss cannot be accurately estimated at this time, but George E. Hopkins, chief accountant of the company, believes that it will cost $50,000 to open the shaft.

Losses to buildings will amount to an additional $30,000.

The Dead

Otis Newhouse, outside foreman, 40, married.

William Arundel, trackman, 40, married.

Dominick Bartolero, trackman, 38 married.

Carl Berger, gang boss, 38, married.

James Gurrel, trackman, 65, married.

Dan Hard, trackman, sixty, married.

Aaron Isackson, laborer, thirty five married.

John E. Jones, pumpman, 21, unmarried.

Tom Marsaolyn, trackman, 40, married.

Phillip Pozirich, trackman, 35, married.

Injured and Dying

John Jones, engineer, 60, father of John E. Jones.

The bodies of Bartelero,Dan Hardy P. Pozarich, T. Marsalyn, J. E. Jones and A. Isackson are in the shaft and may never be rescued, but aa rescue party has been organized, and as soon as men may enter the mines with safety an attempt will be made to rescue the bodies.

It is generally believed that other men are in the burning mine, but such men were below the ground without authority and an accurate check is not possible until today.

When the explosion occurred a column of fire was thrown hundreds of feet into the air, igniting the shaft, plant and adjoining buildings. Under the intense heat the hoist in the shaft crumbled and fell into the furnace below.

Embers thrown from the mine started fires almost simultaneously in 14 different places a quarter of a mile away.

The bank, the Y. M. C. A. and 12 other frame buildings were totally destroyed, the power plant, the engine house and the boiler plant are still intact.

No. 3 mine is working today. It is about two miles away from the burning shaft. The other mines belonging to the Northwest Improvement Co. will not be worked until tomorrow. Company officals expect to find themselves shorthanded, however, because of the curiosity of the miners about the exploded mine and their tendency to linger around it, and a consequent general reluctance to go back to work so soon after the accident.

The mine in the neighborhood of the shaft is still burning fiercely and the flames are shooting up from the shaft nearly a hundred feet into the air.

The electric pumps, which supply the town with water have been shut off and the supply for the city is almost exhausted. The shaft is reported to be slowly caving in and other explosions may occur.

Rescue parties have been sent into the mine from the slope connecting with the shaft.

As yet it has been found impossible to make any appreciable progress because of the heat and smoke. The exact extent of the fire or the number of men who were killed cannot accurately be stated, the number of men at work near the bottom can only be estimated.

The cause of the explosion is not known as the fire bosses had just left the mine and had reported everything in perfect condition.

The mines of the Northwestern Improvement Company are the largest in the state and have a producing capacity of 8000 tons per day and employ 2500 men.

The loss of the shaft will materially affect the coal supply of the entire state.

The Roslyn shaft is 675 feet deep and about 500 men were employed in mine number four which is known as the shaft.

NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

We should be sorry to interrupt the day dreams of the Coleman Miner, for outside the stand that paper has taken on unionism we admire its policy. We may be pardoned for this attempt to put it right, for in all honesty, we have nothing to gain, and to put it mildly, much to lose by the stand we take. Time was when we were younger, we thought along the same lines most reformers in embryo do, and were proud to stand forth, mayhap alone, and advocate principles which we deemed to be right. All honor to those youthful minds that as yet have not become blase, for innocency will always command respect from respectable people, and although innocence and ignorance may not be synonymous terms, yet they blend together so closely that the difference is only in degree.

Now the editor of the Miner has put himself on record as opposed to international unionism. What his experience has been we do not know, but from our thirty six years in the business, we rather imagine we can enlighten him if he chooses to bask beneath the effulgent rays of our pen.

Tom Paine struck the keynote of the whole trouble when he wrote:—"the world is my country, to do good my religion." What would be thought of Christianity were it restrained in its influence by sectional and party lines of political and commercial construction? He admits he believes in unionism, but we fail to notice on any of his publications that he carries the label of the Typographical union either International or Canadian. With commendable nerve he jumps from the effete east, into a union area and attempts to show all the old hands that he has something better for them than they have been able to obtain for themselves. Little Canada may do for him, and perhaps it is all sufficient but it is only a square deal to the men to inform them that many of the Coal Mine Operators in the Pass are not Canadians. If an International union is good for the operators, we fail to understand why an International union amongst the employees is not a good thing.

Briefly (and we hope to return more fully to this subject) the trouble is that an International Union composed of its tens of thousands of loyal members, is a stiff proposition for the operators to buck, but a Canadian union in embryo, has only sufficient weight to enable the operators to believe that there is something in the scale.

Speaking of the Typographical union, with which we are associated, there was a fight on for shorter hours and after spending something over $4,000,000 the International won out. Those who stayed with the international and paid their assessments—won out; those who kicked against assisting a brother unionist to win the fight, founded the Canadian Typographical union. After about two years efforts to do things we find their total membership to be in the neighborhood of 200. The International numbers today 57,000.

From a selfish standpoint, where would you prefer to stand?

It's just the same with the U. M. W. of A. A few disgruntled ones wish to break away. Well they are in the same position as the Canadian Typographical, and the respect and the good will of the people who know about these things is with the International, and the little seven benign, one horse, so-called Canadian union is held in derision by all workingmen who have the faintest conception of what unionism in the abstract, really means. No matter what flag floats o'er us, whether it is a colony, a kingdom or a republic, "a man's a man for a' that,' and "we're brithers a'."—Michel Reporter.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Does not Color the Hair

Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?

Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.

We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.

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TALES FROM THE GOLDEN WEST

When Lord Strathcona
That Grand Old Man,
Returns to His Home O'er the Sea,
And Lauds the West
As he Certainly Can,
And the Beautiful Things That Be
He Will Tell of our Mountains,
Our forests and Plains;
Our prosperous Cities
And Punctual Trains;
Our Beauteous, Bounteous Harvests—We Hope,
And the Marvelous Merits
of

Golden West Soap

It would Grace E'en a Briton's Home

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED

Mrs. Frank Grover and Her Two Children Firetrapped

STETTLER, Alta., Oct. 6—On last Wednesday the wife of a farmer named Frank Glover, living ten miles to the southeast of Leo, and their two children lost their lives in a prairie fire.

The mother saw the fire approaching her home and set out to a neighbor's with the two children, Katherine and Dorothy, aged four and two years, but was overtaken by the fire before reaching there.

The two children were burned to death but Mrs. Grover lived a few hours after being found. The Grover house was also burned he being away attending a threshing at the time of the fire.

REWARDED IN HEAVEN

Any wage earner who goes into or remains in the labor movement with any expectation of reward, or even the confidence and good will of all his fellow wage earners is doomed to bitter disappointment. To become active in such a movement is to make enemies, to ignore enemies and push ahead is to incur all the epithets known to a suspicious person. And the unfortunate part of it often is that the vipers who hiss suspicion and conjure to poison the minds of fellow-workers are snake-like, compelled to and do hide away from the open forum of meetings where each and all have equal opportunity and right to defend themselves against the silly hallucinations jigged up by disappointed and envious sore heads, who, having no ability but cunning, have ceased to merit the confidence of decent wage-earners. Sociology and working class economics are as much a science as mathematics or chemistry. To be possessed of a knowledge of the wage earner's position in hum an society and the part they are playing in the world's history is to become a creature of that knowledge. With it, no man can quit the labor movement, no matter how often he may be mentally resolved to do so. It is not a question of sentimentalism or emotionalism, but of economic knowledge. Like other life acquired habits, trades or characteristics, to become tangled up in the labor movement is to work at it—two eight hour shifts in every twenty four. Or, as the newspaperman has said of his calling "It's a disease.' There appears to have been no cure discovered up to this time. And it is well. Wage earners who have become creatures of their own convictions is what makes the labor movement possible. Even the canker of suspicion and character assassination will not down active members of the labor movement Obstacles are only to be surmounted. Time alone can determine honesty of purpose or otherwise and all that's to be gained as a participant in labor's cause, must be in the satisfaction of one's own conscience.—Western Wage-Earner.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS MEET

Two Men are Dead and Another Injured as a Result

FORT FRANCIS, Ont., Oct. 6—Two men are dead and one slightly injured as the result of a head-on freight collision which occurred Saturday at 7.30 p.m. on the Canadian Northern near Banning, Ont., 295 miles east of Winnipeg. Engineer Puslie, though covered with debris when found, was uninjured. The engines and quite a number of cars were demolished. It is said that the wreck resulted from misinterpretation of orders by one of the crew.

The dead are: Fireman Woodcock, and Brakeman Lamb of Rainy River, and Engineer Hansen of Rainy River slightly injured.

Extra freight No. 32 eastbound and haulting 23 cars of wheat had orders to meet No. 97 at Lasein but for some reason or other the order was overlooked and as a result both trains met this side of Banning The wheat train was running down grade and No. 97 being made up of empties and a few cars of local merchandise was so light that the engine was driven back through seven box cars smashing them to kindling wood.

The engine itself was driven right under several other cars.

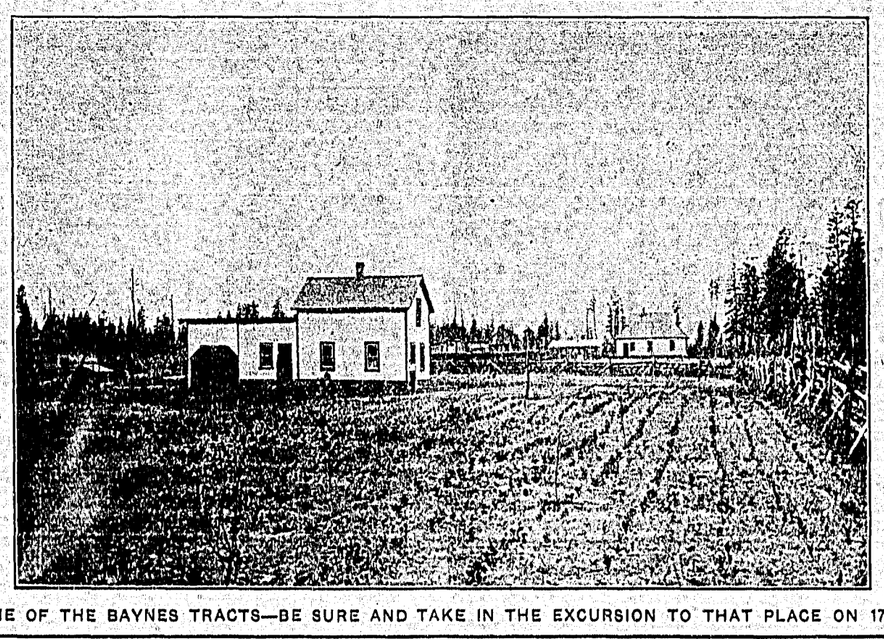
The engine of No. 32 jumped, but Woodcock was caught and scalded to death. Brakeman Lockhart who was a new man, had no time to get off. He was caught between the engine and tender and literally smashed beyond recognition as well as severely scalded.

NOTICE

IN the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate certificate of Title to lot 15 block 21 town of Fernie (Map 734.)

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above mentioned lot in the name of Michael J. Casey, John Robert Ross and William A. Ross, which certificate is dated the 5th day of October 1907 and numbered 7649A.

H. R. JORAND,
District Registrar
Land Registry office Nelson, B. C.,



ONE OF THE BAYNES TRACTS—BE SURE AND TAKE IN THE EXCURSION TO THAT PLACE ON 17TH

OFFICIAL NOTICE

To the officers and members of Local Unions District No. 18 U. M. W. of A.

Greeting: Enclosed herewith, you will please find a copy of a communication received by your district secretary from local 2314, Fernie:

We, your district officials, desire to say that we have made a thorough investigation into the circumstances of F. H. Sherman and find that he is in a critical condition. At the present time he is in the Fernie hospital and the doctors give him very little hope of recovery. With this end in view it is expedient that some assistance should be forthcoming that will enable him to get the advice and assistance of some specialist. After considering the appeal of Fernie local we are confident that the locals will not let this appeal go by.

We would suggest that each local should take up and consider seriously the best ways and means whereby a substantial subscription may be raised to give the necessary assistance to Ex-President Sherman's deserving cause.

Incidentally it may be stated that financially, Bro. Sherman is in very poor circumstances. It is quite true that he has a farm on the prairie but at this time it is not a revenue producing one, being only in the developing stage, and he has a wife and seven children, one of whom is totally blind that need support.

Trusting that you will give this your earliest and considerate attention. We are yours fraternally, with best wishes,

W. Powell
President Dist. 18.
Clem Stubbs
Vice-President
A. J. Carter
Secretary-Treas.

SURE

"Tommy," said the fond mother, "isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"No, ma'm; it's economy," Tommy answered. "The same piece of bread does for both."

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Are you ready to receive the power and light from the new system? Now is the time to have connections and wiring done. We can save you money. We have all styles and makes of fixtures motors and generators. See us at once. The power will be on soon. Estimates and expert advice cheerfully given.

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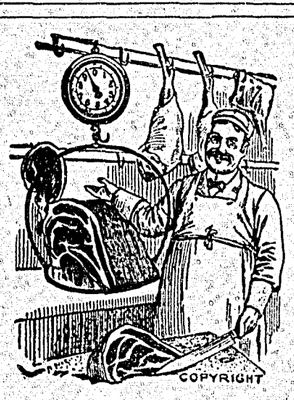
H. W. TRENHOLME, Manager, Fernie.



Every Housekeeper values the opportunity to save.

Many a penny may be saved by purchasing all your Meat and Poultry at our market.

Spring Lamb, Mutton, Pork and Rib Roasts to tempt the appetite.

Nowhere can you find such a variety to choose from.

Your orders will be given our immediate attention.

P. Burns & Co.,
Meat Merchants

The 41 Meat Market imited
Wholesale and Retail Butchers

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We beg to announce to our many customers that we have removed to our old quarters next the Bank of Commerce pending the erection of our new building opposite the King Edward hotel.

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Flannel Shirts $1.25 each

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We believe, through careful enquiry, that all the advertisements in this paper are signed by trustworthy persons, and to prove our faith by words, we will make good to actual subscribers any loss incurred by trusting advertisements that prove to be swindles; but we do not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

This offer holds good for one month after the transaction causing the complaint; that is we must have notice within that time. In all cases in writing to advertisers say "I saw it in The Ledger."

W. S. STANLEY,

Phone 48; Residence 9 Manager and Editor

"GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD"

The cost of living is not only high, it is almost prohibitive. People are crowded towards the "jumping off" place.

Family life becomes daily more difficult and hard.

Prices already seemingly at the killing point, still go up. "Commodity prices still continue an upward grade," announces Bradstreets, although the people know it without being told! Dunn and Bradstreet both agree that there has been a 40 per cent. increase in the cost of living in the past eight years.

Flour, from which our daily bread is made, is still climbing. Steak is up to 28 and 30 cents a pound according to where and what you pick out. Eggs, lard, canned goods, sugar, pork, beans and coffee are also climbing out of reach. Thirty-five cent butter is here—with tons of it locked up in cold storage by the capitalists— a cold storage prosperity. Cotton and woollen goods are higher and still going up. Even tobacco is caught in the procession. We hear of bountiful crops—where does the law of supply and demand come in here—where?

How much longer can patience endure! How much longer will the common people fly around the alluring capitalist party candle and vote their sanction to their own slow murder! It is a serious thing to have a capitalist class feeding upon your very marrow.

And, mind you, those on top are broadly smiling. The game suits them. Read this also from Bradstreets:

"The trend is one that has kept pace with the betterment that has occurred in economic affairs, and the fact is that prosperity is steadily marching on."

Be patient now. Don't get excited at this mocking at your misery. Remember that capitalism does not like to see you angry and its mouthpieces in pulpit and press never tire of cautioning you.

Low wages and high prices spell "prosperity."

Try to imagine that "betterment in economic affairs." Imagination is half the battle. When Col. Sellars was too poor to buy fuel he placed a lighted candle in the stove and its ruddy glow through the mica windows cheered the imagination even though it did not tend to lessen the chill of his home.

But above all things keep your temper, and your patience, and stay in the capitalist parties in order that you may continue to merit the praise of the capitalist class that is feeding upon you!

BRAIN LEAKS

Organized labor only has two weapons left—the label and the ballot. History proves that we have not enough brains to use the ballot. "God knows" what we will do for the label.

There is an amount of suspicion about this labor convention now being held in Ottawa. It does not seem to have the right ring about it. It seems to be about the size of the half cent that it has asked the Dominion government to coin.—Calgary Albertan.

Labor leaders will soon be forced to step lively if they are to hold their jobs. Capital has no craft autonomy or jurisdiction limits. Labor must learn this lesson. When craft autonomy is abolished and industrial unionism accepted, labor will not be opposing itself while fighting the enemy.

The records for the organization show that for the first eight months of this year the United Mine Workers organization has received per capita tax on a larger membership than for any same eight months in the history of the organization. This is more evidence of the United Mine Workers going to pieces.—Industrial Index.

The resolution of the Canadian Federation of Labor asking the Government to introduce a new coin, the value of which shall be one-half cent, should not be seriously considered. Our system of currency is at present the simplest and most concise in existence and any attempt to needlessly complicate it by the addition of half cent coins is a move in the wrong direction. In this land we have survived so far without the existence of the smallest unit in the Canadian money market, viz., one cent. Doubtless the half-cent idea originated in a brain of about the same size.

"Should Hosmer be placed on the main line of the C. P. R., Fernie would, necessarily be there also. This is tough.—Hosmer Times.

Let's see. The Flyer east and west, makes a good long stop in this thriving burg. When it goes through Hosmer daily the natives wander up to the station and watch, with staring eyes and wide open mouths, as the best train in the Pass passes through. What's the use of worrying about the train service of the future. A little village must be content with train service of a hamlet.

The Frank paper concludes a write-up of a small-burglary-in-that-town-with-the-following-reference to Fernie friends:

"The Frank Paper would especially like to see the burglar caught as we are in secondary dread of some of our plant being carried off to some city like Fernie where untruthful statements and indecent literature may be scattered upon a suffering humanity. Now comrades, catch this foe."

Mr. Frank Paper, don't borrow trouble on this score. In the first place were any of your outfit stolen it would be dropped at the first bright light, judging by the work it produces, and in the second place, according to the Coleman Miner, which is part of your funny little family of twopenny horrors, anything in the line of machinery landing in the Ledger office, is liable to be seized by the bailiff. So your guess is wrong all around, however it helps to fill up space, and probably pleases the editor. We recommend these lines as suitable to the editor of this wonderful octopus that is devouring all the papers of the Pass:—"Pleased with a rattle, and tickled with a straw."

Letter Box

The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents:

Editor Ledger:

RE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Editor Ledger:

Dear Sir: The attention of the Fernie Board of Trade has been called to the letter of Messrs. McCallum and Company which was published in the Cranbrook Herald and also in the Fernie Free Press.

A committee of the board having been appointed to investigate the matter and reply to Messrs. McCallum & Company beg leave to submit the following.

No one except Mr. McCallum himself, would seriously urge that this board had been governed by political influence. When Mr. McCallum undertook to insinuate that the board had in view political objects, he said something which he must have known was utterly without foundation in fact. The board is not concerned with Mr. McCallum or with any individual but it is very much concerned with the post office building and the public question which arises thereon. At the time that the board passed its resolution regarding the progress, or want of progress being made upon the post office building, it was abundantly plain that no bona fide progress was being made thereon. The Board still is of the opinion that there is idly dallying with the building. We may fairly compare the progress that has been made upon the post office with other buildings in the city. It must be conceded that the post office structure can in no way compare with the Trites-Wood building. The latter 50 x111, commenced building about two months ago and will be finished within two months hence. We may fairly argue that if a building like this, of marble, cement and brick can be constructed in four months, the post office, being so much smaller, ought to be constructed in a shorter time.

Messrs. McCallum and Company have made it appear that the post office building would be completed early in October, but they must have known, when they made that statement that at the rate of progress it would take many months longer to get the work finished. It is doubtful whether this building, the delay of which has caused so much inconvenience and annoyance to the public, will be completed before next year, although if we may judge from the progress being made upon other buildings commenced quite recently, the post office should be finished within a very short time. The Board reiterates its statement that proper progress is not being made upon this structure. The board feels that if the contractors would speed the work at the post office, and refrain from making statements which they ought to know are wide of the fact, and get down to business, they would be doing great service to the public. The public also must repeat the necessity there is for obtaining temporary quarters for the transactions of the post office business, as the building at present in use is not fit for a place one fifth the size of Fernie.

A MEMBER.

OPEN NEXT MONDAY WEEK

Owing to the unfinished state of the school building, and deeming it more advisable to delay the opening a week the school board has decided to open the school on Monday, October 18th. The high school division will open on that date also, and all intending scholars should be there, as it is necessary to have several pupils to make the work successful.

I. O. O. F. BANQUET

Mt. Fernie lodge No. 47 was at home to the brothers and Rebekahs Wednesday evening last, the occasion being in honor of the visit of Bro. Wallace Law, Grand Master of British Columbia. Lodge was opened up in due form by putting on the initiatory degree, several candidates being in attendance. At the conclusion of the work the Grand Master was called on for an address, and for an hour touched on the merits of the greatest fraternal order of the day, viz., the I. O. O. F. He spoke highly of the condition of Mt. Fernie lodge and congratulated the brothers on their comfortable quarters. At 11.30 the lodge room was cleared to make room for the banquet. George Barton was in charge and the menu reflected great credit on the ever obliging George. A short list of toasts was then put on, the responses being short and witty. Musical selections added to the enjoyment of the evening. The conclusion was reached about 2 o'clock.

After months of work the Illinois commission (three labor men on the commission drafted a bill of thirty-three sections, thirty-one of which were unqualifiedly in favor of labor. The bill is now a law and gives Illinois the best labor code in the country, if not in the world.

Loans On first class business and residential property.

DROP IN AND TALK THE MATTER OVER WITH US

Real Estate & Insurance

Cree & Moffatt

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (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 situate in South E. Kootenay, British Columbia, Block 4593, commencing at a post planted at or near 1 mile east of the 31st mile post of the present C. P. R. surveyed line and being the south east corner of A. S. Farquharson's claims;

Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
Thence running east 80 chains;
Thence running south 80 chains
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 1st day of September, 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
A.S.FARQUHARSON, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (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 situate in South E. Kootenay, British Columbia, Block 4593, commencing at a post planted at or near 3 miles east of 30 mile post of the present C. P. R. surveyed line and being the north east corner of Edmond Boisjoli's claim;

Thence running south 80 chains
Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
Thence running east 80 chains;
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 2nd day of September, 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
EDMOND BOISJOLI, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (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 situate in South E. Kootenay, British Columbia, Block 4593, commencing at a post planted at or near 4 miles east of 27 mile post of the present C. P. R. surveyed line and being the north west corner of P. A. Farquharson claim;

Thence running east 80 chains;
Thence running south 80 chains
Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 3rd day of September, 1909.

NAT. BABCOCK, Agent,
P.A.FARQUHARSON, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (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 situate in South E. Kootenay, British Columbia, Block 4593, commencing at a post planted at or near the 28 mile post of the present C. P. R. surveyed line and being the north west corner of Nat Babcock claim;

Thence running east 80 chains;
Thence running south 80 chains
Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 2nd day of September 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
NAT BABCOCK, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

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Thence running east 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
Thence running west 80 chains;
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to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 3rd day of September, 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
P.A.FARQUHARSON, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

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Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running south 80 chains
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 2nd day of September, 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
NAT BABCOCK, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (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 situate in South E. Kootenay, British Columbia, Block 4593, commencing at a post planted at or near 1 mile east of the 31st mile post of the present C. P. R. surveyed line and being the south east corner of A. S. Farquharson's claims;

Thence running west 80 chains;
Thence running north 80 chains;
Thence running east 80 chains;
Thence running south 80 chains
to a point of commencement, making 640 acres more or less.

Located this 1st day of September, 1909.

NAT BABCOCK, Agent,
A.S.FARQUHARSON, Locator
J. RAVEN, Witness

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G. L. TASCHEREAU, MANAGER

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M. A. Kastner

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The anniversary of the great fire of August 1, 1908, is drawing near. Let us draw your attention to the fact that we represent 14 financially strong, old established and well known Board Fire Insurance companies, also agent for the

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Machine given out on trial
No Charge

Lumbermen and Ranchers

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J. M. AGNEW & CO. ELKO, B. C.

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER

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

Fernie, B. C., October 9th, 1909

News From the Camps

From our own Correspondents

COAL CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wakelam left here on Sunday for Coleman, where Mr. Wakelam is at present working.

An old timer in Thomas Connor has again taken up his residence here. Tommy has been around Bankhead a number of years.

Work is progressing at a rapid rate on the new residence for Supt. Heathcote, which is being built close to the Presbyterian church.

Douglas Ashworth, son of Mr. Ashworth, consulting engineer to the C. N. P. Coal Company has been appointed outside foreman for the Coal Company.

The output at the mines here continues to increase, the total for the last day in September being considerably over 1800 tons. The mines since then are maintaining this average, and theer is every prospect of maintaing this increase. Commencing Thursday the 7th inst., the company will work a double shift on the tipple. The increase on No. 2 side is particularly gratifying, the output on that side having almost doubled during the past few days.

Quite a number of Coal Creek people journeyed to Fernie on Sunday night to hear Charlie O'Brien, M. P. P. and were delighted with the way he handled his subject viz: "The ideas of a master class imparted to a slave class must of necessity be false." We have heard lots of speakers during the last year or two but we have not heard one who is better than O'Brien. The Miners hall was packed and Chas. received an ovation at the conclusion of his address. We hope to hear lots of Charlie during the coming election. Unfortunately since the club was burned down we cannot have any meetings in the Creek. The schoolroom was recently refused for a union meeting so there is not much hope of it being lent for a Socialist meeting.

When Will Guthro of Hillcrest was residing in Coal Creek he was an untiring worker on behalf of the Socialist movement. We were therefore much surprised on reading the Hillcrest notes last week, to find the writer charging him with being negligent in his duty on behalf of the same cause. The movement has none too many men like Comrade Guthro, and we hope he will again get busy and not give the writer of the Hillcrest notes further cause for complaint.

We are informed that the football season is not yet closed, so far as Coal Creek is concerned, and that another league match will be played here on October 16th, Coleman being the visitors. In connection with this fixture a peculiar story is related which does not reflect much credit on the method adopted by the Crows Nest Football league in conducting their business. *It appears that a meeting of this body* was held in Coleman on September 17, the following clubs being represented viz: oleman, Frank, Bellevue, Michel and Coal Creek. Mr. Chapple, vice-president of the league, occupied the chair. Mr. Sharp, secretary, was also present. The protest granted to Coal Creek some time ago was discussed, although no formal notice was given by Michel that they wished to appeal against the former decision. Curiously enough this meeting overturned the former decision. This is the more remarkable owing to the fact that the previous meeting was unanimous in sustaining Coal Creek's protest, and there can be no question that those representatives did not understand the case as they were all present at the game in dispute. We believe the reason given for overturning the former decision was that no money had been deposited with the protest. This would have been a valid reason for refusing to consider the protest at the earlier meeting, but seeing that no such objection was raised then and that the league meeting had considered the protest, and actually arrived at a decision, then we think that this later meeting had no right to re-open the matter. The Coal Creek representatives cited a previous case where a protest from the Michel club had been considered *and sustained, although no* deposit had accompanied the protest, but this was not considered as the chairman stated that they were going to abide by the rules. The next question considered was a claim by Coal Creek for two points owing to the Coleman club failing to fulfill their fixture on August 14th. Now the rule on this point is clear, viz "That any club failing to fulfill their fixtures shall forfeit the points." But the chairman's action was altogether different this time and he did not want anything to do with the rules, and so the Coal Creek claim was downed and a date set on October 16 for this game. We might mention that Mr. Turnbull of Frank supported Coal Creek in both cases, and while we are not surprised at Michel's action, as they always had played the part of the spoiled child in this league, yet we fail to find any explanation for the action of the Bellevue and Coleman representatives and we don't think the action of these men would be endorsed by their respective clubs. The writer of this article has been informed that Mr. Sharp, secretary of the league and Mr. Ernest Barnes offered to bet money that this would be the outcome of the league meeting, so that things must have been pretty well arranged beforehand. Why did not the association set a date for Coleman and Frank's two games, or for Bellevue's fixture with Hosmer? However, the game should be a good one. The Coleman club have a fine side at present, but the Creek will give them a good run for the points. It will require a strong referee to handle the game as feeling runs high amongst the players.

The Harvest Home services announced in last week's issue, to be held in the Methodist church on Sunday, October 3rd, passed off most successfully. Rev. D. W. Scott, occupied the pulpit both morning and evening, and in spite of his recent illness from which he had not fully recovered, preached on both occasions with his usual earnestness, able and zealous exhortations. In the morning there was a fair congregation to listen to the sermon which he preached from Genesis 8th chapter and 22nd verse: — While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease; combined with I Cor. Chapt. 3, and verse 9: For we are laborers together with God, ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building. On these texts he dwelt for some time, appealing to the people to stand for righteousness, laying special stress upon the home and the way in which parents should endeavor to train their children in order that they might become good citizens as well as laborers in the cause of Christianity. At the evening service the church was full from the altar steps to the door. This time he preached from Galatians 6th chapter and 7th verse. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.' This sermon was preached with even more vigor and earnestness than the other, and it was plainly noticeable that a deep impression was made upon the hearts and minds of his hearers by pointing out in the plainest terms the terrible harvest that must inevitably follow a life of sin and worldly pleasure.

On Monday evening a very enjoyable hour was spent at the harvest home social. All the fruit, vegetables grain and other good things, gathered from friends in different parts of B. C. and Alberta with which the little church was so beautifully and artistically decorated on Sabbath, were auctioned off by Mr Bruce of Fernie. After all of these things had been disposed of to good advantage the door leading from the minister's apartments suddenly opened and at the sight a beam of joy and satisfaction overspread the faces of all present. It is needles to say that this change was caused by beholding the good things that the kind ladies had provided to replenish the inner man. After all present had done ample justice to the cake, sandwiches and pie, they repaired in good humor to their several homes. Those interested in the church work take this opportunity of thanking both Mr Bruce for his kind assistance and all the ladies who so willingly provided the good things to eat.

FRANK

An accident happened on Friday the 1st at 9 p.m. in the Frank mine to John Ewask, his injuries being of such a serious nature that he died on Saturday evening from them. From information to hand it appears that he was in the act of uncoupling a car off a trip when he was accidentally caught between a chute and the car. The funeral took place at Blairmore cemetery on Monday at 2.30 which was attended by the members of the U. M. W. of A., the mines being idle on that day.

A fire broke out on the hillside near the track going to Lille, which might have ended with serious results had it not been for the prompt attention of the management of the Frank mine, who soon had a number of men on the job armed with the necessary tools. The fire was soon extinguished.

J. W. Bennett of the I. C. S. was around here last week end, and from an interview he stated that he was expecting to be in Cranbrook for a Saturday *evening for a week end's shooting.* We should be pleased to hear if he shot anything.

TOM MANN ON THE SWEEDISH STRIKE

LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS ON THE GREAT STRUGGLE NOW IN PROGRESS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 30—Tom Mann, celebrated for the part he took in the leadership of the famous dock strike in London in 1885, hails the general strike in Sweden as the greatest example of industrial unionism the world has ever seen, in an article appearing in the Socialist of Melbourne.

The article is entitled "Hurrah for the Comrades of Sweden!" and puts especial stress on the international solidarity of labor shown by the struggle. It was the dock strike in London that brought forth such men as John Burns, now a labor member in the English house of commons, and Ben Tillett, prominent English labor leader, in addition to Tom Mann.

Some 150,000 men were involved in this strike.

Is Answered in Sweden

Tom Mann's article in the Socialist of Melbourne is as follows:

"Many persons have been asking lately, 'What is Industrial Unionism?' The reply is—there's an exhibition of it now in Sweden. The 250,000 unionists who are showing class consciousness and demonstrating their working class solidarity are thereby telling the world of workers to shake themselves a bit, and get to business and do things. It would be impossible to receive a greater compliment from the plutocratic crowd than is contained in the cable at the head of this column. (The dispatch referred to tells how well the strikers maintained order.)

"The men being well organized, and knowing exactly what they want and how they intend to get it, saddle themselves with the responsibility of preserving public order, knowing the helplessness of the poice and military to do this; for be it understood, the militia and police are helpless in this matter, and the authorities (without power) know this to be so.

Remarkable Progress Made

"I have had the satisfaction of sharing in the organization work for the unions in Sweden and know them well. At that time (eleven years ago) the man who is right at the head of the Lindley M. P., acted as interpreter for me, and the incidents of the campaign are vividly before me as I reflect with admiration upon the remarkable progress they have made in that northern portion of Europe.

"The Swedes and Danes more than any other, have proved their capacity to organize, and use their organization as a united body on class lines more than any others.

"Our French comrades have done much and, many of their fights have been glorious in their brilliant daring and object; but for well planned and well sustained struggles the northern comrades are the pace setters. And, oh, what an example it is to us in Australia, and equally to Britain and America!

"Environment counts for much, and the philosophic may be disposed to find reasons sufficient as to why we are so terribly slow to organize as a class, but assuredly there is no hope for us until we do so organize.

Spirit Needed in Australia

"If we had the capacity of the Swedish unionists we should not have the pitiful exhibition we now have in Melbourne re tram men and gas workers. We should not find 40,000 unionists *declaring their confidence in capitalist* wages boards. Those Swedes were awarded conditions that meant no progress—when "Down tools all along the line' was the order, and this was readily complied with. Never mind what the occasion was: There is the fact.

"Do you know now what industrial unionism means? Once again, then, it is organization on such lines that every union agrees to the objects and methods, and all act as one for fighting purposes refusing to be tied up by agreements which forbid action with comrades in other occupations.

"It is a matter of indifference how many unions there may be in existence if all agree to act together, and determine to fight en masse. By these means the whole armies and navies of the world become nil in power for ill.

Makes Power Supreme

"Neither czars nor kaisers, kings nor presidents, autocrats or oligarchs can cope with the power of organized action of the workers on the basis of class solidarity."

The New Jersey Federation of Labor has endorsed woman's suffrage, and will send a memorial to congress signed by 100,000 petitioning to that end.

At a conference in Melbourne of representatives of the Iron Workers' Assistants Association of Sydney, Melbourne, *Brisbane and South Australia,* it was resolved to form a federation.

MICHEL LOCAL ON MEDICAL ADVISER

Agreement is Drawn Up and Signed---Copy of Regulations

Michel, Oct. 7—(Special to Ledger)—On Monday October 4th the employees of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. at Michel voted on the proposed doctor's agreement between Dr. T. A. Wilson and the employees as represented by Michel Local union No. 2334 U. M. W. of A., and the following agreement was ratified by a majority of 207 votes. The agreement gives ample medical and hospital attendance both for old and new Michel, and reporting of all accidents so as to do away with the difficulty of collecting compensation for injured members from the Coal Co., and the mine workers have the right to build a hospital of their own. It's about time the miners of Michel owned their own hospital, and then they would not have to depend upon the good will of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to take care of their sick and injured., and in the long run it would be a good deal cheaper for them. Dr. T. A. Wilson is now making arrangements with Dr. H. S. McSorley to take over his hospital equipment and hospital, so that he can get down to business in a few days.

Following is the agreement:

1: For the consideration of $1.50 per month from all employees earning $2.25 as a minimum wage and $1.00 per month from all employees earning less than $2.25 per day, the said T. A. Wilson shall act as physician and surgeon to all such employees and their families and will prescribe and furnish medicines and to perform such surgical work as from time to time may be required.

2: I will for the aforesaid consideration furnish and equip and maintain ample hospital accommodation; the same to meet the requirements of the whole of the employees and their families employed in the Michel colliery.

3. There shall be associated with the said . A. Wilson as a partner a duly qualified male physician and surgeon of B. C. and as many assistants as may be required.

4. There shall be employed all white help around the hospital.

5. No fee shall be deducted from any employee of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company who has not worked more than seven shifts in one month. Should any sickness or accident occur during that time the doctor shall attend to same.

6. The regular medical fee which is in clause one of this agreement shall be deducted from the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company through the Coal company and paid over to the said doctor.

7. Maternity cases shall be charged to employees $5, payable through the office.

8. A regular professional charge to be made for all veneral diseases.

9. Should I desire to sever my connections I shall give the employees 90 days notice and they shall give me the same.

10. Should either of the doctors desire leave of absence the same shall be granted to the extent of one month in the year, and there shall be employed during the absence of either one of them a duly qualified medical practitioner of B. C., the same to be approved of by the employees committee.

11. All accident occurring to employees shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of Michel local union on forms provided for that purpose, and in case of a death the secretary of Michel local union shall be notified at once.

12. The Doctors shall furnish all patients with a weekly sick or accident report and none shall be furnished only when attending same. Should a patient be neglecting his instructions from the doctors which should cause a longer sickness the secretary of the Local Union shall be immediately notified.

13. Should any dispute arise as to the definition of this agreement, the same shall be referred to the doctors and the employees committee for adjustment.

14. If during the life of this agreement the employees should build a hospital of their own they shall take over the present hospital at a fair value, the same if necessary to be fixed by arbitration and this agreement shall become null and void.

15. Doctor's committee to meet the doctors at any time to confer on subjects affecting the medical work.

16. Any clause in this agreement being violated the same shall be null and void.

17. There shall be a doctor's office in New town with office hours of at least twice a day, and the office hours shall remain the same in Old Town and either Dr. T. A. Wilson or his partner shall reside in New town.

18. This agreement to go into effect upon being passed by a majority vote of the employees and to stay in effect until September 30 1911, both parties to meet in conference ninety days prior to discuss a renewal of same.

DISAPPEARED

RAINY RIVER, Oct. 6—A sensation has been created here by the sudden disapeparance of Engineer Pushie and Brakeman Smith of the extra freight 232 which collided with No. 97 Saturday night, killing two men. Pushie and Smith cannot be found and it is believed that they left the country immediately after the wreck.

After an hour and a half's deliberation this afternoon the jury returned a verdict that Thomas Woodcock and Louis Lockheart, brakeman of train 97 in a head on collision near Banning on Saturday evening last came to their death through the negligence and disobedience of orders on the part of the entire train crew of No. 232 except fireman Sanderson.

At the inquest before coroner McCrimmon which lasted from noon till nine p.m. witnesses were examined including Conductor Murdock, Brakeman McDonald and Fireman Sanderson of train 97, whose fireman and head end brakeman were killed. The evidence showed that extra 232 took the side track at La Seine, where the crew had orders to meet 97, and several extras. The entire train crew had been on duty about 26 hours, and Conductor Murdock, thinking his train would remain there several hours, went to sleep. The orders were changed to the effect that 232 was to meet the extras at Banning, the orders for 97 remaining as before. Rear end Brakeman McDonald signed the orders for his conductor but did not rouse him to notify him.

The order was delivered to engineer Pushie by the operator, who, not knowing of the order to meet No. 97 at La Seine, opened the switch and gave Pushie the signal to go ahead, which he did in violation of his meet order with train 97. The train had run about seven and a half miles toward Banning when it came into collision with 97. After the wreck Engineer Pushie and Brakeman Smith of extra 232 disappeared from town, and could not be secured to give evidence at the inquest. It is reported that they have fled across the river to the United States. Engineer E. K. Hauser of 97 is at present in the hospital in Winnipeg as a result of the injuries received in the wreck. The verdict has no recommendations as to the punishment of the parties responsible for the accident, but recommend that some action be taken to secure obedience to rules of the railway companies in the handling of the train orders.

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FIRE RAGING IN ALBERTA

Prairie Fires in Every Direction and Efforts to Check it Futile--Farmers Lose Millions

EDMONTON, Oct. 5.—From far and near throughout the country lying north, west and east of here, come stories of forest fires which are said to be ravaging miles and miles of valuable timber, rendering homesteaders homeless and destroying thousands of dollars worth of grain, hay and other fodder.

Tonight the sky to the westward and northward of the city is lurid with the reflection from these fires and the air is dense with smoke. The destruction is not by any means confined to what might be called the big timber, but vast stretches of brush country are being swept. The loss incurred by the actual destruction of the brush is not serious but great numbers of farmers living in such sections are being burned out of their homes and are forced to flee for safety.

Trappers, hunters and others returning from the north report that there are great broad sweeps of fire racing across the wooded country, in many sections destroying everything in their path.

Norman Luxton of Banff who made a remarkable trip down the Athabasca from near the Yellowhead Pass to Fort Assinaboine in a canoe, and arrived here yesterday reported that for miles he passed through smoke so dense that he could hardly see three feet before him. At other places he said the dense forests of splendid timber which bordered the river were all on fire.

He attributed these fires to the burning out of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern rights of way. The timber was all so dry, he said, that once a fire started it was almost impossible to prevent its spreading.

Others who have returned from the McLeod and Pembina river districts also report that great fires are raging there and destroying miles and miles of the most valuable timber on this side of the Rockies.

Many tragic tales of lonely homesteaders having to put up heroic fights with the fire in order to save their homes and families are reaching the city from many sources. During the past few days there have been no fatalities reported.

The fires seem to be spreading on either side of the Grand Trunk right of way wherever the country is wooded.

Hundreds of dollars worth of hay and other fodder standing in the stack ready for winter use have been swept away by the fierce fires which have spread with terrible swiftness over the country. That the farmers will encounter great difficulty in bringing their stock through the winter is now realized on every hand. Not only have many of them lost their entire store of fodder but the fires have licked up what pasture there was on the open prairie and in this way the settler has suffered a double loss.

The heaviest loss has been in the districts between Daysland on the Wetaskiwin branch of the C.P.R. and Vegreville on the Canadian Northern. In this area alone it is estimated that at least 40 townships have been wiped out by fires which have destroyed hay stacks and outbuildings, the alue of which would total in the thousands were it possible for anything like a definite estimate to be made of the loss.

Heavy loss has also been sustained in the districts around Athabasca Landing and farther south in the province around Stettler.

As far as the Mounted Police have discovered however, there has been little loss of life in any of the big fires although many homes have been threatened and it has taken the combined strength of many communities to ward off the conflagrations. The fires are not confined to the wooded country, but are also sweeping the prairie lands and destroying miles of fences and other property which it is almost impossible to fire guard.

Fire Swept Over Buffalo Park

John Breckenridge returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to the Buffalo park. In speaking of the fire, which burned over part of the park, Mr. Breckenridge said that it started somewhere near the railway and got over the fire guards which surround the property.

The wind was blowing at the rate of about forty miles an hour and nothing could stay the progress of the flames. It jumped the Battle river and the Ribstone creek and swept over a large extent of country.

The cross fire guards however, prevented it from spreading to the northern part of the park, where the buffalo are gathered at present. Mr. Breckenridge left Hardisty yesterday morning and heard nothing of the fence having been burned or of the buffaloes having stampeded, and if anything like that had happened he would probably have heard of it. He does not think that the posts of the fence would burn as they were green when put into the ground and even if a few of them did burn the fence would stand.

Fred Tomlinson of Calgary was out to Priddis yesterday, and on his return reported that a prairie fire was raging in that vicinity and unless the wind changed the village would be threatened.

The ranchers for miles around have gathered and are fighting it, but were almost exhausted by the heat and the smoke. An attempt was made to notify the Mounted Police but the lines were found to be out of order and Mr. Tomlinson brought the word to them on his return.

STETTLER, Oct. 5—The disastrous prairie fire of last week, in which Mrs. Glover and two children lost their lives, has burned itself out without doing much further damage. The wind was so strong that the fire reached the house without being noticed and cut off all means of escape for the unfortunate woman and children.

A number of horses and cattle in the range of the fire were destroyed, and dead coyotes were found on the prairie next day.

The fire only burned over a limited extent of country.

COMING

James Stevens, the celebrated baritone who appears with the San Francisco Opera Company at the Fernie Opera house on Wednesday October 13 is an artist to his finger tips. For six seasons the backbone of the Henry W. Savage English Grand Opera Company, Mr. Stevens was also the principal baritone of that noted company of managers, Boston and Chicago Comic Opera Companies. Mr. Stevens remarkable versatality, he playing equally well, Bronson in "The Belle of New York," or the Count Di Luna in "Il Trovatore" has kept him constantly employed the past ten years. In addition to the engagements with Mr. Savage, the baritone was the Escamillo, the Toreador in "Carmen" during the starring of Rose Cecelia Shay. The Stevens Grand Opera trio was one of vaudeville's highest salaried turns. Mr. Stevens was also most successful as Sergeant Bob Trivett in "Love's Lottery" dividing the vocal honors with Schuman Heink, the great contralto. Mr. Stevens recently closed with the Princess Theatre Company in San Francisco, Cal., and was immediately engaged by Frank W. Healy, manager of the San Francisco Opera Company, as a featured member. His engagement is for three months only as he is under contract to appear in a New York production. The songs interpolated by Mr. Stevens in the pieces given by the San Francisco Opera Co. are much appreciated.

UNFAIR LIST

Of the American Federation of Labor

The following is part of the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear as much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List" contains.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for the purpose of giving correct information?

Cigars: Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore cigars.

Flour: Washburn-Crosby Milling Co Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Whisky: Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg Pa.

Clothing: N. Snellenberg & Co., of Philadelphia Pa.; Clothiers Exchange, Rochester N.Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

Corsets: Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves: J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats: J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia Pa., E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn N. Y., Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars: United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs and Co., Troy, Cluett, Peabody and Company, Troy, N.Y.; James R. Kaiser of New York City.

The Butterick Pattern Company of New York.

Cement: Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Mfg. Co., Utica, Illinois.

Stoves: Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo., United States Heater Co. Detroit, Mich., Gurney Foundry Co., of Toronto Ont.; Home Stove Works, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Company, St. Louis.

Bags: Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters: The Lee Broom and Duster Company, Davenport, Ia.; M. Goellerts Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Company, Paris Ill.

Watches: Keystone Watch Case Co., of Philadelphia; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside N. J.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek Mich.

Fibreware: Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Furniture: American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn N.Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati O; Derby Desk Co., Boston Mass.

Great Discovery after 2000 years.

Two thousand years ago the usual method of healing skin injuries and diseases was to apply certain essences and juices obtained direct from various healing herbs and roots. The gladiators of ancient Rome and the athletes of Greece adopted this means of healing their injuries, and with wonderful effect. A gladiator would emerge from the ring having sustained terrible cuts and bruises, yet on the application of his favourite herbal balm, within a few days he would again be ready for combat.

As centuries rolled by, the secret of making these herbal extracts was lost, and ointments and salves made up of animal fats took the place of the pure herbal balm.

Zam-Buk, the great balm which during the past few years has revolutionized the system of skin-healing, was produced by returning to the idea of the ancients, that man's best medicaments must be found in herbal extracts.

In the investigation which followed, the necessity was seen for entirely excluding the rancid fats and coarse minerals from which most modern ointments are compounded, and sticking closely to nature.

Scientific inquiry eventually centred round the peculiar properties of certain vegetable saps and juices. These extracts from rare herbs had, it was found, a curious power that enabled them when spread on the broken skin, to knit the edges of tissues together—in short, the power of healing injuries in a marvellously natural way, and of annihilating any germs of disease harboured by wound or pore.

The choice of the right herbal juices and their refinement comprised the next step, after which came the more difficult problem of finding out just the exact proportion of the different ingredients which would give the best healing results. Early disappointment and costly experiments are often the forerunner of famous discoveries, but at length, when success arrived, the investigators found themselves in the possession of a substance of fine consistency, of slight yet [illegible], and unique for its marvellous healing, soothing and antiseptic value. The original medicinal power of the respective ingredients was found to have been multiplied many times by reason of the scientific and novel manner of their combination as they exert in Zam-Buk.

Careful tests established the exceptional value of the new balm, its constant reliability, and its unvarying success even in certain obstinate cases of eczema and ulceration.

From the first Zam-Buk has born out in practice what its discoverers expected of it from a practical standpoint. In four continents it has now become the favourite household balm. Cheap substitutes made up to look like Zam-Buk, and sold at so-called "cheap" rates, are constantly being produced, but the careful housewife, the mother, bearing the responsibility and the welfare of her ailing children, or the bread-winner, who once wastes money on them never repeats the experiment. There is no "cheapness" in nature. If one wants her treasure her price must be paid, and now people don't waste money on "cheap" imitations.

Zam-Buk, so pure yet so powerful, is good for young and old. The delicate skin of babes benefit from its application and it is widely used by nursing mothers for the rashes and chafings of very young children. Men of experience and of great attainments in varied walks of life have tested it, and speak of it in the highest terms.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, whose name as a scientist is familiar all the world over, in one of his recent medical works ("Homely Talks on First Aid") says: "Wherever a box of Zam-Buk is handy the preparation may be relied upon as an antiseptic dressing which requires no preparation and has the particular advantage of possessing unique healing properties."

Mr. Frank Scudamore, the great war correspondent says: "Zam-Buk cured me of blood-poisoning, which caused severe ulcers. It is a splendid healer, and I hope its merits will become even more widely known."

Mr. R. F. Perry, Justice of the Peace, of Goldfields, B.C., says: "Zam-Buk cured me of a skin rash of five years' duration, which no doctor had been able to relieve."

For skin eruptions, scalp sores, ulcers, abscesses, poisoning, cold sores, chapped places, frost bite, blistering, chilblains, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk is without equal. For piles it is the best remedy yet discovered. It relieves the burning, stabbing, throbbing pains, and gives ease. Almost all druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at fifty cents per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

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Sunday School Suggestive Questions

On the Lesson by the Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

October 10th 1909

Paul a Prisoner.—The Plot. Acts 22:30 to 23:35.

Golden Text: I will say of the Lord He is my refuge and my fortress; my God, in Him will I trsut. Ps. 91:2.

Verse 30.—Which showed the fairer spirit toward Paul, the Roman chief Captain or the Jews?

If you had to be tried on a questsion of religious doctrine basing your decision on history, which court would you select, a committee of secular judges or a committee of professional priests?

Verses 1-2: What was it, in Paul's opening statement, which caused the high priest to have him slapped on the mouth?

When Christians these days profess to live all the time well pleasing to God, is it a popular testimony with average Christian people?

Why did the high priest object to Paul's profession of having "lived in all good conscience before God"?

Is it possible and is it the duty of every Christian to live all the time, "with a good conscience before God?"

Verses 3-5: When either pope, bishop, priest or parson acts like a demagogue, why should he not receive the treatment which should be due to a demagogue?

Should the fact that a bad man is on the bench, or at the bar or in the pulpit, secure for him the respect of good men, for the sake of the office or of "the cloth"?

Verses 6-10: When Paul saw the spirit of this Jewish council did he probably change the style of his address to them and if he did so, why would he?

When a jury is packed or prejudiced against the prisoner and there is no hope for acquittal, what is the next best thing for the prisoner to aim for?

Paul's defence was clearly the truth but was it the whole truth?

Is it always wise or right to tell the whole truth?

What was Paul's real crime from the standpoint of the Jewish council?

What was the difference between the belief of the Pharisees and the Sadducees as to immorality?

What good reason is there for the belief that the soul will live after death?

What did Paul's tactics result in, besides dividing up the enemy?

Is it always or sometimes true that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues," and how did it work out in this case?

Verse 11.—Does God generally time His visits to us when we need Him most?

In what guise or shape did the Lord appear to Paul and how did he speak to him?

There is no way to take the miraculous out of the New Testament, without destroying it, now in view of that fact why did not God rescue Paul in this instance, as he did from the prison at Philippi?

Can you trace any rule by which God was governed in performing New Testament miracles?

Verses 12-15—What was the plot which was formed to bring about Paul's death?

Is it possible that these forty men with such a murderous intent, could think that they were doing God's service?

Verses 16-21—How was this murderout plot frustrated?

How can you trace God's hand in this natural deliverance, as clearly as if it had been done miraculously? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verses 25-30—What fault can you find, or what can you condemn in the actions of this Claudius Lysias from start to finish?

Verses 31-35—Was Paul just as much under the loving care of God and were his best interests being served just the same as if he had been at liberty?

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 17th, 1909. Paul a Prisoner.—Before Felix Acts 24

OCTOBER 17 1909

Paul a Prisoner before Felix. Acts 24.

Golden Text—Herein do I always exercise myself, to have a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men. Acts 24:16.

Verses 1-2—When a high priest, or a distinguished preacher, has fallen away and espouses a bad cause, how should he be estimated?

This man Tertullus was much in the position of a modern lawyer, can you conceive it probable or possible that he could be a consistent Christian and yet hold a brief against Paul?

If a rich unscrupulous man has a law suit against a well known good man, why should a Christian lawyer not accept the case for the prosecution?

Will an honest lawyer, or an advocate of any cause use false evidence to gain or advance his cause?

What accusations did they bring against Paul, and what part of the evidence presented to Felix, by Tertullus, was true and what part was untrue?

Apart from the morality of lying, what good or evil does a lie accomplish for the liar or his cause?

Verses 10-21—Does a good cause ever need false evidence to strengthen its position and if not, why not?

Read Paul's defence critically and see if you can find any false statements, and if so, say what you think they are.

Contrast the compliments paid to the governor by Tertullus and Paul, and state wherein Paul excels both in truth and in skill.

What points did Paul urge in his defence to the accusations against him?

What so called heresy did Paul admit of?

What is today "heresy" and what is "orthodoxy?"

What is implied in "having a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men" and how can such a condition be brought about?

How does Paul show in his defence that the heresy they accuse him of, is the Jewish doctrine which they have forsaken?

Verses 22-23—Who was Lysias, the chief captain that Felix wanted to examine and what part had he taken in this matter?

Verses 24-25— Why did Felix send for Paul.

Is it probable that Felix was sincerely investigating the Christian religion?

Apart from the person of Christ what are the chief things which Christianity stands for? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

What is Christ himself the embodiment of in his personal character?

What made Felix tremble when Paul urged upon him righteousness and the judgment to come?

Would Felix likely have become a Christian if he could have kept on in his sin?

Verses 26-27—What part does money generally play in preventing successful adults from becoming Christians?

When a man trembles on account of his sins, does that necessarily add anything to his credit?

What was a besetting sin of Felix and how would you size up the character of any man who wants to be bribed to do right?

Lesson for Sunday Oct. 24th. 1909. Paul a Prisoner—Before Festus and Agrippa. Acts 25; 6-12; Chapter 26.

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BECAUSE

Because Labor does not get all it produces it is unable to buy all it produces. Because it is unable to buy all it produces, it is necessary that the mills of production close at intervals, in order that those, who by virtue of getting more than they produce, are able to consume the surplus. In the meantime the workers starve. These periods of destruction are called panics and belong to the system at regular periods. The faster workers produce the more frequent the panics must come. At present they are due about every eight years.—Appeal to Reason.

The enemy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set our foot upon his neck is mere play for us. The stupidly brutal acts of violence of police, politicians, the outrages of anti-socialist laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills—these only arouse feelings of pitying contempt; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother—him and him alone have we to fear.—Wilhelm Liebknecht in No Compromise.

Bakers' International Union, with a membership of 2100 in 1898, now has a total of 16,200 members.

* * *

James Farley the noted strike breaker, intends to retire and devote his time to horse races.

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Sophy of Kravonia

by

ANTHONY HOPE

Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda"

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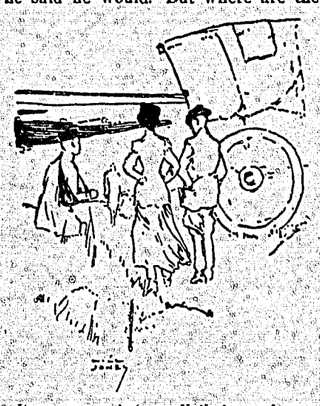
They left it in the barn, cursing him for the trap he had led them into. Later in the day the panic stricken lock keeper stole out from the cellar where he had hidden himself and found it in the barn. He and his wife lifted it with cursings, bore it to the river and flung it in. It was carried over the weir and floated down to Slavna. They fished it out with a boathook just opposite Suleiman's tower. The hint to Captain Sterkoff was a broad one. He reported a vacancy in the command and sent the keys of the fort to General Stenovics. It was Sunday morning.

"The colonel has got back just when he said he would. But where are the



It was noon before all their work was done.

guns?" asked General Stenovics of Captain Markart. The captain had by now made up his mind which turn to take.

But no power ensued to Stenovics. At the best his fate was a soft fall—a fall on to a cushioned shelf. The cup of Kravonia's iniquity, full with the prince's murder, brimmed over with the punishment of the man who had caused it. The fight by the lock of Miklevni sealed Kravonia's fate. Civilization must be vindicated! Long columns of flat capped soldiers begin to wind like a great snake over the summit of St. Peter's pass. Sophy watched them through a telescope from the old wall of Volseni.

"Our work is done. Monseigneur has mightier avengers," she said.

Chapter Thirty-three

VOLSENI forgave Sophy its dead and wounded sons. Her popularity blazed up in a last fierce, flickering fire. The guns were taken; they would go to Slavna; they would never batter the walls of Volseni into fragments. Slavna might be defied again. That was the great thing to Volseni, and it made little account of the snakelike line which crawled over St. Peter's pass and down to Dobrava and on to Slavna. Let Slavna—hated Slavna—reckon with that! And if the snake or another like it came to Volseni? Well, that was better than knuckling down to Slavna. Tonight King Serglus was avenged, and Queen Sophia had returned in victory!

For the first time since the king's death the bell of the ancient church rang joyously, and men sang and feasted in the gray city of the hills. Thirty from Volseni had beaten a hundred from Slavna; the guns were at the bottom of the Krath; it was enough. If Sophy had bidden them, they would have streamed down on Slavna that night in one of those fierce raids in which their forefathers of the middle ages had loved to swoop upon the plain.

But Sophy had no delusions. She saw her crown—that fleeting phantom ornament, fitly foreseen in the visions of a charlatan—passing from her brow without a sigh. She had not needed Dunstanbury's arguments to prove to her that there was no place for her left in Kravonia. She was content to have it so; she had done enough. Sorrow had not passed from her face, but serenity had come upon it in fuller measure. She had struck for monseigneur, and the blow was witness to her love. It was enough in her and enough in little Volseni. Let the mightier avengers do the rest!

She had allowed Dunstanbury to leave her after supper in order to make preparations for a start to the frontier at dawn. "You must certainly go," she had said, "and perhaps I'll come with you."

She went at night up on to the wall, always her favorite place. She loved the spaciousness of air and open country before her there. Basil Williamson found her deep in thought when he came to tell her of the progress of the wounded.

"They're all doing well, and Peter Vassip will live. Dunstanbury has made him promise to come to him when he's recovered, so you'll meet him again at all events. And Marie Zerkovitch and her husband talk of settling in Paris. You won't lose all your Kravonian friends."

"You assume that I'm coming with you tomorrow morning?"

"I'm quite safe in assuming that Dunstanbury won't go unless you do," he answered, smiling. "We can't leave you alone here, you know."

"I shouldn't stay here anyhow," she said, "or at any rate I should be where nobody could hurt me." She pointed at a dim lantern fastened to the gate tower by an iron clamp, then waved her hand toward the surrounding darkness. "That's life, isn't it?" she asked.

"If I believed that I could go to monseigneur, I would go tonight—nay, I would have gone at Miklevni. It was only putting my head out of that ditch a minute sooner! If I believed even that I could lie in the church there and know that he was near! If I believed even that I could lie there quietly and remember and think of him! You're a man of science; you're not a peasant's child, as I am. What do you think? You mustn't wonder that I've had my thoughts too. At Lady Meg's we did little else than try to find out whether we were going anywhere else. That's all she cared about. And if she does ever get to a next world she won't care about that. She'll only go on trying to find out whether there's still another beyond. What do you think?"

"I hardly expected to find you so philosophically inclined," he said.

"It's a practical question with me now. On its answer depends whether I come with you or stay here—by monseigneur in the church."

Basil said something professional—something about nerves and temporary strain. But he performed this homage to medical etiquette in a rather perfunctory fashion. He had never seen a woman more composed or more obviously and perfectly healthy. Sophy smiled and went on:

"But if I live, I'm sure at least of being able to think and able to remember. It comes to a gamble, doesn't it? It's just possible I might get more; it's quite likely—I think it's probable—I should lose even what I have now."

"I think you're probably right about the chances of the gamble," he told her, "though no doubt certainty is out of place or at least one doesn't talk about it. Shall I tell you what science says?"

"No," said Sophy, smiling faintly. "Science thinks in multitudes, and I'm thinking of the individual tonight. Even Lady Meg never made much of science, you know."

He pointed at the smoky lantern. "That's not life," he said, growing more earnest, yet smiling. "That's now—just here and now—and, yes, it's very smoky." He waved his hand over the darkness. "That's life. Dark? Yes, but the night will lift, the darkness pass away. Valley and sparkling lake will be there and the summit of the heaven kissing hills. Life cries to you with a sweet voice."

"Yes," she murmured, "with a sweet voice. And perhaps some day there would be light on the hills. But, ah, I'm torn in sunder this night. I wish I had died there at Miklevni while my blood was hot." She paused a long while in thought. Then she went on: "If I go, I must go while it's still dark and while these good people sleep. Go and tell Lord Dunstanbury to be ready to start an hour before dawn and do you and he come then to the door of the church. If I'm not waiting for you there, come inside and find me."

He started toward her with an eager gesture of protest. She raised her hand and checked him.

"No, I've decided nothing. I can't tell yet," she said. She turned and left him. He heard her steps descending the old winding stair which led from the top of the wall down into the street. He did not know whether he would see her alive again, and with her message of such ambiguous meaning he went to Dunstanbury. Yet curiously, though he had pleaded so urgently with her, though to him her death would mean the loss of one of the beautiful things from out the earth, he was in no distress for her and did not dream of attempting any constraint. She knew her strength—she would choose right. If life were tolerable, she would take up the burden. If not, she would let it lie unlifted at her quiet feet.

His mood could not be Dunstanbury's, who had come to count her presence as the light of the life that was his. Yet Dunstanbury heard the message quietly and quietly made every preparation in obedience to her bidding. That done, he sat in the little room of the inn and smoked his pipe with Basil. Henry Brown waited his word to take the horses to the door of the church. Basil Williamson had divined his friend's feeling for Sophy and wondered at his calmness.

"If I felt the doubt that you do, I shouldn't be calm," said Dunstanbury. "But I know her. She will be true to her love."

He could not be speaking of that love of hers which was finished, whose end she was now mourning in the little church. It must be of another love that he spoke—of one bred in her nature, the outcome of her temperament and of her being the woman that she was. The spirit which had brought her to Slavna had made her play her part there, had welcomed and caught at every chance and chance of fortune, had never laid down the sword till the blow was struck—that spirit would preserve her and give her back to life now and some day give life back to her.

"You assume that I'm coming with you tomorrow morning?"

He was right. When they came to the door of the church she was there. For the first time since monseigneur had died her eyes were red with weeping, but her face was calm. She gave her hand to Dunstanbury.

"Come, let us mount," she said. "I have said goodby."

Lukovitch knew Dunstanbury's plans. He was waiting for them at the gate, his arm in a sling, and with him were the Zerkovitches. These last they would see again. It was probably farewell forever to gallant Lukovitch. He kissed the silver ring on Sophy's finger.

"I brought nothing into Kravonia," she said, "and I carry nothing out except this ring which monseigneur put on my finger—the ring of the bailiffs of Volseni."

"Keep it," said Lukovitch. "I think there will be no more bailiffs of Volseni, or some prince not of our choosing will take the title by his own will. He will not be our bailiff, as monseigneur was. You will be our bailiff, though our eyes never see you, and you never see our old gray walls again. Madame, have a kindly place in your heart for Volseni. We shan't forget you nor the blow we struck under your leadership. The fight at Miklevni may well be the last that we shall fight as free men."

"Volseni is written on my heart," she answered. "I shall not forget."

She bade her friends farewell and then ordered Lukovitch to throw open the gate. She and the three Englishmen rode through, Henry Brown leading the pack horse by the bridle. The mountains were growing gray with the first approaches of dawn.

It was probably farewell forever to gallant Lukovitch.

As she rode through Sophy paused a moment, leaned sideways in her saddle and kissed the ancient lintel of the door.

"Peace be on this place," she said, "and peace to the tomb where monseigneur lies buried."

"Peace be on thy head and fortune with thee," answered Lukovitch in the traditional words of farewell. He kissed her hand again, and they departed.

It was high morning when they rode up the ascent to St. Peter's pass and came to the spot where their cross track joined the main road over the pass from Dobrava and the capital. In silence they mounted to the summit. The road under their horses' feet was trampled with the march of thousands of men who had passed over it in an irresistible advance on Slavna.

At the summit of the pass they stopped, and Sophy turned to look back. She sat there for a long while in silence.

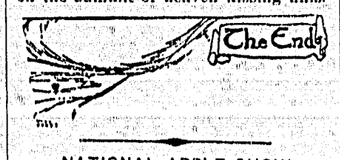
"I have loved this land," at last she said. "It has given me much, and very much it has taken away. Now the face of it is to be changed. But in my heart the memory of it will not change." She looked across the valley, across the sparkling face of Lake Talti, to the gray walls of Volseni and kissed her hand. "Farewell, monseigneur!" she whispered very low.

The day of Kravonia was done. The head of the great snake had reached Slavna. Countess Ellenburg and young Alexis were in flight. Stenovics took orders where he had looked to rule. The death of monseigneur was indeed avenged. But there was no place for Sophy, the queen of a tempestuous hour.

They set their horses' heads toward the frontier. They began the descent on the other side. The lake was gone, the familiar hills vanished. Only in the eye of memory stood old Volseni still set in its gray mountains. Sophy rode forth from Kravonia in her sheepskins and her silver ring, the last queen of Kravonia, the last bailiff of Volseni, the last chosen leader of the mountain men. But the memory of the red star lived after her—how she loved monseigneur and avenged him, how her face was fairer than the face of other women and more pale, and how the red star glowed in sorrow and in joy, in love and in clash of arms, promising to some glory and to others death. In the street of Volseni and in the cabins among the hills you may hear the tale of the red star yet.

At the summit Sophy turned to look back.

To the unconquerable heart life stands unconquered. What danger had not shaken not even sorrow could overthrow. She rode into the future with Dunstanbury on her right hand, patience in his mind and in his heart hope. Some day the sun would shine on the summit of heaven kissing hills.



NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 6—Ben H. Rice, secretary treasurer of the National Apple Show, Inc., has issued a circular letter for the information of Canadian exhibitors regarding customs entries, duty and consular certificates on exhibits for competition at the second show in Spokane, November 15 to 20, when $25,000 will be distributed in prizes and premiums in 20 classes,—ranging from a full carload to a single plate of five apples. British Columbia carried off its share of honors at the first exposition in this city last December, and it is expected that many of the growers will be represented at the coming competition. The text of Mr. Rice's letter follows:

1. Exhibits can be shipped from Canada, shown at the Second National Apple Show and returned to point of shipment free of duty, provided the following instructions are carefully carried out.

2. All shipments should be made through one of the following points on the International boundary line: Eastport, Idaho; Blaine, Sumas and Seattle, Washington, and addressed distinctly National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, in bond. Shipments through other ports will probable be subject to duty before being permitted to cross the line.

3. Exhibits valued at less than $100 do not require a consular's certificate but the regular bill of lading and invoice must be forwarded to Spokane for presentation to the collector of customs at time of arranging for the bond.

4. As soon as exhibitors have decided definitely on the variety and extent of their exhibits, and provided the same is over $100 in value, particulars must be given to the nearest United States Consul or Consular agent, and a consular invoice obtained from him, a copy of which must accompany shipment. Consuls or consular agents are stationed at the following Canadian centres: Vancouver, Fernie, Nelson, Lethbridge and Calgary. It is very important that the consular invoice be obtained as early as possible before the shipment is actually made, so that serious delays will be avoided.

5. At the time shipment is due to arrive in Spokane, and if exhibitor is not already represented there, the Secretary of the Second National Apple Show will attend to the customs entries, arranging of bond, etc., provided he is notified and the bill of lading invoice and consular's certificate (if over $100 value) are forwarded to him.

6. If the apples exhibited are sold in the United States they will be subject to a duty of 25c per bushel.

7. Exhibitors desiring to sell their apples after the closing day of the show, will please notify the secretary in good time.

The Winning of Brewster.

By CHARLES SLOAN REID.

Copyright, 1907, by Charles S. Reid.

"BACK, you cowards!"

The command came from the doorway and in a voice that was full of peculiar power. Bracket, Johnson and Rowe fell away from their intended victim, each with a downcast countenance. And it was a mere youth, hardly out of his teens, that emerged from a corner into which he had been driven by the gamblers.

When the man in the doorway caught sight of the youth, a slightly startled look appeared in his eyes. To the older man there was something familiar about the younger man's features, yet the two were strangers.

"Does it take three cutthroats to murder a babe?" inquired the newcomer, advancing toward the center of the room.

"I take no insult from a chit like that," growled one.

"Nor I, nor I," chorused the others.

"Yet you would play with him, soak him with wine, then take his money."

There was something about the speaker that commanded deference, notwithstanding the scathing he was delivering; something there was of an honorable bearing in his makeup that had not been obliterated by his frequent associations with men of the class he found there.

"The youngster accused us of combining against him to take his money," acknowledged Rowe, and the man who had just entered smiled.

"Well, it seems the boy has some sagacity, though he is muddled." The speaker swept the gamblers with his gaze as the words fell from his lips.

"You're a privileged talker, Dent Cagle, and we pass it over."

"If it's the real sport you're after, I'll show you a gentleman's game." Cagle had turned upon his companion soon after they had issued from the building.

"Yes, go ahead."

"You say you were born at C—?" He had turned and uttered this in the boy's ear.

"I—I didn't think I said so, but I was born there, which I presume is no crime."

Cagle did not reply, but under his breath he repeated interrogatively, "No crime?" and shrugged his shoulders.

"Come on."

Cagle hailed a cab, and, taking the young man by the arm, he dragged him into it.

"To the Gilded Ball," he called to the driver.

The drive was made in silence.

"Now, if you want a fair game, young man, we can have it."

"But the scoundrel back there got all my money." He pushed the cards from him again.

"Here's a loan." The older man thrust a bill across the table.

Chips were ordered, and the game began. The younger man won steadi-

"You say you were born at C?"

ly, and at the end of half an hour cashed in at considerable profit. A number of times he had insisted upon ordering drinks, but Cagle had positively refused.

"And now," he declared, "I am going to take you home. What street did you say?"

"123 G— avenue, but I hadn't said before, had I?"

Cagle smiled covertly, but did not reply. Leading the way, he was followed closely by the maudlin youth. [illegible] was found, and this was soon [illegible] its way toward the home of the boy. Cagle was leaning back in a corner lost in thought, and the youth was staring toward his face through the darkness. Presently he began to [illegible] half aloud:

"[illegible] up for me, and she always cries when I go home like this."

"She?" The older man had leaned forward now.

"My mother, you know. She's a regular fool about me."

"But of course you have no love or respect for her, so why should you be thinking or speaking about the scene now?"

The young man's teeth ground together, and his right hand groped outward in search of the older man's throat.

"You dare assert such a thing. I'll murder you."

"It is written somewhere that actions speak louder than words."

The calm voice that came out of the dark corner of the cab fell upon the young man's ear with peculiar effect. His hand fell to his knee, and he settled back into his seat, thinking as clearly as his condition would allow. And both men were silent now until the cab stopped. The door was jerked open, and Cagle made the way for the young man to get out. A hall night gleamed down from the top of a flight of steps that led up from the street.

"You're all right, I believe," declared the youth, reaching for Cagle's hand. "When can I see you again?"

"At the Gilded Ball tomorrow night."

The boy made his way up the steps and began trying to insert a key in the night latch. But before he had succeeded the door was drawn open from the inside, and for a few seconds Cagle was permitted to gaze upon the face of a beautiful woman, but it was a middle aged and saddened face. The door closed, and the name plate was but dimly discernible—"Mrs. Margaret Brewster."

Cagle was waiting at the entrance to the Gilded Ball and scanning the faces of those who entered. When Brewster arrived, Cagle greeted him quietly; then he led the way inside. After some intricate windings the two men seated themselves at a table, among a number of others in a brilliantly lighted room. At a table not far away were seated two men and a woman, all in evening dress, and the woman was strikingly handsome. They were drinking champagne and playing poker.

Cagle leaned forward and spoke to Brewster in a low tone.

"Will you drink tonight?" he asked.

"I think not."

"Play?"

"No."

"Suppose she were your sister or mother?"

"Do you want me to murder you?" Brewster's hand clinched fiercely.

"She is some one's daughter, and each of her companions is some one's son." Cagle's tone was quiet.

"Ugh!" exclaimed Brewster, turning from the scene.

But a gleam of satisfaction shot from the older man's eyes.

"Let's go somewhere decent," suggested Brewster, arising. "I'm nervous from last night's experience. And, say, you rub me the wrong way, somehow, yet I like you. There is something about you, but I can't explain it. Come on."

Cagle followed, and they entered a cab in the street. The drive was a long one. Cagle had given directions, and when the men alighted they were standing before an obscure entrance to H— cemetery.

"I want to show you a strange inscription." Cagle drew a key from his pocket and turned toward a narrow gate in the wall. Brewster hesitated a moment.

"This is a peculiar hour at which to come here," he said.

"I hope you do not fear me?"

"Not in the least."

Cagle opened the gate, and the two made their way among the intricate windings of the walkways to a tomb covered by a plain slab.

Here Cagle struck a match, for the moonlight was not sufficient, and Brewster read:

"The body that lies here was the habitation of a great soul. It held a brain capable of stupendous employments. But it yielded to vicious appetites. What should have been kept as a sanctum became the receptacle of alcohol. The brain that might have planned cities fell to the service of the gambler, and the hand that might have built nobly, an assassin, liberated this soul."

The match had burned out, and the dim shadows of surrounding foliage fell back to their places on the tomb. Brewster gazed for a moment upon the slab now splotched with the shade of ivy leaves, then turned away.

"He was a good boy," fell from the lips of Cagle in a meditative tone, following the younger man toward the gate.

"Where will you alight?"

The return drive had been made in silence, and Brewster had laid his hand upon his companion's shoulder. "I am going home," he added.

The cab had stopped where the light of the Gilded Ball fell into the street.

"Won't you come in and have something?" asked the older man as he got out.

"Not tonight." And Brewster shrugged his shoulders.

Like an ogre nursing a victim for sacrifice, Cagle kept watch for Brewster and took him in tow on every occasion. He steered him past every temptation by bringing to his view object lessons in the results of vice and dissipation.

One day he insisted that Brewster should visit Ward's island with him to see a friend. They entered a ward in the asylum there where wrecks of alcohol found safe keeping.

"[illegible] of his torments," remarked an attendant as he led the way to a padded cell.

For a few moments Brewster was gazing upon a thing that once had been the perfect form of a human being and [illegible] an intelligent soul.

"You say he was a friend of yours?" They had turned away from the door, and Cagle answered:

"Yes, a friend and a man of fine qualifications, but an idler."

Brewster stooped to pick up a slip of paper at his feet.

"What is this?" he asked.

"Some of that patient's writings," volunteered the attendant.

Brewster read, "An idler is an enemy to himself and a menace to society."

He stopped and reread the words thoughtfully. "It is the truth," he murmured under his breath.

But Cagle caught the words, and a smile of satisfaction slipped from the tail of his eye.

Beyond the gates Cagle turned abruptly to his companion.

"Brewster, what are you doing these days in the way of employment for your time?"

"Nothing, absolutely nothing, and that is what has started me on the road to ruin."

"A friend of mine is in pressing need of a secretary, and I think you would

"I loved him, son!"

suit him. The salary would be worth your while if you're not above"—

"Hang the salary; it's the work I need. You have come into my life at a most opportune time for me, somehow, and brought me around to my senses. At any rate, my mother has begun to look happy again, and you're the cause of it, though I don't quite know how you have done it."

Cagle had turned away his head, and a look that mingled pleasure and pain passed over his features.

Within a few months after Brewster had entered upon his duties he was recognized as a coming business man of the highest qualifications. Cagle had dropped back into the old ruts, a game here and a game there for the sake of the sport, philosophizing quietly and watching with half hearted interest the procession of humanity. Occasionally he would pass the home where Brewster lived and glance at the name on the doorplate. Occasionally Brewster thought of Cagle, and he recognized the tremendous service the latter had done him. And it was not strange that he should think of Cagle as he lay one day on his back at a hospital a crushed and bleeding form, the result of a trolley accident.

He sent for Cagle, but no one could find a man of that name. The directory did not give it. No one among the haunts that Brewster named knew it. He then described the man minutely, and a messenger was sent out. A man answering the description was found, and the messenger approached him.

"Are you Dent Cagle?" was asked.

"Why do you ask?"

"A man named Brewster, who is seriously hurt"—

"You may call me Cagle. Where is the boy?"

"I will take you to him."

As Cagle entered the ward where Brewster lay he paused at sight of a woman who sat beside the cot. Deeply concerned, her eyes were watching the face of her son. But the patient had caught sight of the visitor, and he murmured eagerly:

"Cagle!"

Margaret Brewster arose quickly and turned to meet the man who had done so much for her son. Then, suddenly, she bowed her head and held out her hand gently toward the visitor.

"Not Cagle," she said, "but Hugh—Hugh Morrison."

Cagle, or Morrison, took the hand that was offered him and covered it gently with his free hand, too full for utterance with the emotion of an old love that still burned in his heart.

"You saved me from a pretty bad life, Cagle," began Brewster from the cot, "and I just wanted to thank you for it— What! Why, you two seem to know each other. How is this?"

Allowing Morrison to keep his hold of her hand, she leaned forward and whispered:

"I loved him, son, before I met your father."

A gleam of satisfaction shot from the boy's eyes, preceding an expression of [illegible] which [illegible] he sought to [illegible] himself.

Morrison placed his hand upon the young man's forehead and said:

"The first time I saw you, boy, I recognized that strong resemblance to your mother, and the smoldering ruin in her [illegible] into blaze again."

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

	Arrive Fernie
No. 213 West	8.48
No. 214 East	17.55
No. 236 Local East	8.48
No. 235 Local West	20.50
No. 7 West Flyer	10.40
No. 8 East Flyer	20.08

Change takes effect Sunday June 6.

G. N. TIME TABLE

NO. 252		No. 251
10.55	FERNIE	1.00
11.13	HOSMER	12.35
11.25	OLSON	12.27
11.50	MICHEL	12.05

For sale: Pure bred Irish Water-Spaniel pups. Apply to B. F. Lester, Hosmer, B. C.

Furnished House to Let, 6 roomed cottage. Apply Ledger Office.

LOCAL NEWS

Baseball, football and tennis outfits at Suddaby's.

SPECIAL EXTRA.—Tum Whelan's workin'.

You will find the best values in cooking and heating stoves at the Trite Wood Co., Ltd.

A fine line of new winter coats just arrived at the Misses Euler.

Ahem, have you tasted Michel beer? Isn't it good?

Vice-President Stubbs went to Hosmer last night on business.

For a good comfortable smoke get Dorenbecker's brands. They are home product.

Jep Scott left for Spokane the early part of the week for a short trip.

Born—On September 25th, to the wife of P. Miller a boy, weighing 13½

Lost: Four law books stamped on back L. P. E. Reward on return, L. P. Eckstein.

A sample order of Elk Valley bottled beer will convince you of the superiority over all others. $2.50 per doz. delivered at your door. Call up phone 79 and we will do the rest.

Furniture for sale. Entire lot of household furniture. Apply to Mrs. A. A. Gillespie.

Try a case of Elk Valley Bottled beer. $2.50 per dozen delivered. Phone 79.

The Misses Euler will have a removal sale all next week. Special bargain prices will prevail.

Advertising space on the new drop curtain in the Miners opera house is now available. To arrange for special position see D. Rees, secretary, or address box 361, Fernie.

President Powell has been very unwell the past week. He is at present at Frank and although not feeling very much better is ever on the move.

When thirsty nothing but Michel beer for me.

The work on the Napanee, the Fernie, the Imperial bank and the Free Press sky scraper is being rushed along.

Mrs. Hubey was visiting here from Gateway this week.

Up-to-date billiard and pool room for sale. Easy terms or to rent to responsible party. Enquire J. Seigle, New Michel.

A laymen's missionary movement meeting will be held here on November 4. Watch for further particulars.

Beef, mutton, pork, veal, hams, bacon, lard, etc., only of the very best. Phone 41

Arthur Caldwell, who has worked at Coal Creek for some time, left Wednesday evening for Bear Creek, Mont., where he will reside.

For wiring, electrical fixtures, dynamos, generators and motors, see Depew, Macdonald & McLean.

First class lessons given in the Pianoforte (German method) and singing (pure Italian method.) Apply to Mr. H. G. Evans. Post office, Fernie.

First class board and table board; meal tickets $5 at Fairclough's Boarding House, 179-180, opposite Football grounds, Coal Creek.

Sec.-Treasurer A. J. Carter was confined to his house a couple of days this week through neuralgia. His duties however, were too pressing to keep him in and he has been laboring under difficulties all week.

If you want the best—call for Elk Valley beer.

Thomas E. James, the popular International organizer, was wearing a smile half a mile long all week. On close questioning we elicited the startling information that it was another boy. Good luck Tom, there's nothing like 'em only more.

For wiring, electrical fixtures, dynamos, generators and motors, see Depew, Macdonald & McLean.

Mr. Dean, the provincial inspector of schools, was in the city this week on business. He was greatly disappointed at not finding our new school opened as yet, but stated that, when finished we would have one of the best schools in the province.

No place in town just like it. Ingram's pool room.

Robert Redhead was the lucky man at the Fernie opera house last night. With the skidoo number 23 he won a gold watch. No. 446 was the first number called, but as the holder of that number was not present the next was called which was 23.

Elk Valley beer popularity known as Michel, always on top at the leading hotels.

The Buck of Dukeingham arrived in style on Monday over the C. P. R. He was most royally welcomed to Fernie and his car of baggage received the usual treatment from the C. P. R. baggagement who were evidently unaware of their royal value.

Don't forget to ask for Michel beer—the best beer made.

If you are a particular smoker get your smokes at Ingram's.

Only a few more left. Sewing machines, ball bearings, fitted with automatic lift, guaranteed for ten years. Nothing better on the market, $30.50 at the Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders wanted for a brick building for the F. O. Eagles, Coleman Alta. Plans and specifications may be seen at the secretary's house; lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HY. GATE,
Sec. F.O.E. Coleman.

NOTICE

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate certificate for Title for Lot 3 Block 2 of lot 5455 Group One Kootenay District (Map 735.)

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned lot in the name of Eder Harper which certificate is dated the 19th of March 1906, and numbered 7495A.

H. R. Jorand,
District Registrar

Wanted

150 WOODSMEN

Highest going wages paid. Apply F. G. Waters, Elk Lumber Co., Ltd., Hosmer, B. C.

Rochon's Kandy Kitchen

Under new management

Ice Cream a Specialty

Chocolates and other candies manufactured on the premises.

Garbutt Business College

Stafford Block, Lethbridge.

Guarantees positions to its graduates. Thorough instruction in Shorthand & Commercial branches. For any information or free prospectus write

Geo. J. Shmidt,
Principal Garbutt Business College
P. O. Box 1291 Phone 263

Fancy China and Dinner ware

We have just unpacked a fine stock pattern in Dinner ware for sale by the dozen or set. All goes for Coupons.

W. J. BLUNDELL Give us a call

Fernie Cartage & Construction Co.

The Fernie Cartage & Construction Co. beg to inform the citizens of Fernie they are prepared to carry out all classes of work. Heavy Draying, Excavating, Building and Concreting a speciality. Estimates given on all Contract work. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

O. N. ROSS, Sole Proprietor

To The Electors

Concrete Fence Posts
7 foot long -- 70c each

W. M. DICKEN -- FERNIE

Crows Nest Trading Co.

General Merchants

The Store of Good Values

Agents—"Bell Pianos"
Sold on monthly payments

Victoria Ave. Fernie, B.C.

Your Last Chance

To secure your share of the surprising bargains at the big Removal Sale of

Dry Goods
Clothing
Boots and Shoes
Carpets
Linoleums

Everything Reduced for a few days longer

Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.

FERNIE OPERA HOUSE One Night Only

Wednesday, October 13th, 1909

The Ever Welcome

"San Francisco Opera Company"

Some of the Whistley Songs in

The Gay Parisienne

I'm all the Way from Gay Paree
Cock-a-doodle-do
She is Ma Daisy
In Amsterdam
Won't You be My Teddy Bear
Because You're You
Polonaise From Mignon
I Want What I Want When I Want It
You Would Like to Hug and Kiss

A GROUP OF CHORUS GIRLS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO OPERA COMPANY—FERNIE OPERA HOUSE 13TH

The Best Opera in the Repertoire of The San Francisco Opera Co.

With

Teddy Webb
Mabel Day
James Stevens
Georgina Campbell
Francis Leib
Amy Leicester
Alexander Dale
Charles Coutier

Presenting "THE GAY PARISIENNE" A Cyclone Laugh Getter