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The District Ledger

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

VOL. VI. NO. 11 — FERNIE, B. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910. — $1.00 A YEAR

LITTLE HOPE FOR ENTOMBED MINERS

WORKINGS ARE BADLY WRECKED AND THE RESCUE PARTY ENCOUNTERS GASES.

GLOOM RETURNS AT DUSK

RESCUERS PENETRATE MINE TO WITHIN 900 FEET OF THE IMPRISONED MEN.

STARKVILLE, Col., Oct. 10.—Entombed by an explosion in the Starkville mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at least 52 men are the objects of heroic efforts of rescuers who worked throughout the day trying to penetrate the black depths of the mine in the hope that some or possibly all the imprisoned miners might be rescued.

Gloom Returns.

As darkness settled tonight over the entrance of Starkville mine the hope that buoyed up the watchers at the pit mouth throughout the day that some of the 50 or more men entombed there would be found alive grew faint and gloom settled again over the silent crowd. This morning the experts at the head of the rescue party were confident that some, walled in by Thursday's night explosion, were alive. They believed the portable fan forcing pure air into the workings would keep the men in the extreme southern part of the mine alive until they could be reached, but as the day rescue party stumbled slowly out of the slope tonight one glance at their faces told the watchers that hope was almost vain.

Badly Wrecked.

After a day of hard work in the face of constant peril, the rescue party penetrated the mine workings nearly 1,200 feet or within 900 feet of the men imprisoned nearest the main entrance. Instead of finding the mine clear of gas and afterdamp at this point, the workings were found badly wrecked and poisonous gases were encountered. The leaders would not consent to the rescuers going further until sufficient fresh air had been fanned into the mine to insure safety. It was decided to retreat to the open, leaving the portable fan going until the interior of the mine was freed of deadly afterdamp.

NEW CEREAL MAP OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

The preliminary edition of the new cereal map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering the crop areas for 1909, is just issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and a similar map is stated to be in progress showing the crop areas for 1910.

The efforts of the department have been for many years directed to placing settlers on Dominion Lands in the west. The land available from existing lines of transportation is now, however, rapidly approaching exhaustion and a question of great present interest, and the interest in which will increase from year to year is "what is being done with the land?" The cereal map is an effort to answer this question.

What the Map Shows.

The aim is to show graphically, and separately as to each of the areas under the four leading grains in correct proportion to the whole area and to each other. Circles in each township, drawn to scale, give at a glance the area under each grain and the colors show the variety of grain as follows:

Red—Spring wheat.
Dark red—Winter wheat.
Green—Oats.
Yellow—Barley.
Blue—Flax.

The information has been furnished by the provincial governments having been compiled from the records furnished by the crop correspondents in each province.

Elevators.

The latest information obtainable has been used to give, in addition to the grain areas, the total elevator capacity at each railway station, each railway system having its own color. This elevator information is also given in a table which should be found complete and valuable.

Statistics.

The statistics of grain production in each province for each grain, and from the earliest records down to last year, are given in a special table; these have been obtainable from the records of the provincial governments.

A table is also given of the grain production of each country in the world for last year. The figures were obtained from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Up to Date in Other Respects.

All the usual information, postoffices, railways, topography, etc., is up to date.

Future Editions.

It is intended to issue new editions each year, and, as in the case of the majority of the publications of the Department of the Interior, no charge is made. The edition covering 1910 should be published some times during the coming winter.

Results Hoped For.

The circulation of this map freely throughout the business communities of Canada east and west, and as well, in Great Britain and the United States should be a distinct advantage to the country.

The following as to a much more ambitious map enterprize applies to this:

"The comparison being made by the eye and not by the mind, the point is not so much that one can compare the information as to different localities, but one must."

NOT THE RIGHT WAY TO RESIST TRUST RULE

By Victor L. Berger.

The farmer, John F. Dietz, who for years has been defending his claim to a dam on the Thornapple river against the lumber trust with a rifle, is a remnant of a type of the pioneer life of the past, when every man was very much a law to himself and protected his rights within the boundary of his homestead.

Those days, however, have gone by since capitalism has grown to its present dimensions and since legislatures pass from a thousand to twelve hundred laws every year.

Nevertheless, John Dietz has been successfully defending his little cabin in the back woods for about eight years, simply by having with him the sympathies of his neighbors and thus being enabled to prevent anyone from serving warrants upon him.

But, this changed after he shot and badly wounded at the last election a man named Horel, who with others had knocked him down.

And the lumber trust, and all the other corporations never sleep in the northern counties any more than in other parts of the country. They saw to it that the "right kind" of a man was elected sheriff—a brute by the name of Madden.

Madden began his hostilities against Dietz by swearing in a gang of ruffians as deputy sheriffs who shot at three children of Dietz from an ambush when they went to town. At the ambuscade Dietz daughter Myra was dangerously wounded. She was taken on a stretcher in a box-car to Ashland.

This cowardly and assassin-like attack has brought public opinion once more to the side of Dietz. The governor of Wisconsin—a man elected by the lumber interest — was besieged with telegrams asking him to interfere. Public sentiment run so high that he sent the Attorney-General Gilbert and private secretary Munson to persuade Dietz to submit to arrest and stand trial. Dietz is to be assured by the governor of a fair trial and the best legal talent obtainable.

However, the old German-American (who is of a deeply religious nature) has evidently lost all faith in capitalistic justice. And at this writing it is questionable whether he will surrender.

But whether he surrenders or not, there can be no doubt that Dietz will be overpowered. His case is getting out of the dim romantic halo of the backwoods into the brutal, prosaic, legal circle of capitalist civilization.

And the power of the written law of the state of Wisconsin will be victorious over the poor backwoodsman Dietz with his rifle.

But morally it will be a people's defeat. They not only suffer the trusts to make unjust laws, but also furnish them with unjust tools to carry out these unjust laws.

For the following is the story in a nutshell.

This is a republic where the majority is supposed to rule.

The majority has so far always voted for trust rule. The majority so far has always voted for Mr. Vilas, Mr. Weyerhauser, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Neal Brown, and for the other grabbers of our timber land and water in this state—whether they be Republicans or Democrats.

The very county where Dietz lives and where Cameron Dam, is situated, is named after Sawyer—formerly one of the biggest land and timber owners in the country and a "stalwart" United States senator for Wisconsin.

UNCOMMON WANTS.

Curiously worded advertisements, which are funny without the author's intent, are to be found in almost any number of any newspaper. The following announcements were printed in all good faith in the advertising columns of various English newspapers, and, as a whole, they won a prize offered by a London perodical for the best collection of unconscious humor.

A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going away, in a strong iron frame.

Wanted — Experienced nurse for bottled baby.

Furnished apartment suitable for gentleman with folding doors.

Two sisters want washing.

Wanted—A room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad.

Lost—A collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzle.

Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor.

Respectable widow wants washing on Tuesday.

For Sale—A pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs.

Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins.

Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly inside the counter.—Ex.

IRISH SOCIALIST IS RELEASED FROM JAIL

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 24.—Jim Larkin, associate editor and business manager of the Harp, official organ of the Socialist party of Ireland, and a well known trade unionist, who was railroaded to prison in the early part if the summer, is to be released from prison about the first of October. His release comes as the climax to enthusiastic and widespread agitation on the part of the Irish labor and Socialist movement. There is great rejoicing among the workers, especially in the shipping ports, as Larkin is one of the ablest and fairest champions of the working class in this country.

Larkin's release has been ordered by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, "on the first of October prox."

When sentence was imposed on Larkin it was generally felt that he was the victim of a miscarriage of justice, and that he was suffering for his success in having united the Protestant and Catholic workers in Belfast.

Jury Packed With Bosses.

In the minds of those familiar with the case there was never any doubt that Larkin would have been instantly freed had the jury been made of any other class of men than those that composed it. The crown had barred off the jury all classes of men, except ship owners, shippers, or persons connected with shipping in some way.

But the very nakedness and crudeness of the jury packing tended to defeat its own purpose. Actually no one in Ireland believed Larkin guilty, and when the distorted reports of the press and the biased summing up of the judge was taken into account, with the attempt to insinuate that Larkin had used the funds for personal purposes (although no such charge had been made in the indictment), it was felt that he was suffering for his success in uniting warring religious faction of Belfast workers, and not for anything done at Cork.

Petition Showed Books Straight.

A petition, originating in the rooms of the Socialist party of Ireland, was drawn up, in which the evidence showing the use of much of the money of the Cork members, together with vouchers for the receipt of same, dated and signed by the Dublin officials of the Irish Transport Workers' Union ,acknowledgments by the strike committee, and other documents duly sworn to, were appended, were circulated through the Irish shipping ports, and extensively signed by men and women of all classes, including nearly every public elected official or representative in Dublin and Cork.

Great meetings were held in Dublin and Belfast, and on Sunday, September 11, a monster demonstration was held in Liverpool, on St. George's Plateau, at which speeches were made by the president of the Liverpool Trades Council, James Connolly, P. T. Daly and Walter Carpenter, of Dublin, and others, and a resolution unanimously passed requesting Larkin's release.—N. Y. Call.

DID NOT COUNT THE COST.

The press has stated that in the strike of the coal miners of Illinois, the country is short 20,000,000 tons of coal, that the operators lost $18,000,000, and that the miners expended $1,200,000 in strike benefits. In summing up the losses the daily press forgot to mention the battle of the coal miners in their gallant struggle for a mite of that justice that is due to labor, and which taught the coal barons of Illinois that there is yet left in the miners of the state of Illinois that dauntless spirit that refuses to yield obedience to conditions that make men absolute slaves. The coal miners of Illinois in giving battle to injustice, did not count the cost, but were determined to force the haughty exploiters to recognize the fact that there flowed in the veins of miners warm, red blood that rebelled against the despotic mandates of a class whose hearts are becoming callous to every sense of justice. The men of '76 did not count the cost as they drafted a Declaration of Independence that heralded to the world teh birth of a new republic. The men of '61 did not count the cost as they battled for four long years to strangle chattel slavery to death and to preserve the heritage of an ancestry that built a refuge on the soil of a new continent for the down-trodden and oppressed of the old world.

Bravo, courageous men, fighting for home and family and for the preservation of principles, do not count the cost, because they know that a victory won will be an inheritance for generations that are yet to come, and that when future history is written that men who braved want and suffering to leave the world better than they found it, will be numbered among the immortals.

GRAND THEATER.

We have secured as an extra attraction for Saturday and Sunday evenings the Elgin National Trophy Road Race. The pictures of this race are conceded to be the best ever taken of an auto race. At a private exhibition of these pictures, the participants of the race got on their chairs and [illegible] applauded the reproduct[illegible] is greatest of all rac[illegible]

TO THE ELECTORATE OF FERNIE CONSTITUENCY.

Having been duly nominated at a convention of the Socialist Party as the candidate to contest the bye-election, I present myself and platform to you. The only plank in the platform is, if elected, the rule and guide shall be that if the legislation advanced be for the benefit of the working class I support it, but if not, I oppose it.

J. W. BENNETT.

MINEWORKER IS BURNED TO DEATH

Andrew Eachner, a mineworker at No. 6 shaft of the Galt mines, died last week from burns he sustained in the mine on Monday last.

It appears that he went into an unused room in order to get some rails and ignited gas which had accumulated. He was removed to a hospital, but it was not thought that his injuries were so serious as to cause death.

The deceased is a German and has only been working in Lethbridge a couple of months, coming here from the Crow's Nest. He was about 35 years of age. Little is known about his relatives other than that he has a brother or brother-in-law living at Michel, who has been wired for. It is not known whether he was married or single.

Coroner A. E. Humphreys will hold an inquest on Monday.

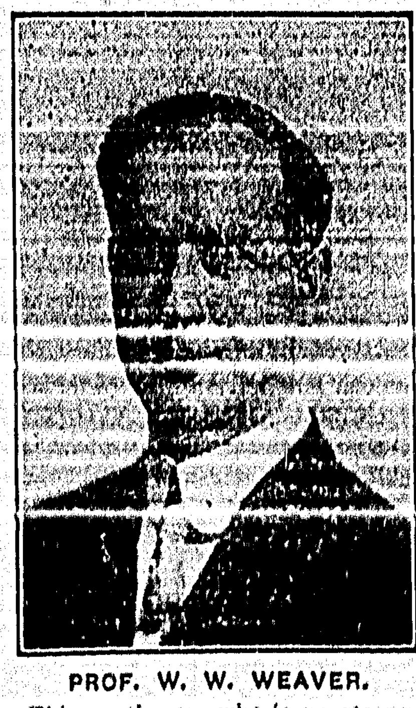
TRAGIC TALES OF POVERTY.

Men Steal for Sake of Their Starving Families.

Tragic tales of poverty have been told in the London police courts during the week. One was of John Pardoe, a Canning Town boilermaker, who, after being employed for 20 years by one firm and 12 years by another, found himself without work, with a wife and family to support. The last straw came when a furniture company asked him to pay arrears amounting to £1 17s. 6d. Pardoe cut his throat, and then went to a policeman, who took him to a hospital. The magistrate remanded him.

The other story was of Edward Pollard, a clerk, also of Canning Town, who took three blocks of wood from the street to make a fire for his wife and child. Pollard has been out of work since January, and a policeman who visited his house said that he found very little food. "I had nothing to eat since Thursday," Pollard told the Magistrate. "On Saturday night a friend gave me 2½d., and I took the blocks to boil the kettle. For days and days I have been without food, and weeks and weeks I have had insufficient food. I had to walk to London hospital and undergo an operation, and walk back home without a bite of food. I have been to the Labour Exchange and to the docks, and can get no work." Pollard was bound over under the Probation Act, and the magistrate said that the missionary would help him.

With tears streaming down his face, John Hill, a coster, who pleaded "Guilty" at London Sessions to stealing a crate of bananas in Kingsway, made a pathetic appeal to avoid being sent to prison. "One of my children," he said, "is dying, and another at home kept crying, 'Daddy, I want buppy—I want buppy' (bread and butter). That drove me to it. Don't sent me to prison. It will kill my wife if you do. Give me one more chance, and I'll never come here again." A detective said that since last released from prison, over 12 months ago, the prisoner had worked hard and honestly. The wife was thin and emaciated, and the home was a very poor one. Mr. Wallace, K. C., bound the prisoner over, and as he left the dock he exclaimed, "Thank you kindly, sir."



PROF. W. W. WEAVER.

This gentleman, who is no stranger to Fernie, will conduct service of song in Knox Presbyterian church beginning next Sunday evening, October 16, and for ten days thereafter.

Dr. Patterson, formerly of Cook's church, Toronto, where he was known as "The Workingman's Friend," is recognized as one of the ablest pulpit orators of the day, will have charge of the oral services and Professor Weaver the musical portion.

SOCIALIST ORGANIZER HOLDING MEETINGS HERE

Wilfrid Gribble, organizer for the Socialist party of Canada, is holding nightly meetings on the street addressing large crowds and explaining the fundamental causes of present day society's evils and so interested are his many hearers that his presentation of the "dismal science" conclusively shows that instead of "dismal," it is made sufficiently clear not only to attract but to hold the attention of the passers-by. As is usual at such gatherings questions are called for but as there is a natural diffidence on the part of those who fear ridicule, and as the Socialist party realizes the need for thorough discussion to the end that others may grasp the full meaning of the matter presented, it has been considered advisable that those who are really anxious to have questions asked that they write them down and hand them to the speaker so that he may explain them without the necessity of the questioner's identity being made known. After the meeting on the street is concluded a cordial invitation is extended to any who wish to attend the gatherings in the basement of the Miners' Union hall.

SOCIALISM IN SCOTLAND.

By J. Bruce Glasier.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—On the tops of Ben Lomond, Ben-y,Hone, Ben Cleugh, Demyat, Benachie, and half a dozen other peaks in Scotland proclamations of the social revolution were deposited in the cairns over 20 years ago. The documents are now doubtless crumbled and washed away.

In those early days of the Socialist agitation, Scotland promised to outpace England in the advancement of the movement. A glance at the files of the "Commonweal" for the years 1886 to 1889 will show that at that time outside the London area more Socialist League meetings were being held north of the Tweed than south of it. Scotland has been, however, in later years, outstripped by the movement in England—especially in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, and South Wales, where trade unionism is strong. Only two of the 40 labor members of parliament represent Scottish constituencies.

Nevertheless, "the land of Bruce and Wallace wight," and of Knox and Burns, is not left lagging far behind, despite the still stubborn predilections of Scotsmen for theology, peat-reek whisky, and deductive philosophy (vide Buckle), and above all their backwardness in trade unionism, which tells heavily against political organization on working class-conscious lines. The intellectual interest in the subject of Socialism is, perhaps, keener there than in any other part of the kingdom; the number of sympathizers and "almost persuaded" is legion; but the lack of habits of social cohesion outside of family groups and personal acquaintances (that which is termed "clannishness") renders difficult the growth of branch membership and the deliverance of an effective vote at the polls.

The energy with which Socialist propaganda has been carried on in Glasgow and the Clyde district for many years is widely known—the numerous parliamentary and municipal contests in that region have published the fact to the world. Less is heard about the Socialist agitation in the east and north of Scotland, though in Edinburg the movement had the start of Glasgow by a few months, and possessed at the outset the splendid support of Andreas Scheu, the Rev. Dr. Glasse, Leo Mellit, and other distinguished comrades, and for a year or two far excelled Glasgow in its propaganda enterprise.

In Glasgow our first organization was a branch of the Social Democratic Federation, formed by James Mavor, now professor of political economy in Toronto; W. J. Nairne, myself and a few others. A few months later a split took place in the Federation in London. Morris ,Bax, Eleanor Marx, Banner and others seceded from the federation, and formed the Socialist League; Hyndman, Burrows, John Burns, Champion and others stuck to the S. D. F. Mavor, myself and half of the Glasgow branch seceded also from the S. D. F., and formed a Glasgow branch of the league. In Edinburg the first Socialist organization bore the name of the Scottish Land and Labor League, and was affiliated to the S. D. F., but it transferred its affiliation to the league as soon as the split took place.

Soon afterwards branches of the Scottish Land and Labor league were widely spread in the east of Scotland, from Hawick to Dundee, and from *Dumferline to Arbroath. The first* branch in Aberdeen was formed in October, 1887, with James Leatham as its secretary, who for many years was the leading propagandist north of the Grampians.

These beginnings of the Socialist agitation in Scotland were recalled to my mind a week ago, when a flying visit to the east and north of Scotland afforded me an opportunity of scanning afresh some of the scenes of our earlier propaganda escapades. A few jotting of my impressions on the journey may, perhaps, prove interesting to some of the younger and older members of the I. L. P. if only by way of showing how great has been the increase in the public influence of the Socialist agitation, in comparison with the small increase in the membership of the Socialist bodies.

My tour comprised a week in Edinburg and the neighboring mining districts and a week among the northern branches at Aberdeen, Fraserburg, Peterhead and Inverness.

In Edinburg, as elsewhere on my journey, I found the I. L. P. holding almost undisputed possession of the Socialist field. No other Socialist organizations appears to possess the least influence on the public mind or on the politics of Scotland. In saying this I do not wish to convey the impression that the I. L. P. either in Edinburg or in other Scottish towns, is uniformly in a thriving condition, or that it displays the public energy which it might do. There is a tendency on the part of a fringe of members in certain branches to devote more ability to criticizing the defects, real or imagined ,of the Labor Party in parliament, and to the discussing of the theories of religion and morals, than to engaging in rousing Socialist propaganda at their own doors.

The Edinburg Central Branch is now housed in first-rate quarters on George IV Bridge. The above remarks are not without application to it, and I hope that the members concerned will "tak' a thocht and mend." The Northern branch has established a fine Sunday morning pitch in Inverleith Park. I had the honor of inaugurating the new folding platform of the branch, and was pleasantly surprised to see quite a large audience gather round us under the trees, notwithstanding the fact that in Scotland 11 o'clock on Sunday morning is regarded as an unearthly hour for respectable citizens to be abroad, unless when churchward bent. The evening meeting, under the auspices of the Central branch, was held on National Gallery, fronting Princess street, the most picturesque thoroughfare in the kingdom. The glow of the setting sun formed a great halo round the grey old Castle Rock, and just a spark of patriotic feeling fired my invocation to Socialism for the regeneration of Scotland.

Many long years have gone since I took part in the first Socialist meetings held on the Mound. Poor Hughie MacKenzie was with us then. He died a few years later. I remember his last grasp of my hand at our May-day demonstration on the meadows, when he gasped from the remnant of his worn-out lungs: "I'll no live to see another May day; but, man, I'm glad to have lived to see the first beams of Socialism begin to shine on auld Edinburg town!" And brave Alex. Dickinson, who fell stricken with consumption also, was with us then ,and old Mr. Beaumont, and many more who are gone.

Socialism was reckoned a "queer out of the way idea" in those days, and Socialists were mostly regarded as "long-haired, foreign-looking chaps, wi' a big bee in their bonnets." There was then no talk about the "Socialist Peril." The trade unions were implacably opposed, not only to Socialism, but to labor representation, and there was not a single purely labor, not to speak of Socialist, representative sitting in parliament or any other public body in the country. A change, a startling change, surely, has taken place since then. Could our comrades who are gone see what has been accomplished (and one would like to think they can!) they would not, I feel sure, take sides with those who have no gratitude to express for the triumph that has been won, but only hacking criticism against those whose toil and battle have carried the day. It is so easy to discourse from drawing-room windows about Socialist policies to the men in the barricades. It is so easy to point with fountain pens the straight road to Socialism! It is easy for the looker-on to tell the players how to score goals!

It was in Edinburg, in the house of the Rev. Dr. Glasse that I first met Keir Hardie. A distinguished French comrade, who was present, declared that nothing but a class war, fought sword and fire—"nothing but a sea of blood between the rich and poor"—would secure the triumph of Socialism. Hardie protested stern against this dictum. A few years later and our French comrade, a man of ability, our French comrade, a man of ability, became a Socialist deputy in the National Assembly, but was expelled from the Socialist party shortly afterwards for compromising with the government party ,and is now retired from political agitation. Hardie has been ten times longer a parliamentary representative than was our French comrade, and he is still foremost in the fray. History is strewn with contrasting careers of this kind.

MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Joint Committee of the Western Coal Operators' association and District 18, U. M. W. of A., was held at Hosmer on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The operators were represented by Messrs. Lewis Stockett, chairman; O. E. S. Whitesides and D. Wilson; District 18 by W. B. Powell, Clem Stubbs and A. J. Carter, secretary.

The business brought before the meeting was exceedingly light, in fact, there being only one case, a claim against the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., for wrongful dismissal on behalf of J. Ponton, working at the Bellevue mines. Messrs. Whitesides and Powell were instructed to further investigate as early as possible, and adjust the matter.

DISTRICT BOARD MEETING.

The quarterly meeting of the District Executive Board was held in Fernie on Saturday last, at which President W. B. Powell, Vice President Stubbs, Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter, and Board Members J. E. Smith, Coal Creek; J. O. Jones, Hillcrest; and J. Larson, Lethbridge, were present. Board member H. Fox was unavoidably not able to attend.

PICKETING AGAIN AT SPRINGHILL

EIGHT OF STRIKE LEADERS ARE ARRESTED—BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

AN ORGANIZER IS ON HAND

AN ELDER OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IS ONE OF NUMBER ARRESTED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 10.—The troubled mining center of Springhill had unlooked for excitement during the past week. Following an injunction granted by Judge Drysdale which virtually stopped picketing, a period of lethargy set in. Men came to Springhill and found employment with the company without interference by strikers. Last week the scene changed.

Organizer Arrives.

James B. McLennan, provincial organizer of the U. M. W. from Glace Bay, arrived in Springhill early in the week. A mass meeting of strikers was held behind closed doors and the morning following picket duty of an aggressive, although passive character, was resumed in greater force than ever before. Those of the strikebreakers who did not live behind palisades had to run the gauntlet of from 300 to 600 men. The company acted quickly and had warrants issued for eight of the principal U. M. W. leaders. The men arrested were: J. D. McLennan, provincial organizer; J. B. Moss, of the Nova Scotia executive; A. C. Bonnyman, president of the local lodge; Emil McChelson, Lionel DeBar, Richard Richards, W. A. Matrix and David Colwell. The last mentioned is an elder of the Presbyterian church and one of the most highly respected persons in Springhill. The trial was called for Saturday afternoon before Magistrate Ross, but before any evidence was taken adjournment was made until next Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Both Sides Firm.

Mr. Moss expressed the view that the men would ultimately win out, that the mines could not be successfully operated by the class of labor employed, that the longer the company operated under existing conditions the more money it would lose. Against this statement of Mr. Moss must be put the fact that the company is steadily increasing its coal output, has about as many men employed as it desires and while some of them are far from desirable citizens many are from Glace Bay and other Cape Breton collieries and are experienced miners. There is no sign of yielding on either side.

ANOTHER PANIC.

The press is beginning to foreshadow another panic.

The railroads last year placed orders for 300,000 tons of rails during the first two weeks of September, but this year, in common with other consumers, they are showing a disposition to hold off and place as few contracts as possible.

The statement of unfilled orders tonnage issued Saturday as of August 31st showed that the business of August came in at a rate a little less than 50 per cent capacity, and the business up to this time this month is said not to be in excess of that percentage. Therefore, some of the leading authorities are now willing to admit that it looks as though the activity of the steel mills will before long be showing a material reduction from the present rate, which is about 70 per cent of capacity. Within a week there has been a moderate falling off in the output.

The leather industry is also in an uncertain condition. In its official organ the editor goes on to say:

"At the risk of being classed a pessimist I would suggest to our readers that right now in the midst of what is undoubtedly a most prosperous season for our craft, we should take a little account of what we are liable to be up against in the near future. Although all classes of business seem to be enjoying a share of general prosperity, there is undoubtedly something in the offing that indicates an early end to these pleasant conditions. We probably do not have ahead of us a panic such as we went through a couple of years ago, but *without being able to explain why a* caution for the future should be put out, there is undoubtedly something in the air which indicates a tightening up of conditions and we should prepare ourselves to meet those changed conditions in as good shape as possible."

The frequency of panics will be in proportion to improvement in the machinery of production.

The faster the worker produces the sooner will he be thrown out on the street.

Unless we obtain collective ownership of the industries there will be no possibility for more than a comparatively small portion of the race to survive.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

W. R. McDougall, the shoe man, is now in the Johnson-Falconer block, and is better prepared than ever to serve his many customers in anything they may require in leather goods.

DAMAGED

TWENTY-FIVE ENTOMBED

THEY HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED, DESPITE RESCUERS' EFFORTS, SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dust Caused Explosion

LATTER WAS FELT FOR RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES—POISONOUS GASES FILL MINE.

STARKVILLE, Col., Oct. 10.—At least 52 men are entombed in the Starville mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, while in the approaches to the mine, hundreds of their fellows, with oxygen helmets, rotary fans, picks and shovels, are striving today to keep the dirt away and draw off the poisonous gases with which it is partly filled.

The men have been imprisoned and the rescuing party toiled since 10:50 o'clock Saturday night, when an explosion, probably caused by coal dust, shook the earth for a radius of seven miles, besides the main entrance to the mine, and sealed the toilers within it.

Because of the numerous ramifications of the mine and its connections with other mine workings, it is hoped that at least half of the men have been rescued. An attempt, porbably, will be made to open up the passages.

THE NEW LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 4.—Not a week has passed since the new liquor license act became operative that has not seen one or more prosecutions successfully carried through—usually under new provisions designed to regulate both the "sale" and the "use" of intoxicants. This is a step in advance of other legislation on the subject in force in Canada.

At Prince Rupert, where for a time "blind pigs" flourished and waxed fat, fines have been placed aggregating between $8,000 and $10,000, while in several cases it has been made so exceedingly warm for undesirables in the trade that they have fled the country. At Sheep Creek an application for license was peremptorily cancelled and a fine of $300 imposed for illicit selling at an established hotel. In Kamloops a fine of $300 has been imposed upon a well-known hotel man for selling drink to an intoxicated person; and on Thursday last at Nelson, one man was fined $100 and costs by Police Magistrate Irvine for having supplied a minor with a glass of liquor, this being the first prosecution of the kind under the new law.

In Fort George, where conditions are largely analogous to those prevailing at Prince Rupert in the formative period of that city's growth, word came a fortnight ago that "blind piggeries" were doing a thriving trade. In less than 24 hours after the receipt of this report, Superintendent Hussey had Constable Anderson of Quesnel en route to the scene. And as a consequence of this officer's activity, within three days of his arrival at South Fort George, two men had been apprehended on the charge of illicit liquor selling, arraigned before Justices Cowie and Bouchier, convicted and sentenced in each case to one year's imprisonment, the sentences being, however, suspended for two weeks in which the offenders might exercise the option of leaving the district and province.

These examples from the records of the manner in which the law is being enforced serve to convince even the most prejudiced opponents that Honorable Mr. Bowser meant precisely what he said in declaring that "this law is made to be enforced and will be enforced."

Editor.—The above communication is very interesting reading. There is one feature to which we wish to call attention insofar as it effects this city, and that is that interdicted individuals do not have insuperable difficulty to get liquor.

One of those on the list was the victim of a cruel joke while he was in a state of drunken stupor that caused him to be an inmate of the hospital. Who will foot the bill? It ought to be charged against those who supplied the liquor.

OIL VS. COAL.

Under the caption of "A Look Into the Future," the "Saturday Evening Post of September the 24th, has a very interesting article entitled "Striking Oil" from the pen of Walter V. Woehlke, of which the following is an extract:

"The agency and the union are centering their efforts upon this latter choice, working principally in the Pacific northwest. Already they have landed a contract for 5,000 barrels of fuel oil a day with the Great Northern railway, and the missionary work has scarcely begun. They are building enormous amounts of storage, both to convince hesitating coal consumers of the permanency of the liquid fuel supply above ground and to take care of the surplus production unable to find an outlet."

With the experiences of the past summer fresh in memory the agitation for a fuel whereby the disastrous fires attributed to sparks from coal-using locomotives may be averted the use of oil-burning locomotives is receiving strong advocacy from the general public and more particularly by the large lumber corporations whose losses are practically incalculable. The only strenuous opposition to this change may be expected to come from some of the railroads because of the expense entailed in the remodeling of their motive power and consequent hesitation to effect the change except by the slower process of elimination, as the locomotives go out of commission and are replaced by the more economical and less dangerous steam producer—fuel oil—rather than by a sudden transformation which would spell disorganization. There are the coal companies also to be counted with as they will naturally be very materially affected because of the imperative necessity of looking for additional contracts for their commodity in the event of the use of oil decreasing present demands.

MACLEOD TAKES PRIZES.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 3.—Macleod sweeps the small grain premiums and Cardston the forage crop. Macleod wins in winter wheat first and second; barley first and second; oats first; sheaf spring wheat, first; sheaf oats, second; potatoes, second; county display threshed grain, first. Arthur Perry, of Cardston, wins the sheaf winter wheat, second; timothy, second; native grass, first; brome grass, first; sheaf oats, first; best individual display of grasses, first; best individual display of grain by farmers, first. Cardston wins the trophy for the best display of grasses and cultivated forage crops. The whole exhibition is not up to last year's, seems to be due to the dry season.

ELKO NOTES.

By Fred Roo.

Tomorrow's a myth,
Today is a fact;
Get busy forthwith
Act, man, act.

Mr. and Mrs. Klenginsmith of the Elk Hotel and Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, left Elko Tuesday morning for the Spokane fair. Mr. and Mrs. Hertz and son left Wednesday for Victoria and other coast towns.

C. J. Lewis, game warden, brought home a fine sheep head and left Sunday night for the head waters of Elk river. Orders for sheep heads will be received by the writer. It's for cheaper this way than paying $100 license.

Mrs. J. Kelleher made a flying visit to Fernie this week.

G. W. Dutton's moving picture show played to standing room in Elko Thursday night. The show was good and it was the biggest crowd that had attended a show in a long time.

Dan O'Neil, walking boss for M. McInneys Crow's Nest, spent the week end in Elko with his many friends. Dan is one of the old-timers and came over the range on the pack trail.

Mr. Blaney, merchant tailor, opened up an establishment in Elko recently.

Frank Ingham was down from Hosmer last Sunday and visited his parents out at Sheep Mountain. Frank said it would freeze an iceburg in Hosmer when he left, but thanked God they had lots of good coal in sight.

George Millett, the genial host of the Hotel Columbia, sold out to Mr. Thompson, late of Coal Creek and Glasgow, near Leeds. Mr. Millett and family will reside in their private residence on College avenue for the winter.

Jim Hill, of "Bull-headed luck fame" said at the fruit fair on Tobacco Plains last week that there were too few people on farms that's why the price of food is going up, and Jim Thistlebeak, the Elko philosopher, tells us there is such a gosh darned rush back to the soil that's why the price of land is going up, and the way we have it sized up, there is about 10 consumers to one producer, that's why everything is going up.

Quite a number of Elkoites drove down to Waldo Friday night to the dance given by the Ross Saskatoon Lumber company. The Waldo hall is the best hall in the district and the people are royal entertainers and make their visitors feel as happy as goats living next door to a tin can factory.

L. J. Broadwood, the big game hunter, came in from the Windermere country and left for Kookasac Mountain, south fork of Elk river.

R. Sinclair, of the N. F. & B. Lumber Department, passed through Elko to the two-handled pumpkin country.

Ing windows to painting in oil.

J. Miller, manager of P. Burns company, was in Elko this week buying up gobblers for Thanksgiving.

Keep your eye on this column next week, we are going out fishing.

MINERS ENTOMBED.

Over One Hundred Believed to Have Perished in Mexico.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Oct. 2.—One hundred and fifty miners, possibly more, are entombed and believed to be dead in mine 2 at Palau, Mexico, in the Las Esperanzas mining district, operated by the National railway lines of Mexico, as a result of two explosions, presumably because of an accumulation of gas, yesterday.

The men entombed are mostly native and Japanese miners, although the number includes several Americans.

At the time of the first explosion, the entire night shift, estimated at from 150 to 200 men, were at work. Of these none had reached the surface at a late hour yesterday, and in all probability are dead.

The second explosion occurred shortly after a rescue party, composed largely of Americans, had descended. That they were killed is thought certain. However, information received here so far has been meagre. Officially no statement has been made other than that the disaster "was very serious" and that a special train with physicians and nurses left Diaz for the scene.

SCHOOL TEACHERS UNION.

According to a report from Vancouver the women teachers in the public schools intend to organize. One of the principal causes assigned for this action is that they claim that they should be paid the same rate of wages as are paid the men teachers for the same class of work. This is a perfectly just demand and we know of no valid objection from the viewpoint of equity. The only objection may possibly come from some of those who labor under the erroneous impression that they ought not to be included in the wage-earning, but in the salary receiving class. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Simply because the occupation does not necessitate the same amount of physical energy as some of the other female workers the differentiation is one of kind and not of principle. Every individual who performs useful labor is a member of the working class despite any hallucinations they may hold to the contrary.

The teachers of the eastern provinces both male and female were miserably paid until they decided upon collective bargaining and their experience should serve as a guide to others that in unity there is strength.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as architects, under the firm name of Egg & Haldane, at Fernie and Nelson, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by William Haldane under his own name, by whom all debts of the old firm will be paid, and to whom all outstanding accounts due the old firm are to be paid.

GEORGE C. EGG,
WILLIAM HALDANE.

Fernie, B. C., October 10, 1910.

THE CITY CALGARY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of the City of Calgary and addressed to the undersigned, marked,

"TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY TIES AND POLES,"

until the seventh day of November, next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for supplying the city with ties and poles for extension to the Municipal Street Railway.

Full particulars and specifications may be had on application to the Commissioners, City of Calgary; marked cheque covering 5 per cent of the amount of the bid must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. D. SPENCE, City Clerk.
Dated at Calgary, September 28, 1910.

Official Ballot

Election of Officers
Dist. No. 18

For President

POWELL, W. B.	Coleman	☐
HARRINGTON, J. D.	Fernie	☐

For Vice President

STUBBS, CLEM	Bellevue	☐
TUPPER, J. A.	Hosmer	☐
EVANS, ROBERT	Frank	☐

For Secretary-Treasurer

CARTER, A. J.	Michel	☐

For International Board Member

GARNER, CHAS.	Michel	☐

For District Board Member

Sub-District No. 4

LEES, WILLIAM	Bankhead	☐

Sub-District No. 3

McNAB, DONALD	Lethbridge	☐

Sub-District No. 2

GRAHAM, WILLIAM	Coleman	☐
JONES, J. O.	Hillcrest	☐

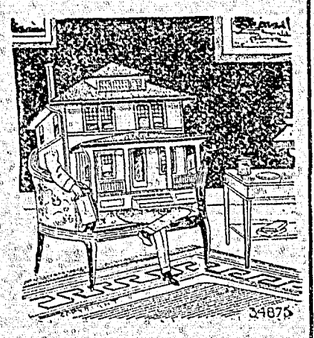
Sub-District No. 1

SMITH, J. E.	Fernie	☐
McLEAN, M. D.	Michel	☐
KRIKEWSKY, A.	Corbin	☐

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

August 6-11.



TO OWN A COMFORTABLE HOME

should be the aim of every young man. Real estate is today, and always will be, the safest and best paying investments. We have plenty

GOOD CITY PROPERTIES

with houses erected thereon that can be bought right. If you have money that is not earning its proper interest, you will do well to look into these offerings.

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance and Real Estate

Fernie Opera House

Moving Pictures and Vaudeville

Every Night

A. Pizzocolo, Mgr.

The District Ledger is the place to go for your good work in the Job Printing Line.

Listen, we can save you from $20.00 to $25 on a sewing machine, and give you the best, "The Standard," the machine that has them all beat, and then some. The Trites-Wood Co.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Every man connected with mining, whether he is a laborer, superintendent, manager, mining engineer or owner, is interested in securing ideas that will save him time and make more money for him.

An organization has been built up at a big expenditure that is scouring the mining world for money making, money saving ideas.

The problems that one man has failed to solve another man somewhere has solved, and it is the work of this organization to search out mining problems and their solutions, to classify, arrange and simplify them.

Think what this means—it means that now it is possible for any man to secure the ideas, the schemes, the very working plans that are building mining successes everywhere.

Mines and Miners is so well known to every manager, superintendent and coal mining official that it is not necessary to make any explanation of its merit for their benefit. There are many, however, who are newcomers in the country and as they very probably would like to get [illegible] regarding matters dealing wi[illegible]ing industry, we can sa[illegible] of contradiction that this publication is the very best of its kind.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this monthly to make some exceptionally advantageous clubbing offers:

Mines and Minerals one year	$2.50
The District Ledger one year	1.00
Examination Questions for Certificates of Competency in Mining	3.50
	$7.00

Combination price $5.50.

Mines and Minerals, for one year 12 big 132 page issues, and The District Ledger for one year, 52 issues, regular price for both, $3.50, for	$3.00
Mines and Minerals, one year	$2.50
The District Ledger one year	1.00
Coal and Metal Miners Pocket book	3.00
	$6.50

See The Ledger for job printing.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms — Hot and Cold Baths

The King Edward
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The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay — J. L. GATES, Prop.

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $10,000,000. — RESERVE FUND, $6,000,000

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Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards in this Department. Careful attention is given to every account. Small deposits are welcomed.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. Full and clear written instructions as to who is to make the withdrawals should always be given to the Bank when opening accounts of this nature.

FERNIE BRANCH — L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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Capital Paid Up .....$5,330,000.00 Reserve Fund $5,330,000

D. R. WILKIE, President — HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

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Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

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Induction Motors

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Prepare for Fall and Winter

We have just cleared our summer stock out and now we are ready to fit you up for the winter from head to foot. If you are looking for the future and intend to save your money purchase your goods from us. We have just bought the stock of Mr. James Haddad and now we are carrying a very large stock of ladies' and gents' furnishings. Trunks and valises, in fact, everything for men, women and children.

Our $1.25 Sweater Coats have no equal. Our $1.75 Pen Angle Undersuits have them all beaten.

Our Suits are just the kind you need for style and durability. We carry a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, the best selection that money and brains can buy.

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Next to Wigwam Candy Store — Next to Northern Hote

Fresh Cut Flowers

House and Office Plants, Funeral Flowers, Wedding Bouquets.

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What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Charge That Won't Down

TRIED TO BLOW UP EDITOR'S HOME

HEINOUS CRIME FOLLOWS BURNIN OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES BUILDING.

OTIS' STATEMENT

Infernal Machine Made a Tremendous Explosion—Narrow Escape—Blames Union Men.

Los Angeles, Otc. 10.—An attempt to destroy the residence of General Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times by means of an infernal machine was made yesterday afternoon.

For 20 years, following a quarrel with the Typographical Union which resulted in making the Times a non-union paper, General Otis has fought unionism with ever resource at his command. He has been ably seconded by the Manufacturers' association whose secretary was the object of a frustrated dynamiting yesterday.

The Otis home is known as the Bivouac in the most fashionable section of the city. After the finding of the infernal machine at the Zechandlar residence, Detective Rice was sent to the Bivouac, to make a search of the premises. With Charles Focken, the gardener, he found a suitcase hidden under a bunch of vines under a bay window on the side fronting West Lake park. Detective Rice telephoned Chief of Police Galloway, who went immediately to General Otis 'home. Chief of Police Galloway wanted to take it to the police station without opening it. Rice insisted on opening it there and finally stuck a knife into the side of the receptacle. A buzz of mechanism was heard inside and smoke began coming out around the edges of the aperture.

Convinced that the suitcase contained a bomb Chief Galloway ordered the infernal machine rushed over to the park where its explosion could do comparatively little damage. Rice and Focken picked it up and dashed across the street. Putting it down they sped away and put about 100 feet between them and the bomb, when it went off with a crash that threw the entire neighborhood into a panic.

Branches of a tree directly overhead were torn off together with a portion of the park fence. A plate glass window in the Otis home was also shattered. That no great damage was done was due to the fact, experts say, that the explosive it contained, was not packed or closely confined.

In the Otis family at the time of the explosion were Mrs. Henry Chandler, daughter of General Otis, and a relative, Mrs. Booth and the latter's two children. Before the suitcase was found there was only a Japanese servant, Focken, a gardener, and a cook in the house.

The terrible catastrophe that has befallen the Los Angeles Times is deplored by all men, regardless of their affiliations or not with unionism, but the attempt to saddle the International Typographical Union with the commission of so foul a deed will not be accepted by any sane individual who knows the character of those who are members of that organization. They know, as must every intelligent man, that such a horrible crime as the one attributed to them would serve no useful purpose, but on the contrary alienate every possible vestige of sympathy.

There are several features of the above account that are exceedingly "fishy." Detective Rice's determination to open the suitcase despite the expressed wishes of Chief of Police Galloway, and finally sticks a knife into the receptacle, whereupon there is a whirring noise heard and smoke issues around the edges of the aperture.

Brave as a man may be he certainly would have nervous qualms handling an instrument such as this purports to be, that is likely to explode at any second and blow those standing near into the over-yonder, but these men possessed of such marvelous courage that, although smoke emerges and the buzzing continues, at the command of the chief rush with the infernal machine and after they are away from it 100 feet it explodes. The whole yarn is entirely too far fetched for belief and one must tax one's credulty to the limit to imagine that anyone will accept so palpable a fake.

Should the Times explosion be traced to an incendiary we know positively that every individual member of the I. T. U. will rejoice at the discovery and moreover they are now doing all that can be expected of them to ascertain the real cause.

REFUGEES BRING DISEASE TO ROME

Cholera Epidemic at Naples—City Is Shunned—Soldiers to Assist Authorities.

ROME, Oct. 8.—Fear of a cholera epidemic in Rome became acute today. Several of those who have fled to Rome from Naples, where the disease is widespread, are being held here for observation. Most of the thousands who have fled from Naples are women and children and of the well-to-do class. Several suspicious cases of sickness have developed since their arrival in Rome and should they be diagnosed as cholera, the city will be quarantined against the Naples district.

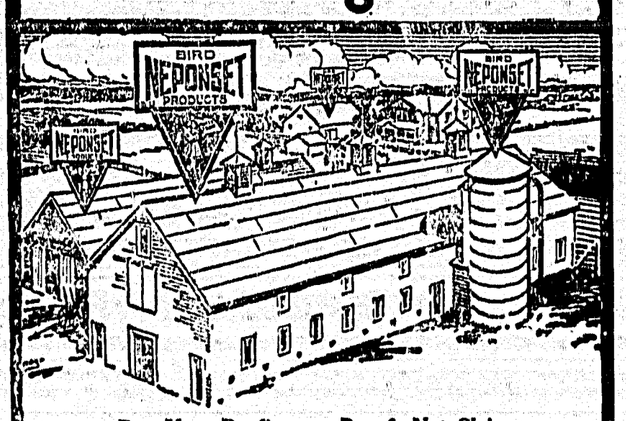
The government today sent a warning to the Naples authorities to guard her ports against all immigration and to exercise a still more rigid quarantine of the infected parts of the city. It is probable that several regiments of soldiers will have to go to the assistance of the Naples authorities as the latter have said they were wholly unable to cope with the situation. Few ships are entering Naples and travel by rail into the city is practically abandoned.

Officially, there have been but eight cases and four deaths in Naples in the last 24 hours and one death in Apuli. Private advices, however, say that new cases are developing at the rate of 100 per day and that there have been 75 deaths since Sunday.

DULUTH CAPITALISTS WILL DEVELOP ALBERTA MINES

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—Duluth capitalists have just acquired a half interest in the Durham Collieries, limited, owning 6,300 acres of coal lands on the Little Bow river, 36 miles north of Lethbridge. They have agreed to prove the lignite coal measures by means of diamond drills and, if subsequent development justified it, will install a plant capable of handling an output of 500 tons daily and extend a railway to the mines. Drilling operations are now in progress. The deal was negotiated by Andrew Laidlaw, a well-known mining man of Spokane, who with H. N. Galer of Vancouver owned the controlling interest in the company. Laidlaw has just arrived here from Duluth, where the agreement was signed a fortnight ago.

Are You Going to Build?



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The one and only basis on which you can afford to choose your roofing is that of *proof*—proof of what it *has done*, not claims of what it *may* do.

Do not be deceived by extravagant claims and misleading guarantees. They are merely made for lack of proofs of what a roofing has done. Insist upon seeing roofs that have given satisfaction for years.

We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

NEPONSET Roofings enable you to choose the roofing that best meets your needs. There are different roofings for different types of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Slate in color. Does not taint rain water. Resists fire.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require low-cost roofing, you will find that NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing lasts three times longer than tarred felts.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding for residences and all buildings requiring an artistic roof or siding. Rich-Brown in color, much more attractive and lasting than shingles.

Each roll of Bird NEPONSET Roofing contains directions for laying and complete fixtures, including square metal caps.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF Building Paper under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior cold, heat and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

There are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department—tell us the nature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair, and we'll send you the Bird NEPONSET Book which treats your special case. There are dealers in Bird NEPONSET Products everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

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HE FEARED BLOOD POISON.

But Zam-Buk Saved His Thumb!

Once again a case is reported in which the popular balm Zam-Buk has saved a worker from the terrible effects of blood poisoning. Mr. Alfred Hy. Orth, of Shipley, Ont., says: "While at work I had the misfortune to run a rusty nail under my thumb nail to the depth of about one and a half inches. The pain was terrible and what I feared was that the nail, being so dirty and rusty, would set up festering and blood poison. I knew from previous experience how good Zam-Buk was, so I cleaned the thumb, melted a little Zam-Buk, and ran it into the wound. The result was wonderful! It soothed the pain and the thumb actually did not swell. Zam-Buk kept away all inflammation. I was able to go on with my work all the time, and in a few days the thumb was as good as ever. A balm which can do this should be in every working man's home."

Zam-Buk is the finest form of "insurance" for all workers. Its antiseptic power is so great that no disease germ can live in it, and if immediately applied to a sore or injury, or diseased patch, all danger of blood poisoning is averted.

Being composed of pure vegetable essences, Zam-Buk is an ideal balm for babies and young children, and mothers will find it far superior to the ordinary salves, some of which contain harmful mineral poisons, rancid animal fats, etc.

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, ringworm, blood-poison, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, inflamed patches, bad leg, varicose veins and ulcers, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, and all skin diseases and injuries. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, 3 for $1.25. Post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.

FROM THE DIARY OF A LAWYER

By John N. Landberg.

He was an exceptionally skillful designer of ladies' hat frames. For ten long years he was a leader of his craft in Philadelphia.

But wire frames alone did not occupy his busy mind. His attention was likewise engaged in other matters. He did not like the way brass signs were made, that is, by engraving the letters on the metal. So he set to work on an invention that, he thought, was destined to revolutionize the brass sign industry.

The machine he invented he named the Interchangeable Letter Embossing Die. The invention relates to embossing mechanism and, particularly to a mechanism for embossing and forming sheet metal signs, the object of the invention being to provide embossing dies having interchangeable elements capable of being quickly removed, changed or transposed, thus allowing the various letters or character units forming the die of one sign, to be quickly changed and reset, to form a die for embossing another sign.

For three years he toiled at his machine. He spent every penny he had saved on experimentation, materials, small die and press, and attorney's fees for assisting him in procuring a patent from the United States government.

Finally, in May, 1909, he succeeded in getting out a patent.

His rejoicing had no bonds when inquiries began to pour in regarding the nature of the invention, and the terms on which he intended to dispose of the same.

Everybody acknowledged the invention to be of great merit, in that it rendered feasible more durable signs for a third of their present cost.

And yet no purchaser of the patent came forward. The poor sign maker had no spare cash to invest in the venture, while the big fellows, well knowing that the inventor was penniless, offered him for the patent less than he had spent on experimentation and materials.

He, therefore, concluded to hold on to the patent rather than make a prosent of it to the money bags, and thus enable them to coin fortunes out of the creation of his inventive brain.

Now, the poor man, after three years of unremitting toil, was compelled to go back to his old job of wire frame designer. As for the mechanism he has invented, well, it is safely resting in a vault, at the writer's office.

What an encouragement this must be to the inventor, what a liberal reward of genius, when the exploiter wants the whole pie, generously leaving a crust to the baker!

So long as production is carried on for profit, not for use, will the inventive brains of men and women be held in check, yoked into an iron collar of want and poverty, will the best talent be annihilated, because it does not pay to sacrifice years of toil inventing desirable things, since the same must, ultimately, be surrendered into the hands of greed, insatiable parasites, who alone gather the crop in all fields of human endeavor, in fields they did not plow, nor sow, nor harvest.

And yet the workers, both of brain and muscle, who create all tangible wealth, are equally guilty of the stupendous crimes they commit against themselves, their families, and fellowmen, by continuously voting for the perpetuation of an industrial system that stifles the intellects, dwarfs the bodies, and crushes the spirits of the great masses of toilers; robs them of all joys of life; bars them from the great temples of science, music, literature and art; plagues them with dreadful, ravaging diseases directly traceable to poverty and destruction; and plunges into the abyss of wretchedness and destitution those who, above all others, ought to live in plenty and happiness on this earth which, but for the producers, would be a desolate wilderness.

Buy a Standard Sewing Machine and save money. They are in a class by themselves, at the Trites-Wood Company, Limited.

A FORTUNE IN SIGHT BUT ALAS! CRUEL FATE

The report was current during the past week that our townsman, Alderman Patrick Kennedy, of the firm of Kennedy & Mangan, had had a windfall of $160,000 and much gratification was expressed thereat and the observations unanimous that it might be true.

Upon calling upon the gentleman for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with an honest hope that we might offer our sincere congratulations the correspondence that follows was handed to us:

Madrid, 1-9, 1910.

Dear Sir:

Although I know you only from good references of your honesty, my sad situation compels me to reveal you an important affair in which you can procure a modest fortune, saving at the same time that of my darling daughter.

Before being imprisaned here I was established as a banker in Russia as you will see by the enclosed article about me of many English newspapers which have published my arrest in London.

I beseech you to help me to obtain a sum of 480,000 dollars I have in America and to come here to raise the seizure of my baggage, paying to the registrar of the court the expenses of my trial and recover my portmanteau containing a secret pocket where I have hidden the document indispensable to recover the said sum.

As a reward I will give up to you the third part, viz. 160,000 dollars.

I cannot receive your answer in the prison, but you must send a cablegram to a person of my confidence who will deliver it to me.

Awaiting your cable, to instruct you in all my secret, I am sir,

Yours truly,

DEMIDOFF.

First of all answer by cable, not by letters, as follows:

Escudero:

Luna siete cuarto derecha Madrid.

"Yes." KENNEDY.

Arrest of St. Petersburg Banker Charged with Fraud in Russia and Manslaughter in Spain.

Interview of the Two Ambassadors.

Some months ago, as our readers may remember we refered in these collumns to the great scandal caused in St. Petersburg, and in Russia generally, by a noted banker who absconded, leaving a deficit of over five million of rubles.

The Russian police sought for him for a long time in vain for it seems he had not left the least trace of his flight and the continued search over Europe and America proved unavailing.

Yesterday, however, a Spanish inspector accompanied by two officers from Scotland Yard and acting under instructions of the Spanish ambassador, who had previously interviewed the Home Secretary arrested him on his way from the hotel where he was staying, to the steamship office. It seems that it was his evident intention to take passage for New York. From information received by the ambassador, he had been in hiding in Spain, where he lived with a woman and with his daughter. A few days before arriving in London he had quarrelled with another Russian, who was mortally wounded by a revolver shot during the scuffle, and who only lived long enough to denounce his assailant.

In an interview with the Russian ambassador, it seems that the name he had been using in Spain, and which he gave on being arrested was not his real one, Manesselna being simply an alibi, but after comparing the prisoner with photographs in his possession, the Russian Ambassador recognized him as Alexander Demidoff, the criminal banker who eloped with 5 millions of rubles; he is a native of St. Petersburg, a widower 48 years old, with an only daughter that he left in Spain on escaping from that country.

On being arrested, two of Manasselna's or Alexander Demidoff's portmanteaus were seized, but although strictly searched nothing but personal effects were found in them, in spite of which, the Russian ambassador declares that prisoner ought to have several million rubles somewhere.

The Russian and Spanish ambassadors conferred yesterday evening as to whether the prisoner should be conveyed to Spain or to Russia, and after an interview with the Home Secretary, and in accordance with the extradition treaty of England, Russia and Spain, it was agreed that the prisoner should be conveyed to Spain, to stand his trial for manslaughter, and that only after his trial can the Russian government ask Spain, through diplomatic channels for his extradition.

This scheme, which is so palpably a bunco game, has been in operation under various guises for many years; some 10 years ago a president of Fort Steele was so enamored of the project that despite the advice of friends he was so determined that he called upon friends in Cranbrook and succeeded in enlisting the aid of a well-known lawyer and had it not been for timely professional suppression proving to them the hollowness of the bait they would certainly have been included in the directory of "Sadder and Wiser Men."

The correct name, occupation and address on the envelope would lead one to opine that this "Demidoff" either must have access to a very complete directory or else he has accomplices throughout Canada who supply the necessary data.

These communications should certainly be taken up by the postal authorities of the respective countries and every attempt made to run these sharpers to earth.

"Luna siete cuarto derecha Madrid" would lend color to the supposition that somebody connected with the scheme was residing at "No. 7 Luna street in a room to the right, Madrid."

This time-worn plan to inveigle the unsophisticated was treated as a huge joke by Mr. Kennedy, who says that it is impossible to imagine any rational person would fall prey to so palpable a fraud.

Although this may have been a success when first attempted its usefulness is now completely worn out and the promoters might come over to this country and study some of the more up-to-date ways of catching suckers, bearing in mind the truth of the old Spanish proverb.

"No hay pajaros en los nidos de antano."

CRESTON

In the vicinity of these two places we have some first class Fruit Farm Lands that will bear the closest inspection. The wise plan is to examine before buying so B YYY. I am taking parties from time to time. If interested drop a line to

Joe Grafton

P. O. Box 48

Fernie, B. C.

ERICKSON

COAL AND GAS.

The British association, in session at Sheffield, discussed "The provident use of coal," and, incidentally, the smoke nuisance, both of them interesting problems in big cities in which coal is almost the only fuel in use. Prof. H. E. Armstrong, London, addressing the Chemistry Section, confined his remarks to coal consumption for domestic purposes and in the gas industry. In burning coal in open grates, he said, it was not only burnt in the most wasteful manner possible, but in such a way as to cause a nuisance to the community. The evil consequences were too apparent to need description. How were they to be avoided? By first coking the coal at a low temperature a fuel could be obtained which both took fire and burned as readily as coal, and on the average gave a better and hotter fire. By burning such a soft coke in towns the smoke nuisance would be got rid of to a very large extent. By making such a soft coke substances of considerable value for a variety of purposes which were now entirely wasted could be separated from the coal. He was even prepared to go so far as to urge that such a policy be made compulsory at no distant date in large towns. The low-temperature tar yielded a far larger supply of valuable products, including an oil suitable for internal combustion engines. The gas given off during the coking process at a low temperature was also [illegible] an illuminant, and for heating purposes this gas might be substituted for the rubbish which the gas companies now produced at high temperatures in order to obtain the maximum possible yield of gas. It was [illegible] able—that the production of gas from coal in this manner should constitute a primary industry, especially as the coke which was produced was not suitable for ordinary domestic use. It was time that the public realized that the article now supplied was beneath contempt.

Mr Oake, a director of several gas companies, denied the alleged deterioration in the quality of gas supplied; and he contended that the companies were doing much to promote a proper use of coal by getting a great deal more gas out of it, and by producing this gas at a price which enabled consumers to use it more largely for cooking and heating purposes. Professor Oldham, Dublin, jocularly suggested that if colliery companies established a chemical side to their undertakings they might ultimately be able to give the public the coke for nothing, and live on the byproducts themselves. Professor Armstrong, replying on the debate, said he was in a state of utter disgust at the effects of the gas supplied to him in London on all articles of brass in his house. It was not safe to allow a picture to hang by the same cord for more than a year. The illuminating quality of the gas had been run down, and an attempt was now being made in order to increase the calorific value of the gas to reduce its illuminating power still further.—The Vancouver World.

New Complete

Our Stock of Men's Wear

We beg to Invite Your Inspection

Groceries

Nothing but the best kept in stock

(Quality) our motto always

A. A. McBEAN Fernie

SCALE IS SIGNED; 6,000 RESUME WORK

The following telegram announces the conclusion of an agreement in northern Wyoming which will affect about 6,000 miners.

The southern Wyoming miners made an agreement some weeks ago, and now the entire state is under a union [illegible]

"Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 23-21.

"T. L. Lewis, 1111 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Reached and signed an agreement with northern operators today; leave for Cheyenne tomorrow.

"T. P. FAHEY, Board Members."

NOTICE.

Take notice that all consumers of electric light under flat rate will be disconnected on the 1st day of November, 1910, unless they have their premises so wired that a meter can be installed therein.

H. S. WOMACK,
City Clerk.

Fernie, B. C., Oct. 1910. 11-10

Nyal's Family Remedies

Nyal's Family Remedies

This trademark stands for all that is best and purest in family remedies.

There are no secrets about Nyal's Remedies—no impossible "cure alls." The trademark stands for open and square dealing.

Nyal Remedies mean no mysterious nostrum, but pure ingredients compounded with scientific accuracy.

There's a Nyal Remedy for every ordinary ailment very similar to what your own physician would prescribe.

We know the formula of all Nyal's Remedies—know exactly what's in them—you may know and your doctor can know too. That's why we cheerfully recommend them.

Anything you buy with the name Nyal's Family Remedies will give you entire satisfaction.

Sold and guaranteed by 2117

N. E. SUDDABY,

Fernie, B. C.

DAMAGED

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fernie, B. C., October 12, 1910.

To the Electors of the Fernie Riding:

IN consequence of the present government of British Columbia having offered the portfolio of Minister of Lands to Mr. W. R. Ross, and his acceptance of same, a bye-election is necessary, in order that he should come before the people for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they desire him to be returned to take his seat at Victoria.

The nomination day is fixed for Friday, October 21st, and the election, according to report, on the day subsequent, Saturday, October 22nd.

The space of time intervening from the present date to the date for the electorate to determine whom they shall have for their representative is so exceedingly brief, and the constituency is so widely scattered in area, that it precludes the possibility of reaching all the points in person, hence it follows that the only medium possible for reaching everybody is through the press. Therefore, I take this opportunity of presenting myself as the candidate in opposition, duly selected at a convention of the Socialist Party as their candidate.

From present indications the fight will be simply and solely between the aforementioned gentleman and myself, as we have no intimation of any other party selecting a contestant. The struggle thus limits itself to the forces representative of the interests of the capitalist class, and of the working class.

There is doubt that the usual platitudes relative to representing the whole of the constituency, without regard to class, will be brought forward at the various public gatherings by my opponent, yet, despite all protestations, this is absolutely impossible, and recognizing that society is made up of two distinct classes—the class that enjoys but does not produce, and the class that produces but does not enjoy, I come forward with but one plank on the platform, without any equivocation whatsoever, taking as my rule and guide that portion of the Socialist platform which reads:

"If this legislation be beneficial to the working class, then I support it."

This is terse and simple, and should be readily understood by every worker, whether receiving remuneration for mental efforts or manual energy. The only way in which legislation beneficial to the working class can be obtained is through the efforts of that class on their own behalf, and to this end I shall, if elected, at all times, and under all circumstances, consider it my duty to represent. No better illustration of the fallacy uttered by my opponent can be demonstrated than that, whatever legislation of a remedial character has been advanced, has only been advanced by compulsion, and the records of the last legislative assembly conclusively proves the truth of this assertion, inasmuch as the Conservative party, feeling themselves strongly entrenched in power, have given no evidence that the working class should be given the slightest consideration.

While the election is pending, all sorts of specious promises, interspersed with gifts of various characters, are numerous, but when the election is over, these are completely forgotten, so it behoves every individual voter to be true to himself and to his class.

The Socialist Party have no jobs to offer, but they have a greater mission—that of at all times, under all circumstances, struggling for the emancipation of the only useful class in society, the workers. The vote you have was fought and bled for; it is intended to be an expression of your individual opinion, and ought to be absolutely free, to go where you think it will best subserve your interests. If you are contented, and think that you are getting all that you are entitled to, satisfied to let matters drift, or, if anything, become worse, then vote for Mr. Ross; but if on the other hand you really consider that it is time for you to stand up and exercise the right of suffrage on your own behalf, freed from the cajolery of the blandishments of the politician, that it is high time for you to look after your own interests, then I feel satisfied with your action on the 22nd day of October.

Above all things, regardless of the result of this election, let me urge upon you to study a movement which is much maligned by its opponents, and frequently misunderstood by those it will benefit, and ask your selves the question if a party whose adherents are found throughout the world, and number over ten million voters, have not some purpose which is worthy of your investigation.

Yours for the Working Class, first, last, and for all time, J. W. BENNETT.

DELAYED CONSTRUCTION OF THE G. T. P.

LOUD have been the assertions of President Charles M. Hays, Collingwood Schreiber and the echoes of these individuals have been circulated throughout the press on both sides of the broad Atlantic. "We cannot complete the construction of the road in accordance with the terms of the contract, and therefore are agitating for Chinese labor" is the squeal they have set up and the various newspapers, true to the interests of the class they represent, have commented upon the dearth of laborers. Strange indeed is it not, that if capital be a producer that a little of its application at this stage of the proceedings would not overcome the difficulties, but no, capital per se is valueless and its function is that of purchasing labor power, or in other words, the physical and mental energies of those who must dispose of it in order to obtain the necessaries of existence.

So far as the construction of this transcontinental road is concerned is of little moment to the great mass of the workers as it is simply an instrument whereby they may be exploited and *which in the future they will continue to be until* such time as they realize that the present method of society's administration offers them nothing more than a bare subsistence, because the surplus values created are utilized for the purpose of still further exploitation of the members of that class that produced it.

One would be inclined to think that the wretched treatment of the men who are working in the construction camps was part of a scheme for the purpose of bolstering the argument that laborers could not be obtained who will submit to the infamous conditions that prevail, and consequently they desert leaving the employers with what they may consider a plea for the employment of still cheaper labor in order that their greed for profit might be gratified.

The wretched conditions that men are subjected to have been graphically described by an Edmonton paper. Men shipped out in cars with less creature comforts than would be given to cattle; locked in side-door Pullmans, often without light; compelled to sleep in unsanitary camps, and then when the conditions become so intolerable that they revolt and return to Edmonton only to find themselves arrested for a breach of contract and threatened with jail.

One can draw the natural inference that these men are not wasters, a term so glibly applied by those who have never experienced any of the execrable conditions that are practically the history of the building of every road on this continent, as they said that rather than work on the G. T. P. railroad construction they preferred to stay six months in prison.

Some of the victims of the unscrupulous employment sharks were old countrymen, who had been inveigled by the glowing writeups of correspondents paid at so much per and also had listened to the siren-voiced immigration agents whose word pictures of the unbounded opportunities for the working man in Canada are gaudy in the extreme.

That Hays and his crowd may have to postpone the date for the completion of the road is our earnest hope, and we don't care a rap if the road is not completed for 20 years if there is not a radical improvement in the conditions that men are compelled to work under.

For the benefit of those who may be thinking of going up north to work, and with the view of pointing out the actual state of affairs, despite the repeated assertions of these soulless money-grubbers and their blatant mouthpieces, we cite a few facts from the pen of one who has been there.

There is no real shortage, but instead, there are three gangs in movement, one working, another leaving, and the third one coming. Conditions which one naturally expected to be rough, are far worse than it is possible to describe so that anyone could really appreciate the actuality; the prices for the necessary supplies are far higher than what men are informed when they hire. The wages paid are $3.00 (12s. 6d.) a day, but the board instead of being $5.00 (£1 0s. 7.) a week is $6.30 (£1 6s. 3d.) a week. Boots which last but little more than five weeks on rock work cost $7.50 (£1 11s. 3d.) a pair; underwear that is sold for $1.50 (6s. 3d.) in the towns is charged at $3.50 (15s.); overalls $1.75 (7s. 4d.) a pair; socks 75 cents (3s.); shirts $2.00 (8s. 4d.) and everything is in proportion so that if a man works six days a week he receives $18 (£3 14s. 0d.) and then deduct $6.30 for board, very poor trash too, $1 (4s. 2d.) for doctor's fee each month, and he is rarely seen more than once or twice a month; men have lain four days without medical attention with broken limbs. If Hays, Schreiber, et al, are really in earnest to have this road completed rapidly then they had better see that Foley, Welsh and Stewart put an end to their exorbitant charges and iniquitous conditions and there will be no difficulty in hiring men, but until such time as this happens we purpose doing our utmost for the sake of common humanity, to acquaint the general public of the prevailing conditions and warning all laborers to give a deaf ear to the employment sharks.

Bargains For Pay Day

Men's High Class Suits

Men's Colored Border Excelda Handkerchiefs; extra good values at 15c. Special for Pay Day, 9 for $1.00

Men's Heavy Working Boots; good values at $2.25. Special for Pay Day, per pair $1.65

Men's Box Calf Boots; extra values at $2.50. Special for Pay Day, per pair $1.85

Men's Fine Box Calf Boots; extra values at $3.75. Special for Pay Day, per pair $2.95

Men's Box Calf Boots, leather lined; extra values at $4.25. Special for Pay Day, per pair $3.25

Every one new this season's styles and good values at $15.00. Special for Pay Day, suit $10.00

See Window.

Men's Heavy Navy Blue Serge Shirts; extra values at $1.25. Special for Pay Day, each 95c

Men's Heavy Flannelette Shirts; extra values at $1.25. Special for Pay Day, each 75c

Men's Medium Weight Wool Sox; good value at 25c a pair. Special for Pay Day, 6 pairs for $1.00

Men's Bronko Lined Mitts; good values at 65c. Special for Pay Day, per pair 40c

Ladies' Suits and Coats in the latest up-to-date styles and all priced for quick selling.

Grocery Department

We have a large number of Rice Brooms which we are offering for a few days only at 25c

See our Crockery Department, we have just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of Crockery and China Ware and are offering some very attractive prices in Dinner Sets and Open Stock patterns.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR.

Pure Cider Vinegar, per gallon 60c

Choicest Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for $1.00

Ivory Bar Soap, 8 for 25c

Canada First Catsup 25c

Pure Lard, in 1-lb. bricks 25c

Clover Leaf Salmon (new pack), 2 for 35c

Ideal Silver Polish, regular 35c, pay day special 20c

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, Limited

THE HAYING SEASON IS HERE

Our stock of haying tools is complete. Forks, Hand Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Wrenches, Machine Oil and Oilers, Deering Mowers and Horse Rakes. Mail or phone orders receive careful attention.

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

CENTRAL HOTEL | The Two "Billies"

Now Under New Management
Catering to the Workingman's Trade
Large Airy Rooms and Good Table
BILLY ROSS BILLY MACKAY

You are now going through this world for the last time:

Why Not

live on the best and nothing but the best, and go to

The 41 Market Co.

for your requirements in Meats, Fresh Killed and Government Inspected; Fish, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Etc.

S. Graham, Local Manager

LUMBERMEN

will find our stock of Mill Supplies complete. Special attention is given to mail and phone orders. These are appreciated and receive particular care.

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware FERNIE, B. C. Furniture

Electric Lighted Steam Heated

CENTRALLY LOCATED

The Waldorf Hotel

FERNIE, B.C.

First Class Accommodation for Travellers

MRS. S. JENNINGS, PROPRIETRESS

Hot and Cold Water L. A. Mills, Manager

IF YOU WANT

a Shave, a Game of Pool or Billiards or a Cup of Coffee

Drop in at Ingram's

Full Stock of Smokers' Goods Always on Hand

VICTORIA AVENUE FERNIE, B. C.

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Contractors & Builders

Open for all kinds of business in their line

Address Box 97 Fernie

PALACE Barber Shop

Across from Fernie Livery

First class work guaranteed. Drop in and convince yourself.

Razor Honing a Specialty.

G. RADLAND, Proprietor.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

A lamentable accident occurred in No. 2 mine last Friday to Thomas Stewart, driver boss, which resulted in his left leg being so badly crushed that it was found to be necessary to amputate it just above the ankle. How the accident happened is not clearly known as the mine had been idle that day and the regular dinky driver not being at work Stewart was at the throttle, and in driving it along he collided with a trap door which crushed the leg so severely that upon reaching the hospital at Fernie it was found that it could not be saved. We are pleased to state that he is getting along as well as can be expected.

Frank Westwood has again been the victim of an accident, this time it is his collar bone which was the injured member. This happened last Wednesday in No. 2.

John Starr, a driver in No. 9 mine received a nasty blow on the back on Wednesday by a piece of rock falling upon him.

No. 5 mine is idle at present owing to the installation of a new fan, but the work is progressing so rapidly that it is expected that work will be resumed in a few days.

Sid Horton, the butcher at the Trite-Woods Co., is at present unable to follow his work at the block and scales owing to a poisoned hand. James Madden, of the P. Burns staff, is acting his place temorarily.

The dancing class had a practice dance in the Club hall on Wednesday and the crowd that assembled thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Davison and Worthington furnished the music for the occasion.

Hunters are many around the mountains these days but game is few.

The replayed game between Coal Creek and Fernie to see who was to get the $100 price that was offered by the Labor day committee, took place at Hughes' park on Monday evening before a fair attendance with W. Quinney with the whistle in his mouth. After playing for the time agreed upon without any result, it was decided to play an extra five minutes each way and finally after a hard struggle just two minutes before play ceased—Coal Creek—put the ball through the Fernie goal and the prize went to the Terrors. After the match was over the boys jubilated a little and smoked some very nice cigars, the gift of W. Ingram of the Club Cigar store, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded.

Mrs. Elley and son of Fernie were visiting friends up here last Friday.

Wilfrid Gribble, the organizer of the Socialist party, was a visitor here this week and delivered a very interesting lecture in a very convincing way and we would advise any who are wanting to know more about the subject to attend his lecture should he come again.

Mrs. George Dingsdale returned recently from Nanaimo and was visiting relatives and friends in this burg this week.

We are glad to be able to report that Thomas Stowe is now able to leave the hospital, but still it will be several weeks before he is so thoroughly recovered as to be able to go to work.

Cumberland had another representative arrive here last Wednesday Mrs. A. Atkinson.

Come to the Masquerade Ball on the 20th, sure. A right royal good time is assured and a grand supper will be provided. A special train has been chartered for the benefit of Fernie visitors. Admission $1.50 per couple. Spectators, 50 cents.

We are now on the eve of a bye-election and instead of three parties in the field as was the case at the last election, therefore only two (Ross for the Conservatives and Bennett for the Socialists). It is up to the working class of this riding now to make another attempt to show that they understand where their interests lie and vote for the Socialist candidate on Staurday, the 22nd.

MICHEL.

On Sunday, October 9th, the S. P. of C., here had the Rev. A. B. C. N. Crowther to give an address, the subject of which should have been the Socialist platform at the coming election. His address was very conspicous for the lack of references to the Socialist platform, in fact, he never made mention of it.

P. C. Bulger paid a visit to all inhabitants in camp getting the age and number of children. This is in connection with applying to the government for more school accommodation which is sadly needed. He also killed to birds with one stone by enquiring of all householders how many boarders they kept. This looks to us like a move for the coming agreement next April when it would not surprise us to see the government only allow a certain number of people to live in the one house. (I beg your pardon, did we say house?) hovel. Remember we have lots of lots for sale.

The miners in No. 8 south are loading coal on separate checks which the company calls company checks. This is a scheme on the part of the officials to know what each individual working in there does. What next?

The Michel Glee Club will give a sentimental and comic singing competition, also a clog dance contest on Monday night, the 17th. This promises to be quite an affair and a good time is expected as there have been handed in to the secretary of the club quite a number of entries. Now Lanks get your clogs. If you haven't got any, borrow Ridley's.

The ladies' waiting room at the C. P. R. depot has been completed and is already in use. This has been a long-felt want in Michel.

The new pool room and bowling alley is receiving its first coat of paint and will soon be open for business.

The new slave pen, otherwise the new boarding house, is almost ready for the slaves and they will soon be able to eat, sleep and recuperate their strength for the morrow's toil for their masters in this up-to-date structure.

Norman Frazer, superintendent and party are out in the hills for a week after big game. From what reports have reached camp Teddy Roosevelt's trip to South Africa has been skinned a block, and all sorts of game is reported.

Tuesday Leo Wick and Party brought into camp a large buck which they got south of Michel. Venison is becoming a common dish here now.

Miss Belle Thompson lost on Tuesday a gold watch with monogram "B. T." on the back, also attached to the watch was a fob with "Ind" engraved on it. It was lost between the Trites-Wood store and Eddy's lower camp. Anyone returning same to Dave Morrisey's boarding house will receive $5.00 reward.

Mrs. Whitehouse returned Wednesday from a trip to the old country, where she has been paying a visit to relatives and friends.

A petition 30 feet long regarding the sanitary conditions of this camp has been forwarded the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province. Very few of those asked for their signatures refused but gladly signed their names to the sheet. Below is a list of those who are satisfied with the filthy conditions of this camp: Wm. Simister, Wm. Davis, Mr. Jackson, superintendent of the water works, and Wm. Robinson and Mr. Edwards, power house engineer.

Nos. 7 and 8 mines were thrown idle last week on account of a big cave on 30 parting. The whole of the mines resumed operations Wednesday ,the 12th.

Arthur Rowley left Tuesday night for the old country, where he intends spending Christmas. We wish him a pleasant time and a safe journey.

Richard Jones has resigned his position as president of the Corbin local, and also James Davis has resigned as secretary. The new officers are Andy Waugh, president, and Morgan J. Davis, secretary.

TO THE HONORABLE RICHARD McBRIDE,
PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SIR:

We, the undersigned, residents of the town of Michel, B. C., do hereby petition your government to take such immediate steps necessary for the early sanitation of this town whereby the dangers of an epidemic be averted and the lives and health of the citizens be safeguarded.

A recent visit was made by your provincial health officer and the deplorable conditions were noted by him and promise was made that immediate attention should be given. This we trust will be carried out, but while not wishing to deprecate the efforts of Dr. Fagan, we do ask that preventatives and such measures as may be deemed necessary shall be instituted forthwith as the rainy season is now upon us and consequently the dangers of diseases accentuated.

Hereunder we enumerate the following features of the situation which are self-evident of the pressing needs which the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. have heretofore only treated perfunctorily:

The population of this camp number approximately 4,000 people—has been in existence for about 12 years and practically the same primitive sanitary arrangements obtain as were in vogue when established. There is no sewage system other than that which may be expected to be found in the remotest parts of civilization.

There have been constant recurrences of outbreaks of scarlet fever, diptheria, typhoid and other infectious and contagious diseases—and unless immediate steps are taken the possibilities are grave indeed.

The very seriousness of the situation impels us to make urgent demand for the institution of such sanitary improvements that we may feel assured that our health and lives are not unnecessarily jeopardized.

In making this appeal we feel confident, that when apprised of the foregoing facts and realizing the serious state of affairs you will cause to have instituted such changes as the case warrants.

Michel, B. C., October 1st, 1910.

MICHEL LOCAL UNION SPORTS ACCOUNT.

Receipts—Donations.

Thomas Crahan, Esq.	$150.00
Drs. Weldon & Shaw	50.00
W. R. Ross, M. P. P.	10.00
T. Eaton & Co., Ltd.	10.00
Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.	50.00
Ft. Steele Brewing Co.	15.00
Royal Crown Soap Co.	5.00
F. Pomahac, Esq.,	10.00
G. Fisher, Esq.,	5.00
P. Burns & Co.	25.00
Andrew Kennedy, Esq.	10.00
41 Meat Market, Ltd.	10.00

Cash Received.

Calgary Brewing Co., Ltd., 2 barrels bottled beer	20.00
Thos. Crahan, bar receipts	217.75
Dance receipts	81.50
Refreshment receipts, T. G. Harries and M. D. McLean	68.75
Entrance Fees to Races	61.00
Mr. Bradley, (returned barrel)	1.50
G. A. Black, donation	5.00
Nelson Daily News	5.00
Total cash received	$825.25

Lowndes Tailoring Co., fancy vest.
Crown Tailoring Co., fancy vest.
Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., one pair boots.

Expenditures.

Bell Boy, first day	$ 1.00
Bell Boy, second day	1.00
H. Carr, hauling	1.00
Boy, message	.25
Trites-Wood Co.	102.15
B. A. Bradley	119.00
Michel Band	80.00
Messrs. Littlers	44.00
Alec Derbyshire	10.00
Norman Huby	4.00
Gildo Cimilino	4.00
Model Bakery	21.65
Michel Liquor Co.	35.00
Mr. Desmond	25.00
Cash Paid out—Prizes	342.00
Mrs. Oakes	6.00
H. Sommers	8.00
T. G. Harries	6.00
R. Oakes	10.00
W. Oakes	12.00
Jabez Raynor	12.00
Vince Frodsham	8.00
J. P. Dixon	12.00
Thomas Colquhoun	20.00
William Wright	4.00
Mrs. Colquhoun	8.50
Mrs. Dixon	8.50
Mrs. Stevenson	4.00
Mrs. Jenkins	4.00
Thomas Fox	8.00
W. Shorrocks	8.00
Evan Jones	8.00
Fraternal Order of Eagles	10.00
Total expenditures	$953.05

Michel local union wishes again to thank those who donated towards the sports for their generosity and kindness.

T. G. HARRIES, President.
M. BURRELL, Secretary.

CORBIN NOTES.

Much regret was expressed here when the sad news of the untimely death of Paul Roberts, son of the general manager of this company, reached us. This young man worked for the Flathead Trading company about nine months, during which time he made a host of friends for himself.

The Corbin school had a visit from the district school inspector, who complimented the trustees on the condition of the school and the teacher on the efficiency of the pupils. The daily attendance is now 41.

Died, at the hospital on the 7th, the wife of Anton Klimerak. The funeral took place on the 8th, and being no work there was a large turnout, Mr. Tom Davis, undertaker, being in charge. Father Mesner of Michel, officiated at the graveside. The company kindly put a coach on to convey the mourners and followers to the cemetery.

The mine is running short time just now.

Nelson and Merry from Michel, paid us a flying visit this week.

Our president was a visitor to the boys at Cumberland villa. How did the hot cakes go down Bill?

Tom Smith resumed his duties in the camphouse after about five weeks of illness.

Tom Bysouth had the misfortune to fracture one of his ribs, but is getting along nicely.

There was a well attended meeting on the 9th to elect officers of Corbin Local S. P. of C. The following were elected: T. Evans, secretary; D. Rogers, recording secretary; N. Howells, treasurer. The miners have kindly loaned their hall until they can get a place of their own.

A slight accident occured in the mine to Morgan Davis on the 6th. While fixing up for a timber he slipped off a piece of lagging and fell onto a spike bar which was reared sharp end up and penetrated about three or four inches into his thigh. He is progressing nicely.

Don't forget the opening concert and dance on the 19th at the club.

Nat Evans and Jimmy Lewis journeyed to Michel last week to attend the farewell party given in honor of the Misses Davis, who were leaving for the coast. Both reported a very enjoyable time, especially Nat who is a great favorite with the girls there.

James McCulloch left on the eastbound Flyer Tuesday morning for Frank, Alta., where he will sit for his first-class certificate. We wish him success and hope to see him bringing back first place as he did from Fernie.

The coal company is laying the foundations for a set of up to date weigh scales as the old ones are rather inadequate to cope with the steadily increasing output.

Pay day next Saturday and some of the boys have already sent in their orders for consignments of the famous Elk river waters to celebrate the event.

HOSMER.

President Powell, Vice-President Stubbs and Secretary Carter, were in Hosmer Monday and Tuesday, meeting the management regarding the contract for No. 2 seam.

ACCIDENT AT PASSBURG.

Passburg, Oct. 10.—John Andrews, aged 38, a miner, met with a serious accident while in the course of his employment here today, having the misfortune to fall off a temporary scaffold. He suffers from a broken leg and internal injuries. He was taken without delay to the railway track and put on board the Cranbrook local which conveyed him to Frank, where he will have the best medical attention in the hospital.

ENEMIES OF INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

By Arthur Douglas.

"The Times building was destroyed by dynamite this morning by the enemies of industrial freedom. The Times itself cannot be destroyed. It will soon be reissued from its auxiliary plant, and will fight its battles to the last. The horror of the loss of life and maiming of men precludes a further statement at this hour."

—Statement made by Managing Editor Andrews, of the Los Angeles Times, while the building was still in flames.

I do not presume either to contradict or approve Mr. Andrews' assertion as to the cause of the explosion which wrecked the Times building and killed a score of people last Saturday morning.

I know something about enemies of industrial freedom in Southern California, however, and as my conception of these evil persons may be different from Mr. Andrews' conception of them, I will admit that being a printer, I am likely to be prejudiced. Also, among those who survived the explosion and had the bad taste to say that it was caused by leaking gas, I recognized the name of a man who "scabbed" on me during the eight-hour strike of 1906. If Mr. Andrews knew this, he might say that I am not only prejudiced, but vindictive.

But I started in to discuss the enemies of industrial freedom.

I served my time in a small daily newspaper office in Redlands, a town some 70 miles from Los Angeles in the "front office" was a bookkeeper who cherished a keen ambition to become a linotype operator. So he went to Los Angeles and entered what the Times called its "Linotype School." Some folks called it a scab incubator, but that is a mere detail.

We saw nothing and heard but little of our erstwhile bookkeeper for nearly a year, and then he came back to Redlands on a visit. He had lost 50 pounds in weight and looked as if he were on the verge of consumption, but otherwise he hadn't changed a bit.

"Yes; he was doing pretty well; he often made $18 a week—piece work."

"Yes; they worked nine hours a night. Yes; seven days a week."

"Oh, he liked it well enough."

The minimum scale for union printers on morning newspapers in Los Angeles is $30 for six nights.

The ex-bookkeeper was getting $18 for 63 hours a week. Yes; he was doing pretty well—for whom?

Were I not prejudiced I should like to ask Mr. Andrews whose industrial freedom he had in mind when he issued his statement.

Many people, even though they be indifferent or actually hostile to any sort of a working class movement, marvel at the power and influence wielded by the Los Angeles Times throughout the Southwestern states. General Otis is looked to by his adherents much as Horace Greeley was looked up to by his constituents a generation ago.

Every issue of the Times contains editorial or news articles—both kinds, usually—villifying organized labor. The articles are so vindictive, so bitter, and often so ridiculously made as to outdo even C. W. Post. Yet General Harrison Grey Otis is regarded as a tireless fighter for a sacred principle by seemingly intelligent people all over Southern California.

And here's the answer:

Southern California's wonderful development in the past 20 years has been due almost entirely to capital brought in from the east. (No my friend, I have not forgotten labor's part in this work.) Much of this capital!—not all of it, but a goodly share of it—has been brought in by people of moderate means, small business men, manufacturers and prosperous farmers who, having made a little pile "Back East," sold out in order to come to Southern California and play at orange growing the rest of their lives.

All Socialists know that from this class of business men comes the bitterest enemies of the workers, whether the workers are organized or not, and it is this class that has furnished the capital and much of the labor (these folk are not ashamed to work, anyway), that has transformed Southern California from a semi-arid country to a fairy-land of small orange groves and rose-embroidered bungalows. The Los Angeles Times has been the mouthpiece of this class. Perhaps it would be more nearly exact to say that the Times has echoed the sentiments of this class. And the Times has prospered.

It follows, of course, that the lily-fingered proletariat—the clerks, bookkeepers and counter jumpers, who are paid salaries instead of wages—also echo the sentiments of their masters and incidentally of the Times.

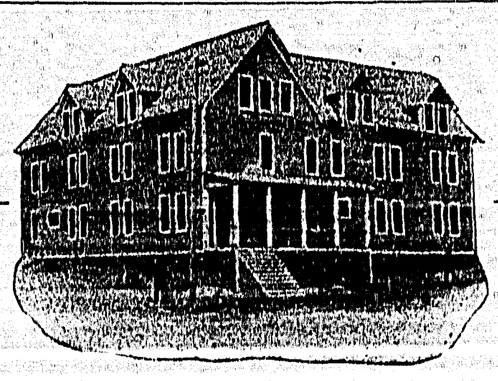
The Times' fight against the Typographical Union is used by General Otis to create and—what is more important—to maintain sympathy for him on the part of his clientele. Principle in any sort of altruistic sense, has nothing to do with the case.

The middle class has held its own in Southern California longer than anywhere else, but the railroads have put the screws on the orange transportation business so tightly, and the cost of living has been so judiciously boosted, that even in the Sunny Southwest the collapse of these pillars of society is only a matter of a few years.

And Otis, with his Times?

Fear not, gentle church-going petty bourgeoisie. Your doughty champion has a few million dollars invested in Mexico, where labor is "free" and "uncontaminated." When you are of no further use to him as a source of income and sympathy, and when you have been put down to the economic level of the worker you now despise, Otis and his Times will discard you and continue the fight against "enemies of industrial freedom"—along lines most profitable to General Otis, even if the Times plant has to be unionized from top to bottom.—New York Call.

Mr. George Heatherton of Greenwood, B. C., district president of the W. F. of M., was in Fernie this week on business connected with the office he holds. He has been making official visits to the various locals under his jurisdiction throughout the interior of the province.



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Electrically Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout

R. FAIRCLOUGH, Proprietor

COAL CREEK, B. C.

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A full line of
VIOLINS,
ACCORDIONS,
BANJOS,
GUITARS,
MANDOLINS,
MOUTH ORGANS, ETC.
Strings for all musical instruments and all necessary parts

Marked at prices that will sure sell 'em

A. W. BLEASDELL

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We have 8,000 Acres of the Best Fruit Lands in British Columbia. Have sold 900 acres in the last 18 months

Why You Should Buy From Us

We have 125 10-acres lots for you to select from. You can save from $15 to $25 per acre in clearing land if you take your time to select it as some lots cost a great deal more to clear than others.

We employ from 50 to 60 men the year round in our logging and sawmill work, and clearing land. If you want a position when you cannot work on your land you can have it with us and earn some Ready Cash.

If interested apply to

Canyon City Lumber Co., Limited
CRESTON, B. C.

GRAND THEATRE, MINERS' HALL

Special for Saturday and Sunday

Elgin, Ill., National

AUTO RACES

THIS IS IN ADDITION TO OUR REGULAR PROGRAM OF FOUR REELS. ALL THE FAMOUS DRIVERS WILL BE SEEN, INCLUDING BARNEY OLDFIELD, MULFORD AND ROBERTSON.

5 Reels 10 and 15 Cents

The Protective Value of Humidity

Does Moisture Have any Protective Value

Written for Mines and Minerals, by James Ashworth, M. E.

The disaster of the Marianna Mine, in Pennsylvania, particularly directed the attention of mining men to the long and continuous debate which this subject has caused, and it is probable that when the full report of the experiments made at Altofts, in England, by a committee of the Associated Coal Owners is published, it will cause even more interest to be attached to the subject.

Before referring to the lessons taught by the Marianna explosion, the writer proposes to make a few remarks on the long papers contributed to the American Institute of Mining Engineers by Mr. Carl Scholz, and later by Mr. A. Haas. The authors of both papers appear to have based their arguments on very insufficient data. Thus, in none of the cases referred to, do the authors give the weight of water vapor per cubic foot of air, though both refer to "percentages of humidity." Now, the percentage of humidity does not offer any universal datum line from which the value of the percentages can be readily compared. Again, neither of the authors gives a statement of the condition of the outside atmosphere during, or at the time of any of the disasters; nor do they say whether or not they occurred at times of greatest demand for fuel. Further than that neither of them ventures an opinion as to the percentage of water saturation which is necessary to make the ventilating air-currents safe during any particular period of the year. As these details are not given, the writer will endeavor to prove that spraying and watering as practiced, and suggested by Messrs. Sholz and Haas, cannot make a mine safe, and that it cannot control the extension of an explosion after it has once been properly initiated.

Experiments made in Great Britain on the rate of explosion in gases (Prof. H. B. Dixon) demonstrated, and the results have remained unquestioned, (1) that an explosion is impossible in an absolutely dry atmosphere; (2) that mixtures of air and explosive gases require 5 per cent of water vapor per cubic foot to produce the most violent effects. Now 5 per cent. of water can only be present in the air in the form of steam, and therefore we drop at once into line with those people who concede that mine air ought to be artificially warmed and dampened. But a coal mine ventilated with a steamy air would certainly be a novelty, and the important subject we have to consider is not solely its problematical protective value, but also its effect on the miners' health, and on the roadways of the mine. Wet air is therefore a most serious proposition, and when studied from a really practical point of view, means that there must be present not less than 25 grains of water vapor per cubic foot; that an increased mortality from falls of roof and sides must result; and that the repair costs of every mine will be immensely increased. Supposing that these preliminary difficulties are surmounted, we have then the temperature to deal with. It has been found that 98 degrees F. is the limit of heat in which a strong man can do any work when the air is saturated with moisture (18.7 grains per cubic foot) and therefore, we have at the outset the clearest proof that it is quite impossible to apply sufficient water in this form to restrict the flame of an explosion. From actual experience in English deep mining, it has been found that air having a temperature of 87 degrees, and carrying 13.6 grains of water vapor per cubic foot, is more oppressive to work in than air of 89½ degrees carrying 7.9 grains; and that men working in an atmosphere of 86 degrees containing 11 grains of water per cubic foot complain greatly of exhaustion. In Scotland, a temperature of 80 degrees, with 10½ grains per cubic foot of air was found to be so exhausting that only certain men could work in it. The capability of a miner to work in a hot damp mine depends not only on the weight of water vapor in the air, but also on the velocity of the air, which ought not to be less than 300 feet per minute. This speed gives a sense of coolness to the skin, without being high enough to make the current dusty. Hence, it results that there are three principal factors which must be observed for the sake of the miners' health and efficiency; viz., (1) the temperature of the air-current, (2) its humidity, and (3) its speed.

The arguments of Messrs. Scholz and Haas go to prove that a certain number of grains of water are valuable in the ventilation air-current because their cooling effect disposes of a certain number of British thermal units, if the flame of an explosion comes in contact with them; but the writer considers that the practical demonstrations of the Marianna mine explosion effectually disposes of this theory. According to the information at hand, this mine was most thoroughly and effectively watered, the intake air being dampened by the discharge into it of the whole of the exhaust steam from the pumping engines. It needs no argument to convince any person who is slightly acquainted with coal mining, that the air on entering a mine at the tunnel mouth, or the pit top, is of varying temperature, according to the period of the year; and for the same reason that its water content varies. On following this air into the mine, we find that it immediately commences to increase in temperature, and therefore its capacity to absorb water increases; but we also find that at a certain point the heat of the air reaches a normal degree all the year around. This fact is perhaps the most noticeable in a mine worked from a deep shaft, as then the normal point is found at or near the pit bottom, and in like manner if the shaft is damp, the air contains a regular charge of watery vapor. There is no doubt that dampness from sprays will cause some dust to clear out of the air more readily than if the air were quite dry, but even then it will not cause all the dust to fall; and the dust which the writer always considers the most dangerous, viz., the very dry and impalpable which is produced every moment by friction during the transit of the coal from the face to the pit bottom, still floats along in the air supported (if from a gaseous mine) in its own balloon of gas. This gas is stored in the pores of the coal, and is dissipating every moment and mixing with the air of the mine. The only place in a deep pit where water sprays can be applied with advantage, is at end about the pit bottom, where the air is cool, and where, when saturated with water, it would not contain more than, say, 4 or 5 grains of water per cubic foot of air.

Opinions differ greatly as to the quantity of coal dust it is necessary to have in the air to form an explosive mixture, and the writer is of opinion that the quantity normally found in a brisk air-current is amply sufficient for the purpose. The fine dust which has already settled on the timbering, sides, and floor, may play a part, but if it does, it is in a secondary sense, that is, after the flame has in passing distilled gasses from it, and thus created that deadly atmosphere of gases of which carbon monoxide is the chief and most dreaded ingredient.

During the time the British coal-dust experiments were being made in Altofts, England, no difference in effect produced by an explosion was observed between the times when the air circulating through the testing gallery was saturated with moisture, and other occasions when the air had only 3.7 grains as a water content.

In many explosions, take for instance Udston, in Scotland, the worst coking effects were in rooms where there was standing water on the floor. At the Marianna, the places naturally wet showed evidence of as severe, or even more severe, effects from flame than the drier places. In the case of the Universal Colliery in South Wales (very full reports of which are available) the whole of the east side districts were visited by the flame, although they were naturally wet, and the return air from the east district was practically saturated with water (nearly 8 grains per cubic foot). In this case the wetness of the strata combined with the dampness of the air did not restrain the flame.

The dampness of the air may also assist in the production of another phenomenon of colliery explosions; viz., that of percussion, and the writer is of the opinion that an excess of dampness in the ventilating current will thus assist in the extension of the area affected by an explosion. At the Universal Colliery, South Wales, this percussive effect was particularly demonstrated, and left indelible traces in the Ladysmith district, where men were struck dead in the positions and attitudes they were in at the moment of the explosion. At the Monongah explosion, Prof. H. M. Payne informs me that there were a very large number of cases where men were thus transfixed by death, with food in their hand or in their mouths, and so little disturbed that the caps were not blown off their heads. The fact of this phenomenon being present was also attested by the fact that in at least three places the indications were such that the initiatory point of the explosion might have been attributed to any of them. Without the effects of air percussion, or, as some prefer to style it, concussion, can be counteracted, the question of the safety supposed to be attained by watering is scarcely worth troubling about, and watering simply becomes a question affecting the sanitary condition of the pit. Wherever watering can be carried out without injury to the miners' health, and to the roadways of the mine, it may be applied judiciously in the main shunts or sidings, by spraying each car of coal as it passes underneath at a slow speed. This is a most effective way of minimizing dust, and a woodcut of this arrangement was, the writer believes, attached to Mr. Scholz's paper on watering.

The question of the prevention of explosions is not one of local or district importance, but is one in which the whole world is interested. It has been clearly demonstrated that the use of explosives is really the most serious danger in a dusty mine. We must therefore look for a radical cure by finding a safer mode of breaking down coal, or in the abandonment of blasting. As this cannot be always economically carried out, blasting ought to be restricted to a charge limit. In North Staffordshire, a leading engineer expressed his opinion that if the charges of high explosive were limited to 10 ounces, and reasonable care was exercised, mining would be practically safe. Then again, the question has arisen as to what constitutes a "dangerous" atmosphere. In England this has been to some extent answered by Messrs. Cadman and Whalley, in a report made to the Royal Commission on Mines, in which they suggest that 2 per cent. of gas in the return air or ventilating current should be considered dangerous. Heretofore, it has been though impossible for any ordinary man to detect this percentage by a safety lamp flame, but now with the aid of a magnifying glass a trained man with sound eyes may see the cap of 2 per cent. of firedamp on the flame of a double-gauze bonnéted Marsaut lamp, fitted with a wick .45 inch broad by .10 inch thick, when the flame is reduced down to one-tenth of an inch high. It is not, however, at all likely that this percentage will be accepted by mine owners in England as "dangerous," though they might agree to 3 per cent. This is a most serious question for the owners and officials of all gaseous mines, especially where the hardness of the coal or the roof necessitates blasting, and if such drastic regulations were introduced into the collieries of the United States the effect would doubtless be even more serious than in England, where the sale price can be more readily advanced to meet the extra cost of production. So far as blasting in the coal mines of the United States is concerned, the remedy lies mainly in the use of an increased number of shot holes, with a decreased charge (charge limit) and the usage of such high-class explosives as may be approved by the rules regulating mining in the several states. So far as watering is concerned, it was suggested by the three foreign experts who recently made an inspection of several coal mining districts at the request of the federal government, that the places where shots were to be fired should be well watered for 20 yards. It must, however, be remembered that, if a shot blows directly down the center of a road, this watering can only give the minimum of protection, and therefore it is practically certain that a double hurdle of wet blankets would be much more effective and less costly.

In concluding these short notes, the writer expresses his firm opinion, based on practical experience, that as demonstrated by a large number of colliery explosions, the humid state of the ventilation air-current of a mine has no retarding influence on the progress of either a coal-dust or a fire-damp explosion.

Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth

To the Zam-Buk Co.,

Dear Sirs,—I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions; while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, Admiral.

Praises Zam-Buk

How It Healed a Terrible Burn.

From top to bottom of the great British naval ladder Zam-Buk is known and used. Admiral and stoker alike have proved its value, as the foregoing and the following show:

Stoker Kingsnorth, of H. M. First Class Cruiser "Cochrane," says:—"One day I slipped and fell with my arm on an exhaust steam pipe, which fairly frizzled the skin. At once the ship's surgeon dressed my arm, but from the first, the burns took the wrong way, owing to a lot of coal dust and dirt from the pipe having got embedded in the flesh and setting up blood-poison. A large scab appeared, and from underneath the festering flesh matter oozed out. I was in fearful pain and didn't know how to get ease.

"For weeks I remained under treatment, but the ordinary ointments proved no good for my arm. Indeed, I got worse, and I became alarmed at the spreading of the poison. I therefore obtained a supply of Zam-Buk and almost as soon as this was applied I got ease. From the very first application, healing commenced; and a few boxes of Zam-Buk healed my wound completely."

No matter in what occupation or stage of life you may be, for skin injuries and diseases of all kinds you will find Zam Buk is the latest and best in scientific healing. That is why it is so popular to-day. Mothers should see that it is always handy in the home.

It is a proved cure for eczema, ulcers, abscesses, ringworm, poisoned wounds, tetter, itch, bad leg, varicose ulcers, suppurating wounds, cold sores, chapped hands, babies' sores, inflamed patches, etc. Zam-Buk is also a specific for piles. All druggists and stores at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse all substitutes and harmful imitations.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

The cost of living during the past 15 years has been rapidly increasing. In 10 years it has gone up 40 per cent. This tendency will probably never decrease very materially. While wages have gone up they have by no means kept pace with the living expenses. The increase in the rate for the skilled workers has been about 20 per cent. but the wages of unskilled labor have remained practically stationary. The greates expenditure of the average family is for food, constituting about 45 per cent. of the cost of living, and it is in the food products that the increased cost has been greatest. The next larger item of expense is that of rent, constituting about 20 per cent, and that for clothing following with about 16 per cent of the total expenditure.

It is costing the average workingman more to live today than it did 15 years ago, and his wages are not as great proportionately as they were at the beginning of this period. If the rate of production were the one factor at work, instead of an increased cost of living there should have been a decline in the cost of living of at least 15 per cent. The American workinman is the most highly skilled workingman in the world. He produces more than the workingmen do in other parts of the world, but compared to what he produces, he is probably the poorest paid workingman in the world. The question of a living wage must necessarily be a relative term. It depends altogether upon the standard of living which men set up for themselves. The living wage of the day laborer would not be a living wage for the average professional man. But generally the term is employed to designate the amount upon which the average workingman and his family subsist. The average family in New York city cannot live comfortably on less than $800 a year. This applies to practically every other city. Less than this amount lowers the standard of living below the normal demands of health, working efficiency and ordinary decency.

The wages of the average worker in the United States is $432.20 per annum. But this includes all wage earners and it must be evident that there are large numbers of workers who receive very much less than this amount. It should be remembered that large numbers of wage earners are not employed more than half the year. This applies principally to laborers, who are more subject to casual employment than are the skilled workers, but even among the trade unionists about 20 per cent are unemployed, even during prosperous years. It is true that there is often more than one wage earner in the family. But the measure of a man's wages today is not determined by his ability to support a family, but rather by what the average family as a whole may earn, and this measure is the margin of bare subsistence.—The Independent.

REFUSAL TO WORK OVERTIME.

A test case as to the right of printers to refuse to work overtime was heard in the City of London court, on the 21st ultimo, before Judge Lumley Smith, K. C. Robert E. Cole, machine manager, Walthamstow, sued Messrs. Howard & Jones, Limited, printers, Bury street, London, E. C., for £4 19s. 4., for alleged wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff had been in the service of the defendants for more than eight years. On February 18, at 6:15 p. m., he was told he would be required to work overtime, and as his trade union, the London Machine Managers' Trade Society, had decided that the men should not work overtime, he declined to go on. At 6:30, when he left, the plaintiff was at once discharged, and a number of men were brought in, under police escort, from the Labour Exchange, to take the places of those who left.

The objection to work overtime was arrived at as a means of dealing with the subject of unemployment. Giving evidence, the plaintiff said, in cross-examination, that he had worked overtime on several occasions previously, but he refused to do so after his trade unions' resolution. The Master Printers' association and the men's society had worked together, but the agreement had been set aside. Mr. F. Jones, one of the defendant company's directors, said they had always paid the plaintiff time-and-a-half for overtime. Great inconvenience was caused when the plaintiff and others refused to work overtime. The defendants were no parties to abolishing overtime. They never thought that men like the plaintiff would refuse to work overtime when required. As the plaintiff would not work he was discharged. Judge Lumley Smith held that the workers should have given 14 days' notice that they would not work overtime. As that was not done, he found for the defendants, and he gave costs on the higher scale, as the case was of importance.

Editor.—The above interesting case illustrates that the real value of the Labor Exchanges is to the employers, when some of their slaves rebel. It is clearly evident that it is not primarily for the benefit of the unemployed members of the working class as was so loudly proclaimed by the Liberals and Lib-Labs during the last political campaign.

According to the decision of the judge men may observe the 'sacred rights of a contract" and work the hours prescribed, but if the master demands still further labor refusal is an offence.

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Miners' union hall. J. Jackson, President; E. Marsham, Recording Secretary.

Bartenders' Local No. 514: Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2.30 p.m. Secretary J. A. Goupill, Waldorf Hotel.

Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday Miners Union hall. D. Rees, Sec.

Typographical Union No. 555' Meets last Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office, A. J. Buckley, Secretary.

Local Fernie No. 17 S. P. of C. Meets in Miners Union Hall every Sunday at 7.45 p.m. Everybody welcome. D. Paton, Secretary-Treasurer.

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners;—Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward. secretary. P. O. 307.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—Local 1220. D. J. Evans, President; F. H. Shaw, Secretary.

JULY PRICES ARE HIGH.

Unprecedented Prices Prevail For This Time of Year—Higher Than in Winter Time.

For the first time in the history of San Francisco, meat is higher in July than it was in December. Winter prices for summer meats are what the housekeepers are contending with. All kinds of meat and all grades and cuts, from "mulligan" to porterhouse and sirloin, are 30 per cent higher now than at the same time last year.

The summer months usually bring a drop of about 25 per cent below the prices prevailing in winter. The retailers who held just about even during the winter and figured to recoup in summer have not gained the expected relief. Instead of the prices moderating they have remained the same or even risen higher. Beef is now selling at 8½ cents wholesale, a situation heretofore unheard of. The price of beef in previous years has never gone over 6 cents in July.

The retailers claim to be at the mercy of the wholesalers. "The wholesale butchers of San Francisco," declares T. McKeon, president of the Retail Butchers' association, "have every retailer in the city working for them. Their tendency appears to be to steadily diminish our margin of profit. They have been doing this for some time past. The promised summer decrease in prices has not come. It has been the rule for prices 25 per cent lower than the winter prices to prevail from May until September or October. Instead of any relief the wholesalers promise us that the price on beef will most likely go to 12 cents next winter, with proportionate increases in other meats. They claim that there is a shortage of stock. Yet there has never been any difficulty in supplying the demand. I have noticed that while prices are in question the railroads are unable to furnish the cattlemen with cars, but as soon as the price has been raised the difficulty ceases to exist. The retailers do not find it practicable to raise their prices in proportion and so must bear the loss."

The suggested remedy of abjuring the better cuts of meat and cleaving to the cheaper and equally nutritious, but coarser stock, will not find favor in San Francisco. The price on the cheaper cuts has gone up, too. That's one reason. Another is that people will not put up with a steady diet of stew and corned beef if they can avoid it.

The Western Meat company and Miller & Lux practically control the wholesale butcher business in this vicinity. They make the prices and everyone, in or out of the combination, must accept these quotations or risk being frozen out. The situation is in pork and mutton the same as in beef. The price is far above normal and instead of there being relief in sight for retailer and consumer they are faced with a promise of prices doubling next winter the figure they were last year. Perhaps San Francisco is due to have a little anti-meat crusade of its own.

GROCERS' ASSOCIATION WIDENS ITS SPHERE

Provincial Organization Has Been Formed to Include All Retail Traders.

A meeting of some import to the retailers of British Columbia was held in Victoria recently when the executive of the British Columbia Retail Grocers' association met and passed a resolution to change the name of the association to the Retail Merchants' Association of British Columbia, making membership open to all classes of retailers in the province.

This has been done with the idea of making it possible to organize a branch of the association in every town large or small. Letters have been received by the association asking that branches be established at Cranbrook and other points in the Kootenays, and the executive has decided to take steps to form branches at Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson, Rossland, Cranbrook and Fernie during the latter part of October or the early part of November. A delegation consisting of the president, secretary and one other director will visit these towns for that purpose.

It has been decided that the associations of Victoria and Vancouver will continue their separate existence, but both will affiliate with the association of British Columbia.

The objects of the association are not to establish prices but to secure wholesalers and manufacturers, and seek legislation in their respective interests.

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FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

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C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

Sunday last a new timecard went into effect and below we give the changes that affect this point:

312—9:20 a. m. Local, eastbound.

313—10:00, Regular passenger westbound.

7—11:49, Flyer, westbound.

314—18:10, Regular passenger, eastbound.

311—20:38, Local, westbound.

8—24:39, Flyer, eastbound.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

HAVRANI.

Stahuji se černa mračna
„nad ubohou Čechii".—
Vitr skuči, hrom buraci,
krajem tahnou černi ptaci
krmit lidi missii.

Chtěji rvat, po Bilé hore
co nam ještě zbylo tu. —
Neposlouchej jejich reči
Čechu, jak driv sahni k meči,
vypraskej tu holotu.

Dějin duch at prolne Tebe,
at v tvou duši zahrima,—
Nezcelena dosud rana,
jež nam smrti Mistra Jana
byla dana od Rima.

Neber kyj, nech ležet kosy,
věk naš valči osvětou —
Ta ved tebe bez ustani.
Knihou, slovem, duchazrani
zahanči tmu prokletou.

Tim nejlépe vykona se
msta na Rimu odvěka,
až z lži, jimiž duše štvana,
vstane z Noci k světlu Rana
člověk vedle člověka.

—VR.

POD ZEMLJO.

(Spisal E. K.)

(Konec.)

Enkrat, ko ga je starejši delavec zopet nadlegoval, češ, da, je grdo, puščati da se drugi bojujejo pa se ne brigati za skupnost, ga je Peter nagloma vprašal:

— A, nemara ste socialisti?

— Seveda smo, je odgovoril stari. Zakaj pa vprašuješ?

— No, tedaj pa Vas že poznam. Saj je pripovedoval fajmošter, kakšni da ste. Z vami nimam opraviti. Vsak naj gleda na se . . .

Peter je ostal zase in nobeno dokazovanje ga ni premotilo. Minilo je nekoliko let, zasluzek se mu je nekoliko zboljšal, zaupal pa ni skoraj nobenemu tovarišu.

"Kakor hudobci so" — si je mislil — Boljši delavec sem od drugih, pa jih mori zavist, da bi zaslužil kakšno desetico več. Zamerili so se gospodarjem, pa bi radi, da bi se zameril še jaz. Nevoščljivi so, grdobe. Jaz naj bi se ukvarjal, da bi bilo bolje zanje. Ne boš!"

Peter je živo čutil razliko med seboj in tovariši. Včasi jih je sovražil, vedno pa prezira. Dasi ni imel popolnoma jasnih načrtov, je vendar vedno mislil, da pride dan, ko bo imel toliko prihranjenega denarja, da bo obrnil premogokopu hrbet pa si kupil kmetijo bodisi še tako majhno. Druge pa je videl stareti ne da bi bilo iz njih kaj druzega kakor delavci.

Tudi tovariši niso marali njega. Opažali so, kako prijazni so bili ž njim gospodje; včasih ga je kdo povabil v pisarno in utrdilo se je mnenje, da je vohun. On pa se ni brigal zato. Bilo mu je vseeno, kaj govore o njem drugi in kaj mislijo. Družbe ni iskal če pa je naneslo, da se jej ni mogel izogniti in so nastali stari prepiri, se je odrezal: Vsak naj skrbi zase! — S tem je bila zanj končana vsaka razprava.

Tako je minilo deset neveselih let . . . Peter je bil pod zemljo že tako doma kakor v temni koči, v kateri je stanoval. Misel na kmetijo je že močno obledela. Natura tretjega kmečkega sina mu je pomagala živeti v pomanjkanju, ne da bi tarnal. Toda kljub najskromnejšim navadam in dasi so ga imeli v pisarni rajši od vseh drugih, se varčnost vendar ni tako obnesla, kakor je bil upal. Opustiti pa le ni hotel svojega smotra. Kadar je zavezal novo desetico v staro ruto, je storil že memu je vsak krajcar naslikal v dohaničnu, ne kakor prva leta, ko mišliji bodočo kmetijo. Le kakor v sanjah se mu je včasi zazdelo, da se mora danes jutri zgoditi čudež in napolniti mu robec tako, da bo dovolj za malo bajito in koščok zemlje. Če je bilo mnogo dela, je šel tudi brez počitka v jamo; ob nedeljah si je mislil, da mu ne bo zapisan greh, če gre delat, ko hočejo gospodje. Včasi mu je kdo še očital prekomerno delavnost z ostrimi, namonoma hudimi besedami Peter se ni zmenil zanje; k večjemu da je prezirljivo odgovoril: "Vsak lahko zase lenobo pase. Kaj mi mar? Vi ne morete pomagati meni, jaz pa ne Vam. Kaj hočete od mene?" Pa se je obrnil in odšel . . .

Tako je bilo tudi, ko so hudi spori s podjetjem razburjali delavce kakor še nikdar prej. Odprli so se bili novi rovi in premogarji so trdili, da uganja družba iz golo dobičkarije varčnost tako, da je za delavce nevarno v jami. Zahtevali so vsakovrstne reči, za katere se pa Peter ni zmenil. Zjutraj so se prepirali, da jih je bilo slišati v drugo faro. A Peter je gledal v zrak, dokler ni zazvonilo. Potem se je spustil v jamo kakor vsak dan. Na dnu so se delavci razšli. Peter je dvignil svojo svetilko, ogledal stene in tla, pa je začel slačiti suknjo. Naenkrat je nekaj zabobnelo kakor da je treščilo desetkrat obenem, pred očmi se mu je storila tema in bilo mu je, kakor da so ga prograbile nevidne roke in treščile z neznansko silo ob steno. Hotel je še zakričati, pa je omedel.

Nič ni vedel, kako dolga je trajalo, ko se je osvestil, je hotel vstati. A ni se mogel geniti. Na nogah in prsih mu je ležala ogromna teža. In strašna žeja ga je mučila. Privič v življenju ga je obšel strah. Z levo roko je tipal okrog. Dolgo se ni mogel spomniti, kaj se je zgodilo. Polagoma so se mu zbirale misli. Tisti silni pok . . . Pa ta tema . . . Zasut je. S prsti je slučajno dotipal steno. Bila je vlažna. Poželjivo si je namočil ustne. Tisti hip mu je šinila v glavo misel: Kaj bo? . . . Pomagati si ni mogel nikakor. Ali vedo gori, kaj se je zgodilo? Ali ga pridejo rešit? . . . Misli so se mu podile po glavi. Še nikdar mu niso možgani delovali s tako močjo in s tako naglico . . . Kdo pa naj pomaga? Tisti, ki jih je vedno podil od sebe? . . . Doma je v ruti zavezan denar, privarčen, pristradan denar, a tukaj ne more doseči koščka suhega kruha, kozarca vode! . . . Ali se kaj gane? . . . Napeto posluša, da bi mu ne moglo uiti, če bi padla pest neska na tla. Nič! . . . Sam, sam, zakopan, sam z mislimi, ki žgo in bodejo in trpinčjo hujše od žeje in lakote. Kdo ve, kako dolgo je že? In nič se ne gane. Samo misel, ki kljuje, da jo skoraj sliši: Vsak naj skribi sam zase . . . Misel in še nekaj druzega, česar še ne pozna. A polagoma spoznava: Blaznost! — Strašen krič se mu izvije iz grla in zopet ga misli se vrnejo in ko je najhujše, zopet omedli. Še dvakrat . . . Naenkrat začuje . . . trkanje. Enakomerno. Znamenje? . . . Gotovo znamenje. Hipoma, kakor da jo vodi neviden duh, najde roka kamen. Uho posluša pazno, pazno. Trkanje se ponavlja. In njegova roka odgovarja z enakim znamenjem. Rešilci prihajajo!

Toda . . . Kdaj pridejo do njega? Koliko bo treba odkopati? Ali bo še živ takrat? Kaj če se zruši nanj, na glavo nova plast pa ga ubije? Ali vsaj truplo bodo našli in pošteno pokopali. A morda . . . morda ostane vendar še živ . . .

Znamenje se približuje — počasi. Ali minevajo ure ali dnevi? . . . V strahu in obupu . . . Končno . . . žarek . . . O Bog, o Bog, le še malo časa, ne zdaj umreti! . . . Špranja se širi. Glasovi, človeški glasovi, ki prihajajo reševat človeka . . . Široka plast svetlobe se mu zlije čez obraz, tako bleščeča, da mora zamižati in zopet ga obide slabost.

Ko se zaveda, leži na trati, okrog njega ljudje, voda in zdravnik . . . . Nekaj delajo z njegovima rokami . . . Petru je, da bi skočil na noge in padel na kolena in objemal ljudi in jim poljuboval roke.

— Mirno zdaj, popolnoma mirno! Nič se ne razburjati. Vse bo dobro.

Nosiljo so prinesli in zdaj ga polagajo nanjo. Peter pa jeclja kakor otrok, ki bi se jokal in smejal, jeclja: Vi, Vi, Vi! Ljudje!

— Mirno, mirno! Zdaj je vse dobro.

V bolnišnico ga neso, a Petru je kakor da bi ostal tam doli človek, ki ga je bil nekdaj poznal, tukaj pa neso novega človeka, ki je šele le prišel na svet — — — —.

O Voi, figli di Italia che avete lasciato il vostro paese natio per migliorare le vostre condizioni voi sapete che nella madre patria alcuni satelliti dei padroni e del sistema capitalista vi richiedono a voi solo nei giorni all'oro propizii cioe quello delle elezzioni.

Il medesimo qui in Canada. Quando voi avete lavorato per qualcuno siete in obligo di averne la vostra mercede qui questa obligazione non avvi. Quando voi andate alle urne votate per la gli'interessi della vostra classe, o sia per i vostri proprii destini.

QUESTO BALLOTO E SECRETO E VOI NON SIETE OBLIGATO DI DIRLO A NESSUNO PER CHI VOI VOTATE OVVERO PER QUAL CANDIDATO VOI PONETE IL VOSTRO NOME FINCHE VOI MEDESIMI NON LASCIATE DIVULGARE IL VOSTRO PROPOSITO.

Il candidato del partito Socialista a giurato per rappresentare la clase lavoratrice.

Se voi siete lavoratori e non contenti delle presenti condizioni e per voi a decidere fra l'uomo che sempre a cercato di far progedire gli'interessi dei lavoratori, e votare per il candidate che promise di rappresentare le due classe simultanee accio pare che abbia solo lavorate per la parte capitalista ed a questo a chiaramente dimostrate nel provare di avere la legge di compensazzione non applicabile a quelli che sono dipendenti di qualsiasi mine se le loro mogli e figli e madre vivono nei vecchi paesi.

Le rappresentanze socialiste al parlamento anno attal'uopo strenuamente sostenuto questa tesi di legge di compensazione e farla aumentrae di gran che accio che loro essendo in minoranza furono battuti dalla setta conservativa. Alle ultime elezzioni il signor Ross promise le scuole serali gratuite, non che l'abolizzione della tassa di assezione di $3 per ogni lavoratore sensa proprieta stabile. A questo non ebbe rossore delle sue promesse fatte restate fra le quinte come i carrabinieri di offenbach.

Confidenti nei vostri interessi come ai piu stretti vingoli di voi stessi votate compatti non lasciatevi intimidire da chi chessia che oggi quella vostra firma per quel partito che avvoi interessa cioe il partito del lavoro ovvero per la rappresentanza socialista che noi dobbiamo avere per che inostri interessi siano salvaguardate quella sceda oggi nell'attuale momento di civilizzazione vale piu che le grandi armate di tempi remoti, vale piu dei fucili e cannoni asserviti ai capitalisti quale la ultima parola del grande eroe Garibaldi fu quella che disse il Socialismo e il sole dell'avvenire.

PER GLI ELETTORI DELLA COSTITUENTE DI FERNIE

Che sieno di gia stati nominati di sopportare il vesillo della classe meno aggitata e di contestare le attuali elezzioni per la classe lavoratrice il partito socialista lavora alagramente per gli'interessi dei lavoratori mettendo a me medesimo per candidato. Se io saro eletto la risposta che io posso portare di tutte le mie azzioni al parlamento deve essere. Se questa legislazzione e buona per la classe lavoratrice io devo fermamente sopportarla, qualora che essa non sia devo strenuamente contrastarla.

J. W. BENNETT.

AUX ELECTEURS DU DISTRICT D EFERNIE, B. C.

Le parti socialiste m'ayant choisi comme candidat parlementaire afin de répresenter les intérets de la classe ouvriére j'ai bien le plaisir de me présenter et de vous informer qu'en cas dètre élu mon seul objet sera de soutenir par voix et ballot toute législation aux interets du proletaire et si elle ne l'est pas de l'opposer énérgiquement.

J. W. BENNETT.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH THROUGH THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS

The National Electric Light association, desiring to obtain the latest possible information regarding the best methods of preventing accidents to workmen, commissioned Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, to investigate the German governmental system of workman's insurance with special reference to accidents, sickness and invalidity, including old-age pensions.

Dr. Tolman's report is summarized in the September number of Safety, the bulletin of the American Museum of Safety. After presenting a large array of statistics, Dr. Tolman summarizes his conclusions:

"It requires no prophet to prophecy that problems of accident prevention and workmen's compensation are the most important ones confronting our country today. Until an harmonious and satisfactory solution has been found for them, there will be unrest and acrimony in American industrialism. There is no getting away from this question. It has got to be met. . . . Germany has worked over this question for six decades and this year is celebrating its silver jubilee of 25 years of practical demonstration to her own satisfaction of her system of social insurance."

Statistics furnished by the director of the Imperial Bureau of Statistics of Germany show that in the past 25 years, German employers have paid for social insurance and accident liability $1,100,000,000. Workmen have paid $981,000,000, and the German empire has paid $146,000,000. Receipts from interest and other incomes have amounted to $231,000,000, making a total for 25 years of $2,149,000,000 for workingmen's insurance.

Of this amount insured workmen have received $1,740,000,000, of which $980,000,000 were paid for care during sickness and restoration to health.

Dr. Tolman says that while Germany is regarded as the exponent of war she is in reality one of the greatest conservators of industrial peace and content. The billions of dollars spent for workmen's insurance and the care of the sick and injured were spent because it paid.

In Germany every life saved is a national asset. Dr. Tolman asserts that experience in Germany confirms his statement that 50 per cent of the accidents in American industries are preventable and that there should be in New York a clearing house for the best world experience for the prevention of accidents and the promotion of sanitation.

In contrast to the views and practices prevailing in Germany is the record of 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 accidents in the United States during 1907, which facts led one of the most influential German trade associations in a manual on accident prevention to give utterance to the following criticism of American state factory inspection;

"Everywhere in America, in the railways, factories and building trades, we can see how little regard is paid to human life. It is the cheapest thing in the world. Thousands of times do we read in the American papers human life is as cheap as dirt. American culture and thought is founded on a purely capitalistic basis. Ours rests on a patriotic foundation. Property and things have the highest value in America and these, before all, are protected by the law. A man must care for his own safety himself."

Dr. Tolman also emphasizes the enormous amount of preventable sickness in the United States, over 3,000,000 people being ill annually from preventable causes, of which number 1,000,000 are in the working period of life. A conservative estimate of their loss of wage-earning efficiency every year amounts to $400,000,000.

This social and economic waste is caused by occupational diseases, industrial poisons, failure to remove dust and noxious fumes, impure drinking water, poorly ventilated and lighted rooms and generally unsanitary conditions.

The unhygienic houses, in which many wage-earners are compelled to live, as well as impure foodstuffs, dirty and dusty streets and lack of parks and playgrounds further aggravate the problem. Dr. Tolman states that the elimination of preventable accidents and preventable diseases will result in enormous saving of life and capital.—Journal of American Medical Association.

Editor.—The foregoing article is particularly interesting as it distinctly demonstrates that despite all palliative measures, the Socialist movement in Germany shows in lieu of any abatement, a decided increase of aggressiveness on the part of the workers alive to the fact that these measures although ostensibly as a sop to the insistent demands of the representatives of the working class are in reality primarily of more benefit to the capitalist class and that there is no solution short of entire revolution of the basis upon which society is at present operated.

The doctor, by reason of his daily contact with the various phases of human suffering and the analytical investigation which his profession necessitates, should be among the first to recognize the futility of his advice and medicines as a permanent cure so long as the focus of infection—the profit system—endures.

If you don't want to be firing up every hour during the winter to keep from freezing to death, all you have to do is to buy a McClary brick-lined Hot Blast. Coal up at 10 o'clock p. m. and she is good for all night. Try one at the Trites-Wood Company, limited.

Our Ranges are all fitted with semi-steel linings. The greatest invention on earth. No more castings. The oven is constructed of 10-gauge nickle steel, making the most even bakers on the market. They have no equal in quality, finish or price. The Trites-Wood Co., Limited.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE.

BY-LAW NO. 100

A by-law to expend the sum of Six Hundred Dollars ($600.00) on the grounds surrounding the School building on Block 28 in the City of Fernie.

WHEREAS by by-law No. 99 of the City of Fernie, the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars ($7,000) was raised for the purpose of constructing a Ward School in the Fernie Annex within the City of Fernie:

AND WHEREAS it has been found that the sum of Six Hundred Dollars ($600) will not be required to complete said Ward School in the said Annex:

AND WHEREAS it has been deemed necessary to level up and otherwise fix the grounds surrounding the school building on said Block 28 at a cost, approximately, of Six Hundred Dollars ($600):

AND WHEREAS, under Section 72 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," of the Province of British Columbia, 1906, it has been deemed advisable to expend such Six Hundred Dollars ($600) on said Block 28:

AND WHEREAS a petition has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie by the owners of at least one-tenth of the value of the real property in the City of Fernie—as shown by the last revised Assessment Roll—requesting them to introduce such a by-law:

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Fernie—according to the last revised Assessment Roll—is Two Million and Sixty-six Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars ($2,066,395):

AND WHEREAS this by-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie enacts as follows:

It shall and may be lawful for the Municipal Council of the Corporation [illegible] sum of Six Hundred Dollars ($600), [illegible] cost of construction of the Ward School under aforesaid By-Law No. 99 for the purpose of levelling and otherwise fixing up the grounds surrounding the school building on Block 28 in the said City of Fernie.

This by-law shall take effect on the [illegible]

This by-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Fernie Public School Improvement of Grounds By-Law.

Done and passed in open council this 13th day of October, A. D., 1910.

Received the assent of the people this .... day of .... A. D., 1910.

Reconsidered and finally passed and adopted this .... day of .... A. D. 1910.

.... Mayor.

.... City Clerk.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the City Hall, Fernie, B. C., on Monday, the Thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1910, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m.

H. S. WOMACK
City Clerk.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, William Good, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at or near the Southwest corner of the Joohanna Anderson claim; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

WILLIAM GOOD, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from this date, I, Richard Gain, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted 3 2-3 miles south and one mile east of the Southeast corner of Lot 8363, Group 1, Kootenay District, and being 30 chains north of the southeast corner of the Eva Joss claim, East of the Flathead river; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

RICHARD GAIN, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I, Susan Good, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at or near the Southwest corner post of the Richard Gain claim; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

SUSAN GOOD, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I, Lucy McDonald, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described and, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted 80 chains North of the Northeast corner of the Richard Gain claim; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

LUCY McDONALD, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I, Aggie Pollock, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at or near the Northeast corner of the Lucy McDonald claim; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

AGGIE POLLOCK, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, Emma Pollock, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described land, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District; Commencing at a post planted at or near the Southeast corner of the Aggie Pollock claim; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

EMMA POLLOCK, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, George Hutchinson, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner of the Emma Pollock claim; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains North to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, Maurice Conners, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted 200 feet North of Lot No. 1663, thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 27th day of September, 1910.

MAURICE CONNERS, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, Johanna Anderson, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted at the Northeast corner of the George Hutchinson claim; thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

JOHANNA ANDERSON, Locator.
Per James A. Good, Agent.
Witness: William Pigeon.

—Exp. Nov. 12.

The Home Bank of Canada

JOINT ACCOUNTS

An account may be opened with the Home Bank in the names of two or more persons, each having the privilege of withdrawing or depositing money over their own signature. In the case of the death of one of the parties to a Joint Account the balance remaining on deposit with the Home Bank may be withdrawn by the survivor, or survivors, without delay or appeal to any process of law.

JOHN ADAIR, Manager Fernie Branch

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to August 29, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek . .	N. McDonnell, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Noll, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	M. Lambert, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Jas. Davis, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City . .	George Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
1329	Edmonton	Richard Thompson, Frazer Flats, Edmonton.
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. 113, Lethbridge, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Birrell, Michel, B. C.
393	Police Flats	Neil Duncan, Passburg, Bellevue, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal Collieries.	Charles Smith, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
2155	Strathcona	A. Shaw, Strathcona, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

STAY AWAY.

Notice to All Mine Workers.

All miners are requested to stay away from [illegible], Greensburg, Latrobe and other mining towns in Westmoreland county, where a strike has been in effect since April 1, 1910, the coal companies having refused to recognize the miners' organization or enter into a working agreement. Agents of the coal corporations are shipping men from various parts of the country to take the place of the strikers by misrepresenting the true condition of affairs.

FRANCIS FEEHAN,
President.

T. DONOVAN,
Sec'y-Treas.

BANK OF HAMILTON

The feeling of ease which comes with the possession of a bank-book is something not to be despised—no matter what your position or prospects.

A bank account eliminates worry and care—causes you to feel that you have something to fall back on in an instance of emergency.

One Dollar will start an account.

J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

Each department offers special Pay-Day Values that will enable your dollars to circulate around bigger values than usual

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited

The Store of Good Values

We invite your inspection, knowing our offerings will more than fully uphold our reputation as "The Store of Good Values"

A comparison of prices will prove that our Grocery Department can save you from 15 cents to 20 cents on every dollar, in some cases more, some less, but the average will be as stated. We handle only the highest quality of table supplies, and offer them at the lowest possible cost to you. A dollar saved, especially during hard times, is as good as a dollar made. We can save dollars for you.

Extra Fancy Table and Cooking Apples, 4-lbs.....25c
Per box $1.75
Green and Ripe Tomatoes, per 20-lb. box 90c
Guaranteed Strictly Fresh Eggs, 2 dozen 65c
Eastern Township Creamery Butter, the choicest procurable, per pound 35c
Canada First Cream, the best by Government test, Large 20-ounce tins 10c
B. C. Pure Cane Sugar at a price no higher than is usually asked for Chinese and Beet Sugars. 20-lb. cotton sacks $1.30
Royal Household Flour is the highest priced and highest grade flour in the market. Notwithstanding our price is less than asked by peddlars and others for inferior brands and quality. We offer absolutely "The Best" at a saving price to you. 25-lb. sacks, 95c
50-lb. sacks $1.85
100-lb. sacks $3.60
Table and Gloss Starches, 3 pkgs. 25c
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Coffee, 1-lb. tins.....40c
Lipton's Red Label Tea, 1-lb. tins 30c
White Swan Laundry Soap, carton 6 bars.....20c
Royal Yeast Cakes, 6 for 25c
Genuine Imported Italian Macaroni and Vermicille put up in 25-lb. boxes, per box $2.00
Reindeer Condensed Milk, 2 tins 25c
Cream of Wheat Breakfast Food, per package....20c
Blue Label Tomato Catsup, per bottle.....30c
Christie's Cream Sodas, 2-lb. tins.....30c
C. & B. and Holbrook's English Vinegars, quart bottles 25c

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Ridgway's After-Dinner Coffe, regular 50c; special 40c
Fancy Limoneria Lemons, regular 40c; special, per dozen 25c
Sherriff's True Fruit Jelly Powders, 4 pkgs.....25c
Lowney's and Haida Assorted Chocolates, regular 50c pound; special, per pound 25c
Raspberry Vinegar and Assorted Fruit Syrups, regular 25c; special 15c
Regular 45c; special 25c

Limited space will only permit us to mention a few of the many money-saving items in our Men's Furnishing Department. A visit will prove that we can serve you best, and save you money.

W. G. & R., Crescent and Metropole Negligee Shirts, regular $1.25 and $1.50; special 95c
White Cotton Canvas Working Gloves, 5 pair.....25c
Best Quality Fleece Lined Underwear, per suit...$1.10

An immense showing of Fit-Reform and Faultless Clothing specially priced for Pay Day Selling, making it an event well worthy of your attention and inspection. Fit-Reform is the criterion in Men's Ready-to-Wear, being equal and in many cases superior, to the made-to-order garment. New season's cloths in a large variety of exclusive patterns, together with a type suitable for your build, enables us to guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction. This, together with values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, should help to break all previous records in our Clothing Department.

Fit-Reform, regular $25.00, special.....$19.50
Fit-Reform, regular $22.00, special.....$17.25
Faultless, regular $16.50, special.....$12.25
Faultless, regular $12.50, special.....$ 9.50
Faultless, regular $10.25, special.....$ 8.25

We are sole agents for Carhart's Union Made Overalls and Gloves.

Mr. Man, we are offering for Saturday and Monday exceptional values in the Boot and Shoe Department, and invite your inspection.

"NETTLETON SHOES."

The acknowledged leader in Men's Dress and every-day Shoes. All new Fall styles, made up in Vici Kid, Velour, Box and Wax Calf. Patent Button or Lace and Ox-Blood. A glance in our window will convince you of the superior style and workmanship of the "Nettleton" Shoe. Sold regular at $7.00 and $8.00. **Pay Day Special** $4.95

Men's Fine Dress Shoes in the latest snappy Fall styles, made up in all popular leathers and sold regular at from $5.00 to $6.00. **Pay Day Special**....$3.95

A Fall opportunity for White Wool Blankets. Many have already felt the need of Wool Blankets and so we think there will be a wide appreciation of this excellent offer. Large double-bed size with Red and Blue borders, weighing seven pounds a pair. **Saturday and Monday Special, per pair**.....$4.10

Broken lines of Ladies' Vests. Eight dozen only Ladies' Winter Vests in part wool and heavy fleece line with straight buttoned fronts, self and silk trimmed and silk draw strings in neck. Natural, Cream and White. Regular 60c, 65c, 75c. **Pay Day Special** 50c

Ladies' Fancy Neckwear, made of Silk Chiffons, Nets and Silks, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, Applieques and Pipings of Paisley Silks. They come in a variety of styles and colorings including blacks. Regular 60c, 65c, 75c. **Pay Day Special**.....45c

Our Furniture Department is showing many new novelties for the home, while our prices for Saturday and Monday in many instances are cut to the extreme limit.

Nairn's Imported Linoleums and Floor Cloths. A timely event for the majority of housekeepers are planning and preparing the furnishing of the homes for the Winter months. Nairn's Linoleums are noted for their finish, coloring, and the superiority of designs.

Linoleum, regular $1.25 per running yard, sale price $1.00
Floor Oil Cloth, regular 75c per running yard; sale price 60c

Our Dress Making Department, under the supervision of Mrs. Davy, is prepared to render you a prompt and satisfactory service. All work fully guaranteed.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

We invite your inspection of the new and exclusive models in Tailored Garments that we are showing for Fall and Winter wear. All Suits and Dresses fitted by an expert and alterations made free of charge.

For Saturday and Monday we are offering our entire stock of Imported Tapestry Squares, Red, Green and Fawn grounds at ridiculously low prices. Not a gingerly clipping of a few cents off regular prices, but a deep cut that makes it necessary for anyone wanting the rugs to come early as they are sure to go at special prices mentioned below:

3x2½, regular $6.75, special.....$4.95
3x3, regular $8.50, special $5.90
3x3½, regular $10, special $6.90
3x4, regular $15, special $12.25

Small Tapestry Rugs, size 24x50; good patterns in Red, Fawn and Green colors. **Saturday and Monday special** 55c

HERE AND THERE

Mike Johnson, well-known on the Crow's Nest, of Bellevue, Alta., was in town spending a few days with friends this week-end.

Those who are fond of dancing should mark up Thursday, the 27th, as set aside for attendance at the Fourth Annual Ball of Esther Lodge of Rebekahs at the Bruce hall.

A crowd assembled on Wednesday night at the Grand theater and from the repeated applause that greeted the efforts of the different portions of the "Old Maids' Convention" there is no doubt that they were greatly appreciated.

On Saturday next, October 15th, the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold a sale of work in the school room, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tea will be served from 3 to 6 p. m.; supper from 8 to 10:30 p. m.

A meeting of all interested in Canada's winter game of hockey are cordially invited to be present next Monday night at a meeting that will be held in the King Edward Hotel parlors for the purpose of making preparations for the ensuing season.

Mount Fernie Lodge No. 47 continues to grow and prosper, several candidates put through this month and more coming. The meeting night is Wednesday of each week in the K. P. hall. All visiting Odd Fellows welcome.

William Scott, the undertaker, has transferred his business to Messrs. Thompson and Morrison, and whilst we like these gentlemen we are in doubt as to whether we ought to wish them well as they are the last men in this world we want to have anything to do with.

The many friends of Vic Hamilton will be pained to hear of the unfortunate accident which befell him at New Westminster, through falling off a box car while the train was in motion, and cutting off one leg just below the knee.

At a recent meeting of the board of trade among the several matters discussed was that of the establishment of a technical school in this locality and it was decided to consult with the officials of the coal company with a view to obtaining their co-operation in the matter. It is certainly a much needed institution in this town and any assistance that we can give to the project will be cheerfully given.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

The pastor, Rev. Thomson, occupied the pulpit last Sunday both morning and evening. Very few vacant chairs were noticeable at the evening discourse and as more room is required the new church is being rushed along as quickly as possible.

Monday evening a reception was tendered the new pastor by the congregation and young people, when a large gathering of friends were on hand to take part in the greeting. A program of vocal and instrumental music was arranged and carried through successfully, after which refreshments were served. Rev. Thomson gave a short address, speaking feelingly and urged and hoped for the successful carrying on of the great work in Fernie.

Owing to special services for next week at the Presbyterian church, the mid-week prayer meeting and young people's meeting are dispensed with. Services on Sunday as usual.

Money to Loan on real estate security. Eckstein & McTaggart. np.

Letters To The Editor

Fernie, B. C., Oct. 12, 1910.
To the Editor of The Ledger.
Dear Sir:

I would like to ask space in your paper for a short letter, and although a confirmed Liberal, and with but little knowledge of Socialism, I desire to call attention to certain matters that strike me in the pending election.

It is the evident intention of the Conservatives to get a snap judgment by the precipitated manner in which the nomination and election has been arranged. Although I do not deny that my party has in the past done certain things which were not in accordance with the rules of fair play, yet, personally, I have always stood for a square deal, regardless of party affiliations. As a Liberal I can see nothing in the Conservative party that should commend itself to us, and while we do not go as far as the Socialists, we certainly can consider ourselves more advanced than the standpatters, and as we have so small an opposition of our own in the house at the present time, it would be more to our interests to see them increase. Even though we do not agree with either of the parties, yet, under the circumstances, of two evils we chose the lesser, and we certainly can say that the Conservative party is not the lesser. Speaking personally, I would, of course, much prefer to have seen a Liberal candidate in the field, as a question of principle. Despite the statements so frequently made that both Liberal and Conservative are practically alike, I do not take this view of it at all.

Thanking you in the expectation that this will not be consigned to the waste paper baskot,

I am, yours,
LIBERAL DEMOCRAT.

Lille, Alta., Oct. 3, 1910.
Editor Ledger,
Dear Sir:

As it is not often that we see a letter from this camp in your paper I have thought that perhaps a few words would not be out of place.

We had a visit from our district president on Sunday and also Clem Stubbs, the vice president, was here. You must excuse me if I make mistakes because I can use a pick much better than a pen. Why does not the secretary of our local send a line or two in now and then? We like to read about the other camps and I am sure that in the others camps there are some who would like to know what is going on at Lille.

We had a very good time on Saturday night at the hotel of Charles Faure, and Mr. Powell, the president, gave us a good talking to which I hope will do some good and then on Sunday we had a meeting and got eight new members to join. That's the best thing to do, get all the men to join the union as we never know when anything may happen us and the way the union treated Pietro Tonella showed us that accidents will happen and we never know who will be the next one. Join your union I tell them all and make yourself that much stronger. Now I have written a long letter, but I hope that somebody who can write better than me will send some news of this camp.

Yours truly,
A DIGGER.

Editor.—We are always glad to receive any letters from our subscribers and also wish them to understand that as this is the organ of District 18, that it is the miners' paper.

SMOKER AND PRESENTATION TUESDAY EVENING

(Crowded Out Last Week.)

A very enjoyable time characterized the evening's doing at the Fire Hall when one of their members, Arthur Harrison, a well-known and popular young fire fighter was shown the appreciation in which he is held by his comrades by being the recipient of some very serviceable and beautiful presents.

Chief McDougall, in making the presentation of a cathedral chime clock, expressed his pleasure, in which he spoke for the rest of the department, of the esteem they felt for him and wished him every happiness in the partnership he was forming and recommended that those who had not already taken unto themselves a wife would not hesitate to follow the example Arthur was setting them. After the gift had been made, a beautiful work of art, as well as a necessary article of furniture in every household, Arthur replied in fitting terms thanking them all for the good fellowship that their kindness so thoroughly exemplified and on behalf of himself and bride said they would ever cherish their gifts.

In addition to the clock, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to W. A. Harrison by the Fernie Fire Department on the occasion of his marriage, October 5th," a most delecately and chaste cake server and a silk umbrella suitably engraved were presented.

On Thursday night at 8:30 there were over 100 friends and relatives of the contracting parties attended the Presbyterian church to attend the first wedding that has been performed in that building since its construction.

W. A. Harrison, better known among his friends as Arthur, attended by Mr. Amberman, led Miss Lily Lewis as his bride to the altar. After the Rev. Hugh Grant had tied the nuptial knot he presented the happy pair with a Bible as a memento of this being the first wedding celebrated in Knox church since its reconstruction.

The bride and groom, with their wedding guests numbering about 50, repaired to the Hotel Northern, where mine host Eschwig had prepared a very dainty supper that was duly appreciated by all participants.

Congratulations were showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and numerous were the expression of good will on their embarkation on life's journey together.

The groom, who is in the employ of the Fernie Co-operative association, is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact for his ever obliging manner and as proof thereof ample evidence was given by the many useful and valuable presents received.

The fire brigade, of which Mr. Harrison is an energetic member, in addition to the presentation made on Wednesday night were his guests on Thursday, all paying tribute to his worth as a man and colleague.

The bride, who was Miss Lily Lewis, is only a short time out from her old home in Barking, near London, is a very amiable young lady and has already made for herself a circle of warm friends unanimous in wishing her every happiness.

SLACK BIN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY FIRE

After the gaiety incident to the marriage celebration of Arthur Harrison, the boys of the fire brigade had an opportunity of reversing the old adage of "duty before pleasure" as it was discovered about 2 o'clock in some as yet unaccountable manner a fire had broken out and was already making considerable headway in the new slack bins of the C. N. P. Coal company situated on the north side of the railroad track. Two hydrants belonging to the company were quickly brought into requisition but these would have been insufficient to cope with the flames and the utilization of the additional hose bought during the current summer showed most convincingly of the advantages resulting from the wise step taken by the city authorities to be prepared for any emergency. Unfortunately there was some delay experienced owing to the fire wagon being stalled for a short time at the railroad crossing, but when the fire laddies reached the scene of action they did magnificent work in preventing the ravages from spreading and considering the difficulties under which they labored great praise is given without stint from those who were there.

This slack bin, which was only constructed a short time ago, is completely out of commission, but this will not in any wise interfere with the delivery of coke for the reason that the emergency big built shortly after the great fire of 1908 is quite capable of handling the business.

The forward portion of the structure is completely destroyed and presents nothing but a charred mass intermingled with twisted and warped iron work. Five slack cars which were on the track are all destroyed except, of course, that the running gear may be available for future use.

This fire is on property outside of the city limits, but despite this the department were able to make connections with the hydrants within the limits that certainly demonstrates that this city is now as well equipped to fight fire as any in Canada.

The town of Magdeburg, Germany, recently advertised for a mayor. It offered to pay a salary of $5,250 a year, with $1,000 added for office expenses to the right man. The applications were to be received up to Sept. 1.

FOR LEASE—Grand Theater, electrically lighted and heated; seating capacity, 550, stage accommodations adequate for largest traveling companies; minimum period one year. Applications must be in by Nov. 5. D. Rees, Box 361, Fernie, B. C.

TO LET—A two-roomed shack, furnished. Apply to Ledger Office.

R. W. McDonald

Accountant and Auditor

P. O. Box 1126 Calgary

I am making regular visits to this district and shall be glad to receive any enquiries relative to accountant work. 10-4-tp.

Now Open for Business

With a new Stock

Boots, Shoes, Trunks

W. R. McDOUGALL - J & F Block

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—The store known as the Heintzman Parlors, in the Miners' Union Block. For further particulars apply D. Rees, P. O. 361, Fernie, B. C.

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping near the school on Victoria avenue. Address "G," care Ledger office. 3t-p

FOR RENT—Comfortable shack, partly furnished. Apply Mrs. Hutcheon, McPherson avenue between Rogers and Thompson. np.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

40 acres of fruit land at Creston for sale. Watered and well located. E. T., care Ledger Office. 3-tp

FOR SALE—Furnished boarding house. Property known as the Gill Boarding House. Apply Ross & Lane, barristers.

FOR SALE—Three-room cottage on corner lot, 60x120, Mason avenue. Price, $575. Terms. Box 371, Fernie, B. C.

FOR SALE—One genuine Walnut bookcase; one oak sideboard. Apply at the Duthie Hardware company.

FOR SALE—One-fourth acre land; two sides fenced; West Fernie; $190 cash. Apply "D" Ledger Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two acres, more than half cleared; partly cultivated; large barn and chicken house. Situated at Cokato. Address "M" care Ledger.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Middlemass Bros., winners of "Hunter Trophy," Arrow Lakes fruit fair, have a few blocks of partly improved fruit land for sale—being part of their ranch, one mile from town on government road, lake frontage. Cheap for quick sale. Address, Arrow Park, B. C. 11-1t-p

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Cotton Rags at The District Ledger Office. Good prices paid.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Sherwood Hershmer.

WANTED—A limited number of young ladies to complete class in Dermatology. A full course includes hairdressing, marcel waving, hair dyeing and bleaching, scalp treatments, facial massage for removing wrinkles, blackheads and blemishes of the skin, manicuring and children's hair cutting, wig making and hair work in all its branches. Good positions are easily secured by graduates from this college. Course open October 15th. Full particulars on application to the secretary, Miss Eva Powell, Canadian College of Dermatology, 723 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C.

THE most vital improvement in Fit-Reform Suits this season is—the splendid shoulder effects.

WE have created the most becoming models that have ever been shown—natural, well rounded shoulders — neither exaggerated in breadth nor skimped in faddish fashion.

FIT-REFORM caters to real men who demand good taste as well as good style.

WE show above the Fit-Reform Double Breasted Sack Suit — made chiefly in Scotch Tweeds — ranging in price from $18. to $25. 120

FIT-REFORM

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Sole Agents in Fernie

"HELP"

Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY