Provincial Library 31 June 09

Library Legislative Assembly
NOV 22 1910
VICTORIA, B. C.

183

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. 16 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 19, 1910. — $1.00 A YEAR

THE DISTRICT OFFICERS MEET

At Blairmore--Local to Be Revived--Bright Future in Sight

The district executive board held a special meeting at Blairmore on Thursday, the 17th inst. There were Vice President C. Stubbs, Secretary Treasurer A. J. Carter, Board Members J. E. Smith, Coal Creek, J. O. Jones, Hillcrest and J. Larson, Lethbridge.

The board decided to reorganize Blairmore. Action will be immediately taken to re-establish the local union, and with the co-operation of the majority of the men, the district board feels assured that there will again be a strong representative local in Blairmore. It is to the men's interest in that camp, as well as to the welfare of the district in general, that they should give all possible aid to the district officers, to the end that they may be enabled to successfully carry out their work.

SANFORD DODGE COMING.

The eminent romantic and tragic actor. The great dramatic society event of the entire season. Watch for this magnificent attraction.

Absolute guarantee—I take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Sanford Dodge and his splendid company will soon appear at my theater. They come here highly recommended by the press and public, and by all theatrical managers in the cities where they have previously appeared.

The plays which Mr. Dodge presents are of the highest quality and such attractions should be encouraged in order that we may have more of the same kind. In order that all educated, cultured and intelligent people may attend with assurance that they will not be disappointed, I hereby guarantee that this attraction will be as represented in every particular or money will be refunded.

(Signed) L. E. KENNEDY,
Manager at Fernie.

Mr. Dodge will appear in the "Three Musketeers" and "Faust."
Nov. 23—"The Three Musketeers."
Nov. 24—"Faust."

DANCE AT BRUCE'S HALL.

A very enjoyable dance under the auspices of the members of the Church of England, was given in Bruce's hall on Thursday night when a very large crowd was in attendance. Excellent music was provided by the Fernie orchestra under the direction of Sig. Zaccaro, which was greatly appreciated by all present.

HERE'S TO YOU—P. D. & D. N.

The collecting qualifications acquired by P. D. McTavish while in the employ of the I. C. S. have evidently undergone no dimunition judging by the respectable amount of $150,757.00 gathered in by the team of which he was captain in the recent Y. M. C. A. campaign in Vancouver. Another record breaker's term obtained, Donald, the other well-known member of the firm of McTavish Brothers, is likewise celebrating a glorious event and now rejoices in the happy title of "Dad."

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AT FERNIE

A youth by the name of Herman Jenson was arrested by the chief of the city police about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and was brought up on Monday before Magistrate Whimster, charged with stealing a watch from the person of John Ameer, in the Bruce's hall. The accused is only 17 years of age, and comes of a good family of ranch-owners in the district of Taber. As the prisoner is under age, it was considered advisable to request the presence of his father, and he was therefore remanded until Thursday pending the arrival of his parent.

DIES IN WINNIPEG ON WAY TO MICHEL

Coming to Visit Son—Cuts Thumb and Dies En Route of Lockjaw.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—Just before leaving his Nova Scotian home in company with his wife, to pay his son at Michel, B. C., a visit, Pat Shields cut his thumb. En route Shields developed tetanus and stopped off at Winnipeg for treatment, but in vain, and he died in the general hospital late tonight, a scant half-hour before his sons, who had been sent for arrived. The remains are being shipped west for interment.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 16.—The largest building permit ever issued in this city was given today for a large block at Pender and Homer streets. The building will be 12 stories in height and will contain over 300 offices. It is being erected by a local syndicate and will cost $600,000.

MUTZ, MUD AND MERRIMENT.

Coleman vs. Cranbrook.

On Saturday last football colors of various hues were particularly noticeable, worn by the contingent of enthusiasts from the different points along the Crow's Nest Pass, including Coleman, Bellevue and Michel. Quite a sprinkling of the gentler sex was also in evidence, for the purpose of congratulating their friends on their victory, or commiserating with them in the event of defeat. The Cranbrook crowd arrived by special train.

The blue and white (Coleman) were first on the field, but there was very little preliminary punting of the sphere, as the condition of the field was such that it had a strong resemblance to a sea of Le Page's glue.

A few minutes after the arrivel of the yellow and black (Cranbrook), both teams journeyed to the center of the field and immediately got busy, Cranbrook taking the west end goal, whilst the blue and white had the eastern end. From the kickoff a pace was set which, considering the wretched condition of the field, was remarkably fast, being more after the style of ten minute contests than a regular match. Most of the play was in the Cranbrook portion of the ground. Several ineffectual assaults were made, and finally, at 20 minutes past 3:00, a ball was shot which struck the crossbar, and, bouncing back into play, Easton gave it a gentle kick, and the Coleman supporters went crazy with joy at this first score to the credit of their colors.

This was the only score, although it looked very serious for Cranbrook at another portion of the game. The ball was within a few feet of the goal, but in consequence of Fraser's feet being so heavily laden with Fernie real estate, he was unable to lift them rapidly enough to touch the ball through. At one stage of the game there was a shout that a score had been made by the Cranbrook players, and the looks of astonishment on the faces of the Coleman supporters would have furnished excellent material for a painter; but it proved to be an optical illusion, the ball having just grazed one of the posts.

Many laughable incidents occurred as a result of the slippery nature of the field. From bad it became infinitely worse, and as the play continued it gradually developed the appearance of a cattle-tramped corral. Equidistant from each goal were two pools, where a number of the players on both sides took impromptu baths.

Speaking generally, the game was well played throughout, despite ahe adverse circumstances; but Coleman's superior passing and combination proved too much for their opponents, who, while doing some excellent work, were lacking in that combination of tactics without which individual effort is of no avail. Several of the players were laid out, but fortunately only for brief spaces of time. At one period of the game some some enlivenment seemed to be promised by a little fistic encounter, Harrison's (Cranbrook) nether end came in collision with McQueen, a fact which the latter quickly resented by making a fan at the air. The excellent combination played by Banks and Kellock, of the Coleman team, could not have been better accomplished by old-country leaguers. All who witnessed the game were hearty in the congratulations to both teams on the enthusiasm they had shown, in spite of the fearful state of the grounds.

There was one feature of the game which would certainly have been better if it had been conspicuous by its absence. Some of the tricks resorted to by Hunter were certainly not very sportsmanlike. He played a brilliant game throughout, but his play was marred by tactics which all lovers of true sport must strongly condemn, and it is to be hoped that players will frown down upon any of their members—no matter how good they may be—who make use of such practices.

The line-up was as follows:

Coleman.

S. McDonald, J. Emerson, McQueen, Hunter, Roughead, Banks, Easton, Fraser, Kellock, Jenkins, Pyman.

Cranbrook.

T. Clarke, J. Clarke, Bartholomew, Terrance, McEwan, Simmons, G. Clarke, Miller, Harrison, Anderson, Lumsden.

The redoubtable Fraser officiated as referee, and his decisions met with general approval.

The Mutz cup is now in the hands of the Coleman club.

CHURCH NOTES.

The anniversary service of the Methodist church will take place on Sunday, November 27th. Further particulars regarding this will be given in our later issue of November 25th.

On the 28th the Ladies' Aid will celebrate by holding a supper, to be followed by a concert.

SAUNIER—FILLMORE.

On Tuesday evening last at the Methodist parsonage the Rev. Dimmick performed the ceromony which made John Saunier of Waldo and Elizabeth Fillmore of New York partners for life.

The happy man is foreman of the planing department of the Baker-McNab saw mill at Waldo, where he is universally liked and also has a host of friends in Revelstoke where he was formerly engaged in a similar capacity with the Revelstoke Lumber company. Long life and a prosperous one Jack.

GAS CAUSES DEATH AT BLAIRMORE

District Officials Make a Thorough Investigation--Fire Boss Didn't Do His Duty--One Dead

HUMAN LIFE IS DIRT CHEAP

The following is a report on the death of Martin Rezac, killed in Blairmore mine Nov. 11th.

The deceased was a member of Frank local No. 1263, U. M. W. A., which organization was represented at the inquest by President Powell and District Board Member Jones.

Dr. McKay, first witness called said:

Friday, November 11th, at 4:30 p.m. Iwas called to the Blairmore mine. After being here five minutes two men were brought out of the mine and taken to the lamphouse, on examination I found one, Martin Rezac, dead. There were a few scratches on the body, the face was blue and the veins of the neck distended and some blood stained mucus coming from the mouth. In my opinion death was due to suffocation.

Next witness, Martin Lampa, deceased's partner said:

"On Nov. 11th I was working in a crosscut with Martin Rezac. About 4:30 p. m. the fireboss fired three shots for us. We went into another place till the shots went off. After about five minutes we went back to the place, Martin Rezac went back first and I followed him. I did not see the fireboss after he had fired the shots. Immediately we went back I had a pain in the head and something seemed to take my breath away, I knew nothing more till next morning in the Frank hospital."

Questioned by jurymen.

Q. "Did you ever feel any headache before in the Blairmore mine?"
A. "No."
Q. Is it usual to go back as quick as that?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Was the air bad that day?"
A. "There is always smoke there.'
Questioned by Inspector Heathcote.
Q. "How many holes did you have?"
A. "Three in the morning and three in the afternoon."
Q. "Were the holes in line?"
A. "No, they were not in line."
Q. "How deep were the holes?"
A. "About six feet."
Q. "How far were the holes apart?"
A. "About 2½ feet."
Q. "Was each hole six feet?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "How much saxonite was in each hole?"
A. "Three or four pieces."
Q. "Was the coal mined or sheared?"
A. "No."
Q. "Is it customary to put holes in the coal, and have them fixed without mining or cutting done?"
A. "Yes, it is customary to do so."

At this point Mr. J. O. Jones requested that the witness should be recalled after the company officials had been on the stand.

The next witness called was W. G. Pearson, fireboss, morning shift.

I was in Martin Rezac's place at 1:30 on the 11th of November, and as near as I can remember deceased had one hole loaded and I waited till the other two were ready, one breaking hole in the center, and one flank hole one either rib. As near as I can remember the breaking hole had two sticks of powder, and the flank holes two sticks each. The breaking hole was fired first, the hole on the high rib next, and last the hole on the low rib. We then retired from the place. The deceased and Martin Lampa went down the crosscut to No. 1 angle. I proceeded down No. 2 angle to my work. I came on shift about 2 p. m. and heard about the accident after I got home.

Questions by Jurymen.

Q. "Was the place gassy or smoky before the accident?"
A. "No, it was clear, all places are clear before firing."
Q. "Did you ever know of the smoke of seven sticks of powder killing a man?"
A. "No."

Questions by Inspector.

Q. "Did you fire all three holes at once?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Did you examine the holes before firing?"
A. "No, I do not know what depth they were."
Q. "Were the holes in your opinion well planted?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "After those shots were fired, did you examine that place?"
A. "No."
Q. "Had Lampa and his partner quit work after those holes were fired?"
A. "I do not know."
Q. "Is it customary for the men to quit after their holes are fired?"
A. "Yes, after their last round is fired."
Q. "You say they went down No. 1 angle. How far would they be away from the place?"
A. "About 25 feet."
Q. "Is that the reason because there was only one shift on the place you did not go back and examine it?"
A. "I did not expect the men to go back to work."

Questions by J. O. Jones.

Q. "How many years' experience have you as a fire-boss?"
A. "Two months."
Q. "How many as a miner?"
A. "Nineteen years."
Q. "Have you a certificate as a fire-boss?"
A. "I have one as a pit-boss."
Q. "Which hole was loaded when you went in?"
A. "The flank hole on the low rib."
Q. "Did you see them load the other two, and what were you doing?"
A. "I was waiting till they loaded."
Q. "Did you examine the powder that went in the holes?"
A. "No."
Q. "How many pounds of powder were in these holes?"
A. "I don't know exactly."
Q. "How many sticks of the powder is there to a pound?"
A. "About five."
Q. "What is the hours worked in this mine?"
A. "Eight hours. The men are expected to be in the mine eight hours."
Q. "Did you expect these men to go home at 1:30?"
A. "No."
Q. "How long do you think it would take the smoke to clear out?"
A. "About three-quarters of an hour."
Q. "Do you consider that good ventilation?"
A. "Yes, the angle was well ventilated."
Q. "What is the reason the men go home after firing?"
A. "Some of the men think they have done sufficient work."
Q. "How long would it take the men to come out from that place?"
A. "Twenty-five minutes."
Q. "Was the coal that was used for tamping wet or dry? Did you ever read the Mines' Act?"
Q. "What does it say?"
A. "It says clay."
Q. "Did you examine the cartridges?"
A. "No."

The next witness was A. McCrae, miner.

I went to work at 3 p. m. in Blairmore mine on November 11th. I got to my room and found a man dead and another just living. I saw there was no chance of getting them out alone, so I went down to the entry for help. I got three men there to go up and I went after the fire-boss, S. Turner. I met him coming in. I went back with him and got up as quickly as possible and got the two men outside.

Questions by Jurymen.

Q. "Were you working in the same places?"
A. "No."
Q. "How was the air in that place?"
A. "Poor."
Q. "Do you go home when you fire?"
A. "It all depends on the air. The air has been bad since ever I went there."

Questions by J. O. Jones.

Q. "Did you take a box of powder in that day?"
A. "No, a can. One can."
Q. "Did you fire any shots the day before, yourself?"
A. "No."
Q. "Did you pack any clay up?"
A. "No."

The next witness was Samuel Turner, fireboss.

"I was fireboss on the afternoon shift. I was going in the mine about 3:15 p. m. I met Al McCrae coming out of the level. He told me there was someone he thought was hurt. I asked him where the place was, so I went up and found them. They were lying face down. I got hold of one and pulled him down to a place of safety. I left him there with two men, then went up to get the other man. I found that one man was dead, and the other just alive. We used artificial respiration on the man, and he came to. After that we took them outside."

Questioned by Jurymen.

Q. "What caused the scratches on the man's body?"
A. "They might have been caused by us taking him out."
Q. "Do you know the man personally?"
A. "No."
Q. "Do you think he was physically unfit?"
A. "No."
Q. "How far were they from the face?"
A. "One was two feet, and the other four feet."
Q. "What was the condition of the ventilation?"
A. "Not very good."
Q. "Is it customary for the men to come home after firing?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Is it customary to carry the brattice up in this mine?"
A. "Yes, to within 12 feet of the face."
Q. "Is is customary for the fire bosses to go back after shots have been fired."
A. "Some times I do and some times I don't."
Q. "Did the mine management ever instruct you on these points?"
A. "No."

Questioned by J. O. Jones.

Q. "Was there a double shift on the room?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Would it be dangerous for the other shift to go in before the place was examined?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Did you examine the room before the men went on shift?"
A. "No."
Q. "How was it they fire their own shots in the pillars?"
A. "I don't know."
Q. "How many years experience have you as a miner?"
A. "Thirty years."
Q. "Did you ever see a man knocked out by the smoke of six sticks of powder?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "Was you ever knocked out by powder smoke?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "How many shots were there when you got knocked out?"
A. "One or two."
Q. "What is the reason the men come out in the Blairmore mine at 1:30?"
A. "On account of the smoke."
Q. "Did the men carry you out when you got knocked out?"
A. "Yes."
Q. "How far was the brattice back in the place the accident occurred?"
A. "Fifteen or 20 feet."
Q. "Do you often have the fan stopped?"
A. "Not very often."
Q. "Would recommend that every miner take an ambulance course?"
A. "Yes, I would."

The next witness called was Chas. Chesnut, pit-boss:

"On November 11th, at 3:30 p. m. I was informed by W. McRae that there were two men hurt in the mine. I met them coming out. I found one man alive, and the other dead. I went down to the lamphouse with them. The doctor was there and said life was extinct in Martin Rezac, and he started to work on Martin Lampa."

Questioned by Jurymen.

Q. "Did you ever give your firebosses any orders regarding going back after firing?"

(Continued on Page Five.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Ottawa, Nov. 7th, 1910.

Sir;

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, and employees.

With further reference to the application received from you in this matter on the 26th October, I have the honour to state that a Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been established as requested, Mr. Clement Stubbs, Bellevue, Alta., and Mr. W. S. Lane, Fernie, B. C., were appointed members of the same on the recommendation of the employing company respectively.

You will be advised in due course of the further steps which are taken in respect of the constitution of this board.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GERALD H. BROWN.
Acting Deputy Minister of Labour and Acting Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

A. J. Carter, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, Fernie B. C.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Coal Mining on Vancouver Island.

Of a net production of nearly 30,000,000 long tons of coal, which official records of British Columbia show to have been the aggregate for the province to the end of 1909, approximately 23,500,000 tons were the production of Vancouver Island coal mines. Adding the quantity of coal made into coke, a gross production of, roughly, about 25,000,000 long tons, or 28,000,000 short tons, stands to the credit of the coal mines of the island, and practically all this came from the properties now owned respectively by the Western Fuel company and the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir Limited. Comparatively large as these figures are for coal mining in this province, it is manifest that they will be added to considerably within a few years, for the last-mentioned company alone has announced its intentio nto so enlarge its mines, increase its plant and equipment, and extend the scope of its operations as to make an annual production of between two and three million tons of coal a year, tion to so enlarge its mines, increase their output proportionately, and so substantially swell the total of production as the years shall pass.

History of Coal Mining.

As an introduction to some particulars of the chief producing coal mines of Vancouver Island, the following excerpt from a paper on "The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," by the late George M. Dawson, C. M. G., LL. D., F. R. S., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, read before the Royal Colonial Institute, is given:

"The existence of coal upon the coast of British Columbia was recognized by Dr. W. F. Tolmie, an officer of the Hudson Bay company, as early as 1835; but, though small quantities of coal were actually obtained from natural outcrops from time to time, for the use of blacksmiths of the company's posts, no importance appears to have been attached to the discovery. The world was at that time very spacious, and the Pacific ocean was still regarded rather as field for the exploration of navigators than as a highway of commerce between America and Asia.

"Afterwards (in 1849) the Hudson Bay company brougnt out a few coal miners from Scotland, and proceeded to test and open out some of the deposits. Thus, as early as 1853, about 2000 tons of coal were actually raised at Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island. San Francisco already began to afford a market for this coal, and the amount produced increased from year to year. The principal coal mining district remained, and still remains, at Nanaimo. At the close of the year 1888, about 4,500,000 tons in all had been produced, and the output grew annually, till, in 1891, more than a million tons were raised in one year. California is still the principal place for sale for the coal, which, by reason of its superior quality, practically controls the market, and is held in greater estimation than any other fuel produced on the Pacific slope of North America. The local consumption in the province itself grows annually, and smaller quantities are exported to the Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, and other places. In the various ports of the Pacific ocean, the coal from British Columbia comes into competition with coal from Puget Sound, in the state of Washington, which, because of the high protective duty established by the United States, is enabled to achieve a large sale in California, notwithstanding its inferior quality. It has also to compete with shipments from Great Britain, brought out practically as ballast; with the coals of Newcastle, New South Wales; with coal from Japan; and, in regard to the Pacific ports of the Russian Empire, with coal raised by convict labor at Dual, Saghalien Island, in the Okotsk sea. It is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the coal of British Columbia that it is able to hold it own against all these competitors.

"Though Nanaimo has been, from the first, the chief point of production of coal, work has been extended within the last few years to the Comox district, also situated on Vancouver Island, while other promising coal-bearing tracts have been in part explored and examined on this island and on the Queen Charlotte Islands."

Nanaimo Colliery, Nanaimo District.

The Nanaimo colliery, now owned by the Western Fuel company, of San Francisco, California, is the oldest colliery of those now being worked in the province. Its history dates back to the early fifties. Dr. Dawson (in Mineral Wealth of British Columbia, 1897," p. 90.) After mentioning the bringing of specimens of coal by Indians, in 1855, to Dr. Tolmie, then stationed at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort McLoughlin, Millbank sound (now Bella Coola), and the exploratory work done at Suquash, between Port McNeil and Beaver Harbor, on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island, in the years 1849-1853, states that "meanwhile in 1850, the existence of coal at Nanaimo had been ascertained by Mr. J. W. McKay, and in the following year it appears that most of the miners were transferred from the northern end of the island to that place. Work was begun in earnest in 1852, and, before the close of 1853, 2000 tons of coal are reported to have been shipped, chiefly to San Francisco. The price of coal at Nanaimo was at this time $11 and at San Francisco $28 a ton. The Hudson Bay company, under the name of the Nanaimo Coal company, continued to work the mines thus opened until 1861, when they were sold to the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd., by which they are still operated."

At a point on the Esplanade in the city of Nanaimo, east of the old Douglas pit, a bore-hole was put down in 1881 by the Vancouver Coal company, and at a depth of 650 feet the Douglas seam was reached and found to be 8 feet 6 inches in thickness. In 1884, after further prospecting with the diamond drill, two circular shafts, No. 1, 17 feet in diameter, and No. 2, 14 feet, were sunk, and powerful hoisting and ventilating plants were put in.

In 1887, No. 2 shaft was deepened 71 feet, at which additional depth it entered the underlying Newcastle seam, there about 6 feet in thickness. The Protection Island shaft was sunk in 1891, and the Douglas seam was reached at 619 feet. In 1892, it was sunk 62 feet deeper to the Newcastle seam, there showing about 3 feet, 6 inches of coal. In 1899, a shaft was sunk on Newcastle Island; this cut the upper seam at 324 feet, and the lower at 381 feet. This working was continued with those of No. 1 and Protection Island. In 1901, a main haulage slope was driven, from the bottom of a 60-foot shaft at Brechin, in the Newcastle seam to Newcastle Island; a counter slope was driven from the surface in the same seam.

The Vancouver Coal company was reconstructed in January, 1890, as the New Vancouver Coal & Mining company, limited, with an authorized capital of £215,000 in fully paid shares of £1 each. Mr. Samuel L. Robins, of Nanaimo, was general manager for the company, and Mr. Thomas Russell, manager of the mines and works. At the end of 1902 it was resolved

(Continued Next Week.)

A CARPENTER ARRESTED "THEFT

Was Steaiing on Larger Scale Than Police Suspected

The suspicion of the local police having been aroused, consequent upon some tools being reported missing, a search was made in the shack occupied by one Phillip Adrian, a carpenter, on Pellat avenue. Although no trace of the articles which occasioned the search were discovered, a very large number of all kinds of merchandise were noticed by the officers, and upon investigation some stationery that had evidently been water soaked led to the belief that it had been purloined from the store of Mr. T. B. Struthers. This assumption turned out to be correct, and there is now in possession of the police articles that would form a very good commencement for a small store, in the shape of watches, gramaphone, sleeve holders, shaving soap, coffee, chicory, and many other kinds of goods too numerous to mention.

Immediately upon this discovery, telephonic communication was opened with Provincial Constable McCuish of Hosmer, who arrested Adrian in the Queens Hotel and brought him to Fernie on Wednesday night's local.

T. & L. SMOKING CONCERT.

The opening of the new Echwig hall was celebrated on Thursday by a smoking concert given under the auspices of the Fernie Trades and Labor Council. F. H. Shaw, presided. Speeches were made by L. P. Eckstein and J. W. Bennett. Songs and recitations, etc., formed part of the program. The Ramsay orchestra furnished the music.

The Knights of Freedom, an organization of boys, who have been preparing themselves to carry on an organization of boys, with headquarters in the gymnasium of the Methodist church, have arranged to give a concert in the church on the evening of Thursday, the 24th of November. The price of admission will be 35 and 20 cents, the proceeds to go towards fitting the boys with necessary outfit to enable them to carry on a society for the mutual amusement and education of their members and friends by supplying a place where good clean sports can be indulged in amidst the best surroundings.

These boys are to be congratulated and encouraged in their endeavors in this direction and should be greeted upon the occasion of their first appearance by a bumper house.

Keep the date for the Knights of Freedom.

JUNIOR HOCKEY.

A meeting of all interested in this winter pastime will be held Friday, the 18th, in the office of the East Kootenay Realty company, Johnson, Falconer block, at 8 p. m. sharp. A full attendance is requested.

A. F. L. Annual Convention

Labor Men Gather at St. Louis For Two Weeks-- Reports Made

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began here today, and will continue for two weeks. The morning session was devoted to welcoming the delegations and honorary guests, some of them from England. The afternoon session was devoted to reports of President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennons.

Sessions will be held twice daily during the two weeks, and it will be necessary to convene in the evenings. An elaborate entertainment program has been provided for the delegates. They will not be required to pay street car fares while en route to the meeting place in the resident district of the city. Meals will be served in a hall adjoining the meeting room so they will not lose any time. The credentials and resolution Commission looked into the matter and it can't start too soon.—The Kootenaian.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Whether uionism is to form an open alliance with Socialism, possibly be swallowed by it, will be determined here next week after what promises to be one of the most bitter contests that ever marked an annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

President Samuel Gompers faces a fight against his re-election and the opposition will be led by Victor Berger of Milwaukee, the first Socialist elected to congress.

Two years ago Berger had or claimed to have, the votes to defeat Gompers, but the sentencing of the latter to jail on the eve of the American Federation of Labor annual meeting caused Berger to abandon the fight and favor the re-election of Gompers. Berger says that his faction will be as strong here as it was at Norfolk two years ago.

In addition to the Gompers issue, the old question will come up of determining the federation's policy toward the "open shop."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—President Gompers, addressing the American Federation of Labor at the opening of the convention here today, said: "Fellow Trade Unionists: Thirty years ago upon the urgent appeal of a number of earnest and farseeing trade unionists, a convention was held in Pittsburg, Pa. There and then the foundation of our federation of trades and labor unions was laid. Upon that foundation a structure has been reared perhaps far beyond the vision of its builders. Soon after the establishment of our federation, and after its purposes came to be understood, the toilers began to realize not only that it was eminently practicable but also that it had within its possibilities the elements to inspire hope and courage for the achievement of labor's highest aspirations. By the years of devoted work of its adherents, and through its attainments, the federation has earned the respect and the confidence of the workers who rallied to its standard and defended it against its traducers and would-be destroyers."

After reviewing in a general way the growth of the federation, showing in particular that, there were only two international unions affiliated at the first federation meeting, there were 120 at the close of the last fiscal year. Reference was made to criticisms of the federations, and President Gompers particularly combatted the contention that trades unionism was narrow. He then spoke of Canada, as follows: "The movement in Canada has shown greater progress during the past year than in any previous year in its history. Numerically, representation in the congress has increased by 40 per cent, over the year 1909, while the balance in the treasury of the congress over that reported for 1909 was almost 50 per cent. The congress in its legislative capacity has also exceeded anything done in former years. It secured the appointment of a commission on technical education, with its ex-vice-president as a member of it; amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that further protected the interests of those affected by the act; and the exemption of trade unions from the Combines Investigation Act. It offered such strenuous opposition to the Belcourt bill, which was designed to keep international officers out of Canada, that its promoter asked permission to withdraw it, which was permitted, although the senate threatened to throw it out bodily."

President Gompers then reviews actions taken in the United States in conjunction with Canada, notably the movement for the protection of iron, steel and tin workers. He also referred to the garment workers' strike, the shirtwaist makers' strike, miners' strike, affiliated locals and legislation affecting labor. He strongly urged the maintenance of Labor day's significance and advocated a labor Sunday.

PROSPECTIVE CONTEST AROUSES BRITISHERS

Redmond Will Take Advantage of His Opportunity—Asquith Got King's Consent to Create Peers Elections Probably Over Before Christmas.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—For the moment Mr. Redmond's triumphant home coming dominates the political stage. His declaration tonight was that he was going to the British parliament to wring home rule from the necessities of British statesmen. This is seized upon by the Conservative editorial writers to rouse the electorate to a point of danger threatening the union should they return a ministry tied to the heels of an Irish dictator. There have been no further developments in the political situation, but it is regarded practically certain that elections will be held in December.

Asquith Sees the King.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—An immediate general election is in prospect in Great Britain. Parliament will be dissolved Nov. 29, the latest reports have it, so that the elections will be over before Christmas. When Premier Asquith returned from his visit to King George at Sandringham his election agent from Fifeshire was awaiting him at his official residence on Downing street. This is taken as a sure sign that a general election will be held very soon. The long conference of the party leaders having failed on the Lord's veto power, Premier Asquith called on the King Friday. The premier's purpose was to learn whether the Liberals if they are returned to power at the coming election, can rely on the royal prerogative to make as many peers as are needed to create a Liberal majority in the House of Lords.

It is assumed that the King gave his assent, otherwise Asquith would resign, and as Mr. Balfour could not meet parliament a deadlock would ensue. This would cause great financial loss to the country, because the ministers have decided to leave the budget uncompleted until the new parliament assembles. An unpassed budget is the lever which Asquith holds and the more powerfully and remorselessly he uses it the more his party will approve.

Lord Waldegrave, the Unionist whip in the House of Lords, declared that the lords cannot be rushed into considering the government's veto resolutions, that a general election must await their pleasure and that Unionist peers have a counter plan to propose which requires prolonged discussion.

But the ministers will not tolerate any dilatory tactics, and should the lords attempt them the crisis will be cut short by the parliament's dissolution.

LABOR AND SOCIALISTS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT

Unions Will Combat Program Now Before Parliament of France.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The General Federation of Labor, backed by the Socialists, is planning to combat the government's labor program now before parliament. M. Jaures, Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, says the labor unions of the world are watching France and that the Socialists of America are sending messages of encouragement to the French proletariat in their efforts to defend trades unionism against the attacks by the state.

The government, however, points out that it is seeking to improve the welfare of the working classes, and will propose the appointment of boards of conciliation. It is determined to prevent strikes among the employes of the public service corporations, especially the railroads, even if it is obliged to resort to the penal laws. It regards the railroads as essential to national law and defense. At the same time the government is disposed to restrict the efforts of the General Federation of Labor to its own professed field as against its alleged revolutionary tendencies.

The federation claims that the government seeks to dissolve the organ and prohibit general strikes as a counter blow to the plan of the labor leaders to treat with the unions in case of dispute.

DR. GILLESPIE SUES CLOVER BAR COAL CO.

Claims Doctor Bill for Four Years and Asks Refund of Money Paid on Stock.

In 1906 Dr. Gillespie subscribed to a block of stock worth $1,000 in the Clover Bar Coal company, on condition that he was to be appointed a director of the company. He was also appointed physician for the company, to make monthly inspections of the men and was to be paid at the rate of one dollar a month per man. The company did not make him a director and now the doctor has started proceedings in the supreme court to collect his doctor bill and to recover the amount paid on the stock.

It was in the fall of 1907 that Dr. Gillespie was first employed as medical attendant for the company, and since that time the company has not paid him any amount of the bill which has been steadily growing. On September 27, 1908, they gave him a promissary note for $203 payable in three months, but they failed to pay up when the note fell due. When Dr. Gillespie discovered that he was not to be appointed a director, he notified the company that he would not accept the stock and asked them to cancel it.

The doctor now claims $591.95, being the amount of his bill for medical attendance: $200 which is the amount he paid on the stock; cancellation of the block of stock and the costs of the court.

THREE MILLIONS FOR COAL LANDS

English Syndicate to Acquire Forty-Eight Thousand Acres in Copper River Valley.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 10.—R. H. Frisby of Vancouver leaves for the old country tonight where he expects to close a deal for the sale of 48,000 acres of bituminous coal lands in the Copper river valley to an English syndicate for nearly $3,000,000. It is understood the prospective buyers are closely associated with the Grand Trunk Pacific backers. The property was recently examined by Edward Dinan of the United States geological survey and the prospects are said to be excellent and about $75,000 has already been expended on development work. The coal is said to be of good coking character and also excellent for steaming purposes. The location is within 40 miles of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and is located so that a spur line may be built to advantage.

A FORMER UTTERANCE OF THE RENEGADE BRIAND

War is possible only because of the willingness of the workers to permit it. But, the day when they respond to a declaration of war with the declaration of a general strike, there will be no despot nor a government capable to dare the crime to make war.—Aristide Briand.—(La Lanterne, June 21, 1901).

MORE COAL TROUBLE.

Kaslolites with many others have a fine kick coming against the exorbitant prices asked by dealers for soft coal on account of the excessive freight rates demanded by the C. P. R. The price asked today is $9 per ton, which shows a gradual increase for some years past. No dealer can buy from the Crow's Nest Coal company direct, all business being red-taped through an intermediary in Nelson, where the price asked is as exorbitant as here and subject to much kicking comment. From figures given us it is easy to determine where this robbery originates. The price asked by the coal company we believe is $2.50 per ton f. o. b. on the Crow line, the Nelson intermediary is allowed $1 per ton, and the dealer gets another $1.00 per ton, which barely pays for transfer and haulage. This makes $4.50 per ton accounted for and it is alleged the railway corporation gets the rest. Just fancy, coal we might say almost at our door and having to pay a railway company in this year of grace $4.50 per ton to deliver it! It's about time the Railway Commission looked into this matter and it can't start too soon.—Kootenain.

CAPITALISM AND THE REMEDY.

The Campaign Issue Which Confronts The Wage-Worker.

To understand Socialism rightly, a clear comprehension of the nature of and reason for its criticism of property rights is most necessary.

Capitalism, as it exists today, is of comparatively recent date. In the middle ages the workers were, as a rule, in possession individually of the means of production—the land and the tools. Each family, to a great extent, supplied its own needs; or exchange was largely within the limits of the community, a matter of mutual services. Here, then, is a simple and true form of private property. It is self-earned. There is individual ownership of the means of production, and individual appropriation of the product. But, as a productive system, it was necessarily meager in its results.

As the advantages of combined effort, which division of labor, or co-operative production, came to be appreciated, the older form began gradually to be superseded. But when this division of labor, by reducing production to a series of simple operations, opened the way for mechanical invention, a rapid transformation followed and modern capitalism was soon in full sway. The change that had taken place was most radical. With the organization of production on an ever increasing scale, the worker had been expropriated—no longer owned the means of production. (This term, "means of production," in common usage, includes such property only as enters into production or transportation—land, mines, factories, machinery, warehouses, railroads, etc.; commercial property, as distinguished from private property, or that which goes to the supplying of one's needs.) The means of production had passed from the hands of the workers to the capitalists. And as a result of the change, things now stand in this wise:—socialized production, but capitalist appropriation of the product. The owner of the means of production, though no longer the producer, still appropriates the product; and the character of the appropriation is fundamentally changed.

This is the genesis of capitalist private property. Once the result of one's individual efforts, under capitalism property has largely become the appropriation of that which is produced by the labor of others. It is the robbery of the workers. Can you wonder, then, that when men talk glibly of the sacred rights of property, meaning capitalist property, the Socialist, knowing whence it is derived, refuses to bow down and worship?

To restate the nature of this change:

Formerly the worker owned the means of production, used them himself, and owned the product. Now we have capitalist ownership of the means of production; and capitalist appropriation of that which is produced by the socialized or co-operative efforts of the workers. Property, once self-earned, now rests on the exploitation of the workers. And ownership of the means of production is the key to the situation; for to the owner goes the product. Thereby comes the power to rob; for to gain access to them the workers must forego their right to that which they produce.

The effect of this change upon the condition of the workers has been most marked. Through loss of control over the means of production, the once dependent handicraftsmen have become the wage slaves of today. They work, not for themselves, but for a master, to whom goes the product of their labor, except a portion barely sufficient to keep them in working condition. Sometimes, not even that. Their labor-power—and you cannot separate the labor power from the man—they are forced to offer as a market commodity. They must sell or perish, having no other resource; and they sell themselves by the day, the week, the year. The wage they receive bears little or no relation to the productive value of the labor. The competition of the labor market determines it. If in possession of a skill that is rare, the wage is high—from lack of competition. Or, if, through organization of the trade, competition for work can be prevented, a wage above the average may be enforced. Where artificial conditions do not exist, and today they exist only at exceptional times, and in exceptional localities, the wage worker feels the full and disastrous effects of being a commodity. He must sell his labor power at its value—that is, he must sell it at its cost of production. With the mass of unemployed living on a low standard, the tendency of wages is to gravitate to that standard. The state of the labor market governs wages.

What the workers receive is determined, not by what they produce, but by competition with their fellows for a chance to work. And the displacements of labor which accompany the introduction of machinery serve but to intensify that competition by constantly recruiting the ranks of the unemployed. Furthermore, the tendency of mechanical invention to supersede skilled labor is to the workers a positive detriment, for it means a lowering of the wage.

This, then, is how it stands. On the one hand, workers who must get access to the means of production or starve; and access possible only through acceptance of a competitive wage. On the other, capitalist owners of the means of production forced by competition among themselves to buy the labor offered at the lowest market price. So long, therefore, as this system remains unchanged, the robbery of the workers is its inevitable result. Production might be increased to any extent with no advantage to them whatever! Who, then, are benefitted? Plainly those who own and monopolize the means of production—the capitalist class.

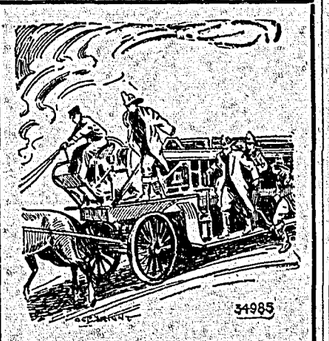
This is the evil that must be met; that monopoly by a class of the means of production, whereby the workers are robbed of all but mere subsistence. And the solution which Socialism proposes is a simple and logical deduction from the conditions. It was clearly formulated years ago by an American, Thomas Skidmore. In a book entitled "The Rights of Man to Property," published in New York in 1829, he says: "If then, it is seen that the steam engine, for example, is likely to greatly impoverish or destroy the poor, what have they to do but to lay hold of it and make it their own? Let them appropriate also, in the same way, the cotton factories, the woolen factories, the iron foundries, the rolling mills, houses, churches, ships, goods, steamboats, fields of agriculture, etc., etc., in manner as proposed in this work, and as is their right."

It is control of the means of production that makes men masters of their fellows. Formerly there was chattels slavery, mastery through ownership of the man. Now there is wage slavery, mastery through ownership of the means whereby alone the man can live. The workers, therefore, can accomplish their emancipation only by once more becoming owners of the means of production. But subdivision of labor and the vastly increased scale of production have made impossible individual ownership, such as existed in the age of handicrafts. How then can the divorce of the worker from the tools be ended? The change that has taken place in the nature of production gives the clue. Production has been socialized. It is no longer individual, but co-operative. Means of production, therefore, already used in common, must also be socialized—made the common property of those who use them; free access rendering individual ownership unnecessary. And finally exchange must be socialized—reorganized on a co-operative basis with the total elimination of profit.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

August 6-11.



IF THE FIREMAN FAILS

we will come to your rescue, provided that you have had the forethought to secure one of our policie. Today is not too late to increase or secure

FIRE INSURANCE

Tomorrow may be. You little realize how reasonably such security may be bought. May we have the opportunity to explain?

M. A. KASTNER

Insurance and Real Estate

Fernie Opera House

Moving Pictures and Vaudeville

Every Night

A. Pizzocolo, Mgr.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms Hot and Cold Baths

The King Edward

Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C. V. O., L. L. D., D. C. L., PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER.

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

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

Capital Authorised ....$10,000,000.00 Capital Subscribed $5,575,000
Capital Paid Up .....$5,330,000.00 Reserve Fund $5,330,000
D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KENNEDY & MANGAN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors

"TRIMMING" has a variety of meanings, but you won't be "out of pocket" if you invest in our excellent "Trim" for carpenters and builders. It is made from selected and well

SEASONED LUMBER

and is free from warpings or other imperfections. While high quality rules here so do low prices.

Phone 23 P.O. Box 22

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

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.

KEFOURY BROS.

Next to Wigwam Candy Store Next to Northern Hote

15 Million Dollars or More

The real opportunity for wealth comes to every person once, if they are prepared to take the chance.

There are fifteen million dollars buried on an Island on the Pacific, and the man who knows where it is, and has the original chart; and has been on the ground, is now in Vancouver and ready to go.

Remember he is the only man now living who can get it. He, Captain Hackett, can get the treasure. He made the trip with the widow of the man who brought away $1,000,000 of it.

Now the proposition is this: Some of the best business men in Vancouver have examined the records, and have satisfied themselves that the money was put there, and that Captain Hackett has all the papers and information necessary to get it.

A company has been organized—The Cocos Island Hydraulic & Treasure Company, Ltd.—with a capital of $30,000 divided into $1 shares fully paid and non-assessable. Captain gets for his interest the same amount of stock as is issued to the public.

It is estimated that $35,000 will be required to outfit the expedition It was at first planned to purchase a ship, but it has since been considered wiser to charter the ship and thus save a great deal of money to the shareholders. The ship is at present being outfitted for the voyage at Vancouver.

There are no salaried officials. The directors are local men of good business standing.

Stock is now selling at 75 cents per share (par value $1.00) fully paid and non-assessable.

If you are ready to take a chance of losing a few dollars to make a fortune this is your opportunity. For instance a man risking $10 stands to win $2500 or for $100 you may win $25,000.

For literature and full information.

COOK'S BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Suite 5, 445 Richards Staeet, Vancouver

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days from date, I, David Eckersley, intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated within lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post planted 260 feet north of the northwest corner of lot 1663, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 27th day of October, 1910.

DAVID ECKERSLEY, Locator.
Per Wm. Pigeon, Agent.
Witness—E. A. Stone. 15-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership 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.

PORTH TO FERNIE IN 10 DAYS.

As an evidence of the decreasing distance between Great Britain and Fernie may state that a letter mailed in Rhondda (which by the way is in Wales) bearing date stamp October 28th, was read here on the morning of the 7th. Ten days only. If any have received letters in less than this space of time we should be glad to know.

Fresh Cut Flowers

House and Office Plants, Funeral Flowers, Wedding Bouquets.

TERRILL FLORAL CO

Long Distance Phone 577
LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA

Your orders will receive prompt attention and you will be pleased with what we send you.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Crow's Nest & Northern Railway company to the legislature assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to extend the time for the commencement of the construction of its railway, and for the expenditure of 10 per cent. on the amount of the capital of the said company, as provided by sub-section (5) of section 44 of the British Columbia Railway Act.

RODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of October, 1910.

Those in the Labor World

We have always been in favour of Labor Exchanges because they certainly do find employment for men who are out of work. There has been and is, even amongst labor men, opposition to these exchanges, and as yet one might almost say they have scarcely been given a chance. Certainly work has been found for a great number of applicants, and provided that "blacklegs" are not supplied to employers there seems to be a great future for these exchanges. Provided both men out of work and employers requiring workers act fairly and squarely, these labor exchanges should prove invaluable. That was and is the intention of the government and the board of trade. There have been a few difficulties, and arising out of these the criticisms have been very severe. Time, it is hoped, will conclusively prove that the exchanges have been of immense value. It must not be forgotten that the exchanges are under the supervision of the board of trade, and every watch will be taken that they will be run properly. Unfortunately in Manchester some objection has been taken in regard to a circular which states that "We have always a number of capable and trustworthy cloth porters, jobbing warehousemen, packers, makers up, etc., for home trade and shippers. The manager of the exchange is a practical man with a life-time's experience in the Manchaster trade, and you may be perfectly certain that when you ring up for a man you will get a man who can do your work. Should your foreman prefer to select a man, ask him to come to the labor exchange and select a man from the stock there." This circular has been sent to employers in Manchester. Its phraseology may not be of the best, but underlying it, apparently, there is the best of intention. It has, however, given offence to some sections in Manchester, who have sent a letter to the board of trade complaining of it, and asking for its withdrawal. On the other hand, the New City Labour Exchange which has been opened in New Bridge-street, E. C., has commenced active operations, many of the applicants for employment being city clerks with top hats and frock coats. But there were many others —300 altogether—on the first day, several of whom were able to find work. Unfortunately there is the opinion amongst some employers that a decent man out of work will advertise for a berth rather than take advantage of the new facilities, and the employer consequently fights rather shy of engaging people through this medium, feeling that he is only getting some of the "worn-outs" or the worst ingredients of labor. This, however, is quite a misconception, and whilst some labor people thing employers will take advantage of the exchanges to obtain cheap labor, many employers think only the worst class of workers go to the exchanges. But exchanges are only just on their trial, and it must be admitted that they have found employment for men and women out of work. It never was proposed that they would solve altogether the unemployed problem.

Miners to Strike.

Three thousand miners at Burnley decided to come out on strike. They had already given notice, and although it was suggested that they should postpone their decision for another week, during which time the assistance of the board of trade might be asked for they refused this suggestion, and decided to reject arbitration or even the suggested postponement of the notices. Consequently, the men came out on Wednesday night. The dispute arose in regard to the striking of timber in the pits, the men alleging they were not paid for this work. The employers, however, contended that this work was paid for in the tonnage rate of wages.

Strike in the Slipper Trade.

There is a slipper trade strike at Bacup, or perhaps it is more in the way of a lockout by the employers. The dispute has really ended in the employers giving 14 days' notice, and this affects over 1,000 hands. The latter have held demonstrations and have been addressed by trade union leaders. Fortunately, they kave the local support of the public. The members of the Slipper Operatives' Union have, however, decided to make a levy in support of the strikers, to the extent, if necessary, of 5s. a week per member. But, better still, where the strikers have families, efforts will be made to maintain them whilst the trouble lasts.

After Eight Months.

Owing to a dispute between the Iron and Steel Workers' Union and the Smelters' Union in regard to work being done at Shotton, the ironworkers were locked out, and this lock-out has existed for eight months. The firm thus affected was Messrs. John Summers, Ltd., Globe Iron Works, Stalybridge. A few days ago Mr. Ellis Griffith, M. P., endeavored to bring about a reconciliation. He brought the parties together, which was a step in the right direction, and then managed to obtain the assistance of Mr. Askwith, of the board of trade. This resulted in a compromise being arrived at. The men who were locked out will be reintsated, and the Iron and Steel Workers' Union is to be the only union recognized in this branch of the trade. The agreement has been signed, and the dispute has thus been ended afer lasting a long period. Four hundred men will now resume work.

Sequel to the French Strike.

One result of the railway strike in France is that a number of the employees on the Western State railway, who as reservists were called up by the government and did not respond, have been ordered to be imprisoned for insubordination. This has caused great indignation in French labor circles. The matter cropped up in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, when M. Colly, an ex-railwayman, attacked the government for causing the arrest and imprisonment of the labor leaders. M. Briand, the premier, however, declared that the strike was not an economic one but revolutionary, threatening civil war. He declared that the government had written proof that the strike was arranged as far back as June, last; and he denounced the leaders for bringing about a strike whilst negotiations were in progress with the employers. A number of Socialists who were present objected to these statements and created some disorder.

MANY STRIKES OCCUR IN STATES

Broadcast Movements of Labor Organizations Take Place—Demand for "Closed Shop" Is Made Issue in Many Instances.

IRWIN, Pa., Nov. 14.—Union coal miners are on strike at the Irwin Field mines to compel recognition of the union and the "closed shop."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—Two hundred packing house employes are on strike here. They demand shorter working hours and an increase of wages.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—Union glass cutters here are on strike to enforce a new scale.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Photograph engravers in the various engraving plants are on strike to enforce a minimum wage scale of $21 a week and recognition of the union.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.—Seven hundred union brick layers, masons and plasterers are on strike because of a quarrel with the Central Labor Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Union plumbers here are on strike to enforce recognition of the union and a wage increase of from 50 cents to 60 cents an hour.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Union moulders in the local foundries are on strike to enforce the closed shop, increased pay, and readjustment of working conditions.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Union seamen on the Great Lakes have been on strike for two years to enforce the closed shop. In addition the electric elevator constructors and telephone linemen are on strike for better wages.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 14.—Union printers are on strike here to enforce the eight-hour day and the closed shop.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Machinists on the Iron Mountain and Pacific railways struck last May for shorter hours and the closed shop. Failing to enforce their demands, the boiler makers, pipe men and helpers of the roads were called out on October 12, to aid their fellow unionists. The companies' offer to compromise on the basis of granting all demands but the closed shop has been rejected, and the fight has settled down to a question of endurance.

FIRE DRILL SAVES CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Three thousand boys and 1,500 girls, inmates of a Catholic home in the upper part of New York city were alarmed by a fire outbreak shortly before midnight Saturday night. Thanks to the coolness and discipline of 60 Christian Brothers in charge of the institution, there was no panic, and the shivering children went through the routine fire drill as calmly as on any of the weekly practices.

The fire destroyed a five-story wing in the main building, but there was no loss of life and no injuries. The blaze started in a basement bakery, spreading rapidly to the upper floors and thence to the boy's dormitory wards above.

THE RENTER.

The renter is a land animal without land. He raises corn, cotton and children. For the use of the land he pays one-third to the landlord, but keeps all of his children to help him raise the rent.

Whenever he raises more children than crops then he is compelled to move and when he raises more crops than it takes to feed his children then the landlord raises the rent.

The uniform of the renter consists of blue jean breeches with patches fore and aft, hickory shirt and patent brogan shoes where the water that runs in at the top can escape through the vents at the bottom.

He lives in a one-room shack with a leanto, where he gets plenty of fresh air by means of broken window panes and artistically arranged woodpecker holes in the roof and rat holes in the parlor floor. There are no special charges for the air. Some of the shacks have no window panes, but sport push shutters instead.

When the renter's wife put a flower pot in the front yard or buries a dead cat then the landlord collects additional rent for the added beauty of the landscape and the improved sanitary condition.

An Oklahoma renter who died and went to hell became one of the most enthusiastic boosters for that institution. It was such an improvement over what he was used to.—Stanley Clark, in Pioneer, Oklahoma City.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

"Mary!"

Father's voice rolled down the stairs and into the dim and silent parlor.

"Yes, papa, dear?"

"Ask that young man if he has the time."

A moment of silence.

"Yes, George has his watch with him."

"Then ask him what is the time."

"He says it is 11:48, papa."

"Then ask him if he doesn't think it about bedtime."

Another moment of silence.

"He says, papa," the silvery voice announced, impersonally—"he says that he rarely goes to bed before 1, but it seems to him that it is a matter of personal preference merely, and that if he were in your place he would go now if he felt sleepy!"—Harper's Bazar.

NOTICE.

The Southern Central Railway company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act:

1. Authorizing it to construct the following branch lines—(a) from a point at or near where the main line crosses the North Saskatchewan river in the Province of Alberta northwesterly, crossing the Athabaska river, thence to a point on the Peace river at or near Dunvegan, thence to Parsnip river, thence southerly to the Nechaco river, thence southwesterly to Dean's Channel, or to Gardiner's canal, and (b) from a point on the Elk river in the Province of British Columbia by the most feasible route easterly to the Waterton river, thence eastern to a point on the International boundary near Coutts.

2. Extending the time within which it may construct its line of railway from the city of Vancouver northerly and easterly by way of the Kootenay Pass to some point on the Old Man river in the Province of Alberta, thence northeasterly through the Province of Saskatchewan to some point on the shores of the Hudson's bay at least one hundred miles north of Fort Churchill on the Churchill river.

3. Authorizing it to connect with foreign railroads.

4. Authorizing it to increase its bonding powers; and for other purposes.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

Dated at Ottawa this 8th day of November, A. D., 1910. 16-5t

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate

"I am entirely opposed to the use of alum in Baking Powders."—Prof. Chandler, Columbia Univ.

Read the Label ⚜ Inform Yourself

For making quickly and perfectly, delicious hot biscuits, hot breads, cake and pastry there is no substitute for

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MADE FROM GRAPES

Fifty Years the Standard

Laxacold TRADE MARK

A LAXATIVE CURE FOR LAGRIPPE COUGHS, COLDS, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA

Here is something that will cure your cold in a day and a night," is what we say in showing Laxacold to those who ask for something of that sort. Laxacold works on a new principle—it drives the cold out of the system—doesn't merely smother it temporarily to have it reappear a day or so later, as some other preparations do. It never nauseates and does not cause ringing of the ears, for it contains no quinine. It simply relieves your system and leaves you feeling right. We couldn't afford to risk our reputation by recommending the wrong thing—but we know all about Laxacold; it will not disappoint you. 25c. buys a box.

Anything you buy with the Name Nyal's will give you entire satisfaction.

Sold and guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY, Fernie, B. C. 179

Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for articles that are sent in.

Dear Mr. Editor:

You will please pardon me asking space in your widely read, liberty-loving paper, The District Ledger, the organ of the United Mine Workers of American, District 18, or in other words the champion of the working class.

Well sir, the matter I wish to draw public attention to is the awful conditions under which we, the miners of the coal mines in the fair, sunny province of Alberta are compelled to work under. It is said that Berlin, Germany, has the most brutal police force, as well as the most hated in the world. Well sir, we have as miners the most brutal force of inspectorship the writer knows. The conditions of all the mines in Alberta and he knows what he is saying, when he declares that the managers and the mine inspectors are not doing their duty; that the mines as a whole are not ventilated, not by a sight; No sir. It is not a common event to come in contact with men going home before the eight hours' work has been completed overcome with the deadly fumes from the high explosives and in the displacing of coal and rock. You, Mr. Easy Street Protector of men, do you not know of a great many of the mines in Albera where there is not the least air present in the mines. Only what is made by the machine compressed air. I will ask is it fair that a body of miners should be murdered just because it is a legal transaction? What is it, Mr. Editor, but murder, when there is no air in a mine; when a man cannot see a man from a horse or a horse from a post?

Now sir, not until it becomes a crime for the inspectors to allow the management to work men under such awful conditions can we hope for healthful conditions.

This is the twentieth century, when knowledge on mining is well-known, and to see men tired and sick with white, haggard faces as if they had been disturbed from their eternal sleep. These men cannot attend a meeting of any kind, indoors, for fear of falling asleep. Who among us as mining men will agree or admit that the problem of ventilating the mines is a frightful undertaking.

One operator observed to the writer that it was a very expensive thing this question of ventilation. We have to purchase a fan, the paying for cross-cuts and the buying of brattice and boards, and employ men to use them. The making and erecting of doors costs money. Then there is the paying of boys to attend these. If I did all this the doors would get smashed and the boys would get hurt —more expense. So you see it is cheaper to destroy men than to purchase material. Men are cheap, but brattice, doors, and fans cost money. Here he grinned but I do not intend to. Who is to compel me? I am an operator. I am after dividends not the health of miners. What are they? Now, Mr. Editor, I venture to say that any miner could ventilate these mines and make them fit for human beings to work in. But the sleek and well-paid manager do not know how to set about such a task for the simple reason that they do not want to. Too expensive; too expensive; too expensive. Is it any wonder that men working in these holes in the ground are asking the question: Is it not possible to have a commission of mining men to sit on this question of ventilation? But we do not want "Fat Bellies" to represent us. We ask for men who work for the bread they eat under the conditions.

Mr. Editor, the men who hoodwink this hellish state of affairs could not earn $10 a month in these mines. They would die like old crows. But then a cough would soon make room for better men. Who can wonder at the discontented miner with his pallid face, his blinking eyelids and his perennial cold. No air to breathe; ill paid toil; no washhouse.

Mr. Editor, since we are writing on the injustices of these men, would it not be well for us to enlighten the world about these so-called wash-houses which are a disgrace to the Alberta government and the inspectors and the operators. They are dirty and cold, these holes misnamed wash-houses; dark also, as if men had acquired the habits of a toad and could live without air or light.

I want to say right here and now, that we are NOT going to endure this state of things. I say, sir, no air to breathe, no coal to burn. We want to walk home after our day's work. We do NOT want the cold charity of the operators' to carry us home on an old door torn hastily off its hinges (the Alberta ambulance van) or in an old two-wheel cart with a kicking horse. Said horse used to work in the mines but kicked so hard and so often against the conditions that the management gave him a job on surface hauling said two-wheeled cart. Wise old horse. This is one way of getting home when overcome in the dense, hellish mine.

I fancy I see the champion of the coal mines regulation act wiping his brow on his coat sleeve saying: You must ventilate or I will write the boss. Yes I will. I have told you so before. Yes I have.

Again I say no air to breathe, no coal to burn. We know them in the past; we know them in the present; but we do NOT want to know them in the future.

Let me ask the coal mine managers and the government inspectors not to disgrace the noble science and art of mining by saying it is such a great task, in fact, almost impossible to ventilate these flat seams four feet thick, with a little water, just enough to lay the dust, and an output of a few hundred tons per day and the mines a few years old. And besides we do not intend to ventilate them. Men are cheap. No compensation for legal killing.

But the Hardy Kid don't care a fig, for he is well protected by stocks.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

McIntosh, McDonald & Snow

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.

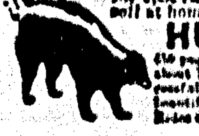
G. RADLAND, Proprietor.

SCHOLARLY SCOTS.

It has often been stated that the Scotch stand prominently forward in all matters affecting education and as a corroboration thereof no more conclusive evidence could be advanced than that offered by the Royal Commission on Technical Education, Gilbert M. Murray, David Forsyth, Hon. John N. Armstrong, Rev. George Bryce, James W. Robertson and James Simpson, all these names are decidedly of a Caledonian flavor. Gaspard de Serres as his name indicates, is of French origin. J. W. Bengough savors somewhat of the Sassenach.

The two members who are deputed to be here next Monday, the 21st, are David Forsyth, B. A., and the Rev. George Bryce F. R. S. C. The former has been closely connected with educational matters in the province of Ontario for many years and was formerly principal of the Berlin collegiate and technical institute.

The Rev. George Bryce was one of the founders of the University of Manitoba and has occupied various chairs in that institution at different times. In 1870 he was appointed examiner in natural history in Toronto University.



WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our

HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE

Anderson Bros., Dept. 91 Minneapolis, Minn.

JEFF The Jeweler

Time and Tide wait for no man---I do---Call and inspect my stock of Watches, Clocks, &c

Repair Work a Specialty

The CORNER JEWELER
Victoria Ave., Fernie

A Window Full of Wheeled Goods for the Children

Wheel Barrows	50c
Dump Carts	50c
Express Wagons	85c

Dolls' Cabs, with and without hoods, rigid and collapsable; priced from $2.00 to $6.50. These are well-built and strong. Take a look in our window as you pass.

Saturday Specials

Enameled Small Sauce Pans	5c
Enameled White Pie Plates	5c
Enameled Wash Basins	10c
Japanned Dust Pans	10c

J. D. Quail, Fernie
Furniture Hardware

H.L. BISSONNETTE
Veterinary Surgeon

Calls promptly made, day or night and satisfaction assured

Office, Fernie Livery. Fernie, B.C.

We Appreciate

very much your patronage and intend giving you ALWAYS the BEST SERVICE along with the best goods procurable.

Only a little over a month now until Christmas and our friends will be looking for the usual token of remembrance. We can supply your wants to nicety. In our Men's and Boys' Furnishings all acceptable gifts.

GROCERIES

We always see that nothing passes through our doors but the BEST. Even though they may cost a trifle more at the beginning people admit that they are cheap in the end.

A. A. McBEAN
Opposite the Post Office, Fernie

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE B.C.

GERMAN INVASION OF CANADA.

SOUND the tocsin! Beat the drum! Let every good man come to the aid of the party. Sink all factional differences. Let us become a solid body, presenting a determined front to the enemy. All have heard of German sausages, so full of mystery and condensed colic; and limberger has a strong hold upon many of our citizens; but the pitcher that has often gone to the well is broken at last, and we are now informed that a shipment has been received in Toronto bearing the label "Made in Germany." But the shipment consists of EGGS, and we would urge that an amendment be made and that the label shall hereafter read: "Laid in Germany." The proud Plymouth Rock, the majestic Cochin China, the stately Brahma, the sprightly Minorca of Canadian birth, should now be up in arms to resent the implied insult in connection with their capability to lay eggs as good as do the fowls of the Prussian kingdom. Perhaps at the latest hen convention our Canadian fowl, becoming imbued with the spirit of unionism, decided to limit the production, and we would therefore suggest that the senate should immediately get busy and bring an injunction against the gallinae canadiensis, compelling them to put a stop *to this restraint* of trade. Bourassas victory in Arthabaska, the reception given to "Niobe" and "Rainbow," all of our vaunted boasts of British supremacy, are mere nonenities compared to the danger of this latest dig upon our most vulnerable point, the stomach, and we should hope that this organ, being a patriotic mould, will demonstrate the fact by regurgitation when the product from the Kaiser's realm enters into its inner recesses.

According to report, eggs can be laid down from Germany in Toronto within one week from the time they are laid in Germany. Let us pray that our faithful Canadian hens will realize the importance of that grand old slogan: "England expects that every hen this day will do its duty," and lay on Macduff until each exclaim "Hold! un oeuf!" (French, an egg.)

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

MRS. Snowden, wife of Phillip Snowden, member of the British parliament representing Blackburn in Lancashire, has been addressing the strinking garment workers in Chicago and inveighed in emphatic language against the iniquitous action of the court in the matter of the Danbury hatters who were fined heavily for damage caused to the employers' business by going on strike and told her hearers that such things did not happen in England, when as a fact the Taff Vale decision was the precedent that governed the judges in the now famous Danbury case.

In addition to the last named it certainly comes with bad grace from one who certainly should know better to condemn United States methods and praise the British in face of the body blow recently administered to the labor unions in the Osborne judgment.

Again allusion was made to the brutal conduct of the police who did not hesitate in Chicago to use their clubs quite freely regardless of whether they hit man or woman and she (Mrs. S.) told her audience that the police of England would not dare to do such things. It must be somewhat of a surprise to those who read about the suffragettes and later report that the cavalry had been called out in South Wales to listen to such statements and they must naturally form the conclusion that some energetic newspaper man has been short of copy to write such descriptions as have appeared from time to time in the papers of the American continent.

If Mrs. Snowden has been correctly reported and our authority is the "Chicago Daily Socialist," then the attempt to show that the forces used by those who do the bidding of the powers that be differ save in perhaps a minor degree is un-

BRITISH T. & L. REPORT.

WE are in receipt of the quarterly circular published by the British Labor Party, and sent out from the London office. Various matters of interest to the labor world are touched upon. Among other things, particular stress is laid upon the Osborn Judgment, and a special pamphlet that is being widely distributed was also enclosed. Arrangements are in hand for a special conference to be held on the question of Peace and Disarmament, on the 31st of January, 1911, which will take place at Leicester. With regard to municipal matters, it is suggested that one of the planks of the platform should be a weekly rest day for the provincial police. As this has already been adopted by the metropolitan authorities, provincial labor parties are urged to aid in this reform. A number of other matters of interest are also included in this pamphlet, but those mentioned are the most salient ones.

U. S. ELECTION.

THE daily newspapers throughout the length and breadth of this continent have been giving details of the votes cast by both Republicans and Democrats but have furnished scant details of the remarkable increase in the Socialist vote. Practically the only one mentioned with any frequency is that of Victor L. Berger, the editor of the Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee, the first of his party to become a member of congress where he will nominally represent the Badger state, but in reality be the champion of working class interests of the entire Union.

Speaking broadly it has more than doubled that of any previous election, and there is no single state where a loss has been sustained nor even is there a standstill reported.

We will quote in brief some of the most striking features of the recent campaign:

Oklahoma, 35,000; Ohio, 50,000; California, 50,000; Indiana, 25,000; Minnesota, 25,000.

Charles Edward Russell, candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket has polled over 60,000 in the state of New York. The fact that he is an intellectual and recognized as one of the most prominent magazine writers of the day no doubt had considerable weight with those who are not Socialists.

In the city of Minneapolis, the count for mayor is:

Satterlee, Republican	12,754
Van Lear, Socialist	11,753
Haynes, Democrat	12,738

Van Lear is a machinist.

Even in some of the southern states where no active propaganda work has been carried on there are some surprisingly large increases that plainly bespeak great potentialities for the future if they are followed up by systematic organization as they most assuredly will be.

The Democratic victory has demonstrated that there are many who are dissatisfied with existing conditions, but who do not realize the character of the remedy that will be effective, whereas those voting the Socialist ticket not only are discontented with the present regime, but likewise are determined to show their belief in the way to cure the many evils that society under capitalism is heir to and are no longer willing to support either of the two old parties.

The following is a table showing results at three different elections:

Table of National Socialist Vote.

	1910.	1908.	1904
Alabama	2,000	1,399	853
Arizona	3,000	1,912	1,304
Arkansas	9,149	6,287	1,816
California	50,000	28,569	29,533
Colorado	15,000	7,960	4,304
Connecticut	12,212	5,110	4,548
Delaware	500	240	146
Florida	5,000	3,747	2,337
Georgia	1,000	584	197
Idaho	8,500	6,400	4,954
Illinois	50,000	34,711	69,225
Indiana	25,000	13,476	12,013
Iowa	28,000	8,287	14,847
Kansas	40,000	12,420	15,494
Kentucky	8,000	4,185	3,602
Louisiana	5,000	2,538	995
Maine	2,300	1,758	2,106
Maryland	5,000	2,333	2,247
Massachusetts	13,500	10,709	13,604
Michigan	20,000	11,527	8,941
Minnesota	28,000	14,094	11,692
Mississippi	2,000	978	393
Missouri	30,000	15,398	11,031
Montana	9,000	5,855	8,676
Nebraska	15,000	3,524	7,412
Nevada	5,000	2,034	925
New Hampshire	2,000	1,299	1,000
New Jersey	11,500	10,253	9,587
New Mexico	3,000	1,046	162
New York	60,000	38,451	36,883
North Carolina	700	345	124
North Dakota	2,800	2,421	2,017
Ohio	60,000	33,795	36,260
Oklahoma	35,000	21,779	4,443
Oregon	8,000	7,339	7,651
Pennsylvania	50,000	33,913	21,863
Rhode Island	1,500	1,365	956
South Carolina	300	101	22
South Dakota	5,000	2,846	3,138
Tennessee	2,000	1,870	1,354
Texas	15,000	7,870	2,791
Utah	6,000	4,895	5,767
Virginia	500	255	218
Washington	20,000	14,177	10,023
West Virginia	7,000	3,679	1,572
Wisconsin	50,000	28,146	28,220
Wyoming	2,000	1,715	1,077
Vermont	1,055	547	844
Total	700,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Men's Clothing Department

Special Pay Day Bargains

50 MEN'S SUITS

Your Choice $15

These are not suits marked up to $20 and down to $15, that is not our way of doing business, but genuine, legitimate bargains bought right and priced to give you for the benefit of our close buying. See big window display.

Fancy Goods

Biggest and most up-to-date line of handsome Christmas Novelties ever shown in Fernie. Brushed Brass, Polished Brass, Dull Brass Goods, Bronze Statuettes, Manicure Sets, Sewing Sets, Work Baskets, Mirrors, Vases; all new and every article a work of art. On display in Dry Goods Department.

Groceries

A full line of Fresh Groceries always on hand. See us for apples of every variety. A new shipment just received.

Inspect our new line of choice bottled goods, comprising Pickles, Olives, Relishes, etc.

Boots and Shoes

Full stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers at economical prices.

Toys

Center aisle upstairs. Choicest line of mechanical toys, Dolls, etc., it has ever been our pleasure to gather together for your gratification.

TRITES-WOOD CO., Limited

Just Received

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

"HELP"

Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

Central Hotel

Workingman's Home

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

Prairie Hay

The quality is good and the price is right

O. W. HEMBLING

Didsbury - Alta.

YOUR DOLLAR

Will come back to you if you spend it at home. It is gone forever if you send it to the Mail Order House. A glance through our advertising columns will give you an idea where it will buy the most.

Ledger Ads Pay

STOVES! STOVES!

Airtights, Coal Burners, Coal or Wood Burners, and Wood Burners

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

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

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.

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

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174.

Born at Coal Creek on Friday, the 11th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Duncan, of Passburg, Atla., a fine daughter.

A few weeks ago notices were posted up warning persons not to interfere with the dam reservoir up here. We regret to say that in spite of this some evil disposed person has broken the cover off the valve box, and after breaking the meshing from the end of the main pipe line, has pushed a large piece of rock and several pieces of two by four timbers down the pipe. This has completely stopped the flow of water, and not only caused very considerable inconvenience to the householders, but come very near shutting down the mine through the inability to obtain water for the boilers. Such practices are altogether beyond a joke, and should the culprit be discovered he will undoubtedly get all that his conduct calls for, with the full penalty of the law.

The mines were idle up here on Monday, owing to a shortage of timber.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson of Elko were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Duncan, and their new granddaughter on Saturday last. Mr. Thos. Duncan also came up to the Creek on Sunday on a visit to his wife and for the purpose of paying his respects to the new arrival.

Mrs. D. F. Markland and her two children arrived back in camp on Wednesday last, after spending a few months at the old home in Lancashire, England.

Sid Horton was able to resume his old occupation in the store this week, and in consequence J. Maddison has returned to his old firm, P. Burns & company.

We are very pleased to see that our old friend W. H. Evans is able to resume his old place as checkweighman, but regret to report that he does not appear to be regaining his strength as quickly as his friends would wish.

The contingent from here who attended the Welsh Ladies' concert express their pleasure at listening to this well-trained musical body.

Dr. Workman, who has been attending to his professional duties with difficulty owing to a rusty nail piercing his foot, is now able to walk around and has dispensed with horse and buggy.

Edwin Thompson, a young Scotchman who came back here a few months ago from the old land, was admitted to the Fernie hospital on Wednesday, suffering with appendicitis He was operated on later in the day and his condition at present is very serious, as he had postponed the operation too long.

Robert Fairclough has been appointed a J. P. This is one of those instances where "Everything comes to him who waits" and works for the right employer.

The committee of "The Wellington" mine, (England), Disaster Fund have pleasure in submitting the following financial statement to the subscribers:

Receipts.

Coal Creek payroll	$279.50
Michel payroll	281.00
Cash subscription	119.00
Collection to defray expenses.	5.25
	$684.75

Expenditure.

Collecting books	$ 2.25
Stationery, postage, newspapers, etc.	2.25
Refunds	6.00
	$ 10.50
	$684.75
	10.50
Amount sent to mayor's fund	674.25

Examined and found correct.
(Signed) J. COMBE, Sec.-Treas.
(Signed) J. Shanks,
W. Wilson.

In a letter dated October 25th, 1910, acknowledging receipt of the last draft, the mayor of Whitehaven says. "It is very gratifying to know that Cumbrians so far away have responded so generously and I shall be pleased if you would kindly make known to them how grateful we are for their timely support."

The local committee take this opportunity of also thanking every subscriber for bringing this fund to such a splendid realization.

Tommy Wilson is laid up at present with a severe attack of the grippe.

A social and concert will be held here on the 22nd, under the auspices of the members of the Methodist church. Tickets 25 cents.

Sudden Death.

Late on Wednesday night after a brief period of indisposition Mrs. Sarah Ann Evans living at house 118 succumbed to heart failure before medical assistance, which had been responded to immediately, arrived upon the scene.

The deceased lady who had been pursuing her duties during the day had remarked that she was not feeling up to standard but neither she nor those to whom she spoke considered it as being anything but transitory. The case is made particularly sad because of the large family of five, together with the husband, William (better known as Cumberland Billy Evans, to distinguish from the Welshman of the same name to mourn the loss of a mother and wife.

Mrs. Evans, although a very busy woman, always had a cheery word and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any of her neighbors and the sympathy of the camp goes out to the bereaved ones.

HOSMER NOTES.

President Powell, Secretary Carter and International Board Member Garner were in Hosmer last week-end negotiating with the company in regard to contract for No. 2 seam. A special meeting was subsequently held at the opera house Sunday, when the district officers explained the proposed contract. The meeting ended by the question being referred to a ballot. Board Member Garner also explained the strike situation in the various districts in the states, and the consequent levys, to the entire satisfaction of the meeting.

Archie Gordon, well-known in the mining camps of the Pass, left for a holiday in Scotland by Saturday evening's train.

Dave Boothwick is back from the homestead. He reports lots of gophers but a scarcity of greenbacks.

We understand that Coleman in their anxiety to have Hosmer represented at the football league meeting Saturday kindly and considerately appointed a representative for us or at least one of their players did. We wonder why? Frank's representative may be able to answer.

A "blind pig" was unearthed over in Hosmer's jungle town by the coke ovens, which resulted in a Russian being elected to pay the sum of $300 and costs. Fernando doesn't see the joke yet.

Clarks moving picture shows company is working over time these days having to utilize Sunday to satisfy the pleasure loving people of Hosmer. However, it is only fair to say their audience consisted of men and boys only.

Inspector Strachan is making his usual inspection of the mines this week.

A bunch of Hosmer football enthusiasts visited Fernie for the final of the Mutz cup and report a lucky Coleman victory. George McQueen was in the Coleman team, so we shall be able to gaze upon the medals, at least one of them.

"Along the Kennebec," a down east romance was played to a good audience last Thursday. We heard some Cockneys saying they'd seen a better show in London.

COLEMAN BY 22.

It was a great game well contested and Coleman won. The Mutz cup is a beautiful trophy. The Cranbrook backs put up a magnificent defense and Harrison is a tower of endurance. Coleman, 1; Cranbrook, 0.

Sherwood and Crawford, proprietors of the Coleman butcher store, report that their patronage is increasing and as they are able to obtain their supplies in the neighborhood it is in far better condition than if shipped over the railroad.

Harry Gates and Jack Gibson have gone to Burmis to work and Harry will no doubt be after the new places.

Talk about your Socialist increased vote in the United States. We in Coleman are also gaining strength day by day. The latest addition made his appearance at the home of our Secretary David Hislop. Mother and son are getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

We regret that we do not possess the descriptive powers of a Scott or Dickens and if we did somebody might exclaim Great Scott! what the Dickens are you driving at? It is a momentous event and one that needs the pen of a novelist to pay justice to, but as we are not gifted that way our puny efforts will have to suffice and the word taken for the deed. The old-timers of the Crow's Nest Pass have experienced many surprises in the days gone by but doubt if they ever had a greater than the one received when they learned that Percy Porter of the Grand Union had decided to desert the ranks of single blessedness and take unto himself a life partner. It was in the glorious summer time when all nature is filled with joyous life and Percy blesses the day that A. P. bought that valuable steed whose faithful services have been duly requited by an opportunity to gambol at his own sweet will and pleasure in green pastures. We know that in wishing him and his better half all the joys and pleasures obtainable on this earth that we voice the sentiments of all with whom he was acquainted and their name is Legion.

J. Sargent has now assumed the duties of his office as clerk of the council and constable and we trust that in the latter capacity at least he will find them very light, and have every reason they will be as the mounted police can testify.

Town Council Meeting.

On Tuesday last at 7:30 the mayor and council assembled in their chambers, the only absentee being J. O. C. McDonald.

With reference to the road through the bluff it was moved and seconded that "the agreement with the C. P. R. be accepted and that that portion of the railroad track which they are not using be leased for a term of five years." This will make it convenient for the residents of West Coleman. The need for extra lights was discussed at length. The several points are in Second street near the hospital, in the vicinity of the blacksmith's shop, as well as on the hill at the end of Fifth street. It was decided that these should be installed.

The matter of the building of a bridge at the west end was deferred until spring and it was decided that a cement and stone structure would be preferable to wood cribbing.

It was also moved and seconded that a foot trail be made in Third street up the hill.

The by-laws were read for the third time and were regularly adopted.

The regulations relative to the constable came up for their third reading and after considerable discussion and some amendments it was moved and seconded that they become effective.

The question of the construction of a suitable jail was brought up. By-law No. 3, relating to licenses of the town came up for first reading.

If ratepayer who wrote the Coleman Miner and his letters appear in the issue of the 12th had journeyed last Saturday to Fernie with the local football team he might have changed his views regarding the questions he asks about the new council, and would suggest that perhaps attendance at some of their meetings might furnish him with the needed enlightenment.

FORTUNE CAME TO DEAD MAN.

Strange Incident in Death of Pincher Creek Citizen.

PINCHER CREEK, Nov. 13.—There was a large attendance of business men and citizens from all ranks of life at the funeral of the late G. N. Gould on Saturday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted at the house and grave by Rev. J. D. Hull, of St. John's church and Rev. R. H. Grant, of Fernie. The last-named gentleman, who was an old friend of deceased, spoke in eulogistic terms of his unselfish nature and generous actions to many of his friends. The remains were interred in the Episcopal cemetery.

A somewhat remarkable incident in connection with Mr. Gould's death was discovered by those taking charge of his papers and affairs when they opened a letter deceased had received when first taken ill and for some reason had not made himself acquainted with its contents. The letter in question was from England and bore testimony that deceased was heir to considerable wealth.

NOTICE.

All miners are requested to stay away from Michel, B. C., until further notice as there are many unable to obtain work there.

MAURICE BURRELL, Sec.

STAY AWAY.

Notice to All Mine Workers.

All miners are requested to stay away from Irwin, Madison, 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.

Gas Causes Death at Blairmore

(Continued from Page One.)

A. "No written orders, but I have warned the men against going back after firing."

Q. "Did you know these men personally?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Have you any reason to believe this man was physically unfit?"

A. "No, I never examined the man, but he seemed to be short of breath."

Q. "What was his age?"

A. "It would be about 50.

Q. "Is it a common occurence for men to be knocked out by powder smoke?"

A. "Not lately."

Q. "Is the fan large enough for a mine of that size?"

A. "Yes."

Questioned by the Inspector.

Q. "In your judgment, do you think the holes were properly planted?"

A. "No."

Q. "If the holes are not properly planted they will blow out?"

A. "Not always."

Q. "If a hole has too much to do, what then?"

A. "Incomplete combustion."

Q. "If there is incomplete combustion, are the gases different from what they are if there is complete combustion?"

A. "Yes, they are."

Q. "How far up is that place?"

A. "Twenty-one feet."

Q. "Was it bratticed?"

A. "Yes it was bratticed up to within 10 feet of the face that morning."

Questioned by J. O. Jones.

Q. "How many years experience have you as a pit-boss?"

A. "Twelve years."

Q. "Did you ever see a man die of suffocation from six sticks of powder?"

A. "No."

Q. "Did you ever see any men knocked out by smoke?"

A. "Yes, in quartz mines."

Q. "Did you ever hire a man you know was unfit for his work?"

A. "No."

Q. "You thought he was a capable man?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever have any complaints from the men regarding the air?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever grumble against a man coming out for bad air?"

A. "I have on several occasions."

Q. "Do you consider a mine well ventilated where a man loses his life through suffocation from powder smoke?"

A. "The man, or any men, ought to use a little judgment."

Q. "What would you say in regards to a man being knocked out by two sticks of powder?"

A. "If he went back too quick he would be knocked out."

Q. "Do you think it is bad ventilation?"

A. "No."

Q. "Don't you think that 200 cubic feet of air per minute would clear out the smoke of two sticks of powder in less than seven minutes?"

A. "It depends on how it was conducted."

Q. "Do you take clay into the mine?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Would you allow fire bosses to fire shots tamped with coal dust?"

A. "No."

Q. "Did you know that your fire-bosses were firing shots tamped with coal dust?"

A. "No."

A. "How do YOU know there are shots fired in the pillars. There are none to my knowledge."

Q. "What would you do if you found your fire bosses did not examine the places after firing?"

A. "I refuse to answer any more questions."

Questioned by Mr. Green, the Mine Manager.

Q. "When S. Turner was knocked out, was it before or after the installation of the new fan?"

A. "Before."

Q. "Is the mine much better ventilated now?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you measure 26,000 cubic feet of air going in the mine?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Is that amount of air immediately tributary to the angles?"

A. "No, about half."

Q. "How many men are working in the angles?"

A. "About 30 on each shift."

Q. "How much air would that require?"

A. "One hundred cubic feet per man."

Q. "How long was the auger the man was using?"

A. "It would drill six feet."

Q. "Is it practice to run a brattice closer than 12 feet from the face?"

A. "No."

Q. "The brattice was in fair shape?"

A. "Yes, it was."

Q. "Was there a fair amount of air in the angles on the day of the accident?"

A. "Yes."

Questioned by Jurymen.

Q. "Where was the balance of the air going?"

A. "There is more or less leakage."

Questioned by J. O. Jones.

Q. "In how many places do you get your air readings?"

A. "In two or three."

Q. "Do you consider it safe to shoot in the solid in a gaseous mine?"

A. "If I had the running of the mine myself I would not allow shooting."

Martin Lampa recalled.

Questioned by J. O. Jones.

Q. "Are you going to work here again?"

A. "No, the mine is too smoky."

Q. "How many years experience have you in the mines?"

A. "Four years."

Q. "Did you ever work on the afternoon shift?"

A. "Not in Blairmore."

Q. "Did you ever see the fire-boss examine the place after firing?"

A. "No."

Q. "Are you a healthy man?"

A. "Yes."

Questioned by Jurymen.

Q. "Did your partner ever complain from shortness of breath?"

A. "No."

Questioned by Mr. Green.

Q. "Did you know it was wrong to go back to the shots?"

A. "Is it usual to go back or go home."

Questioned by J. O. Jones.

Q. "If you saw a danger fence across the place would you go back."

A. "No."

Q. "Was there a fence?"

A. "No."

This finished the evidence.

The coroner, Mr. Pinkney, in summing up said as far as he could see it was purely accidental death, and dwelt on the fact that there were some people always ready to throw the blame of an accident on some of the mine officials, and it was the duty of the jury, if they thought it was accidental to say so, and if they thought there had been any violation of the rules, they were at liberty to add a rider. But as far as he could see it was purely accidental, the men being more at fault than anyone else for going back too quickly after firing. With that the jury retired. Upon returning the following verdict was given:

"That the deceased, Martin Rezac, came to his death on the afternoon of Nov. 11th, 1910, in the Blairmore mine by suffocation by going back to his work too soon after shooting and owing to the ventilation being poor. According to the evidence we, the jury, find that the fire bosses of the Blairmore mine have been careless in the performance of their duty. In the first place allowing holes to be tamped with wet coal dust, in absence of the fire bosses. In the second place not examining places after shooting. We recommend that the regulations of the coal mine act be more strictly enforced."

The jury consisted of J. Smith (foreman), D. J. McKinnon, miner; W. Howe, miner; J. A. McDonald, insurance agent; Bert Graves, chemist; A. A. Sparks, gentleman.

THE BARBERS' DUETT.

We have been credibly informed that Ingram's tonsorial artists are practising that old but ever new pathetic ballad, "The Vacant Chair," in anticipation of its rendition when their colleague Joe Van Meter returns from his visit to Great Falls, Montana, where he has been rusticating recently.

As an encore "We Shall Meet, but We Shall Miss Him" may be also sung.

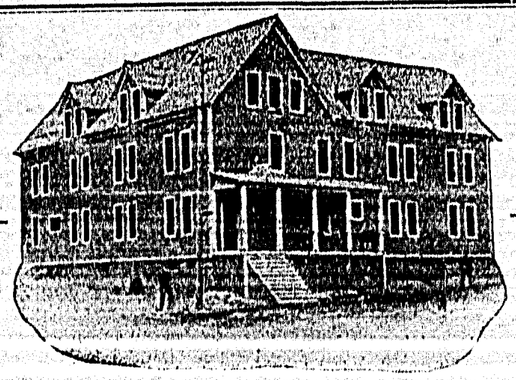
Your Last Chance

I have some splendid pieces of Fruit Land property located on Arrow Lakes, to sell at prices far below the normal. If you are in the market to buy write to

Joe Grafton
P. O. Box 48
Fernie - B. C.

Weber's STORES

New Michel & Blairmore



THE TEPEE
A High Class Boarding House
FIFTY ROOMS—COMFORTABLE,
CLEAN AND CHEAP
Electrically Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout
R. FAIRCLOUGH, Proprietor
COAL CREEK, B. C.

GRAND THEATRE, MINERS' HALL

One Night Only
MONDAY, NOV. 21st, 1910
G. G. Garrett presents Canada's Foremost Actor
Harold Nelson
and associate players
In the Great Canadian Drama
"The Wolf"
as played for over 200 nights in New York
Plan at Suddaby's. 50c. 75c, $1

2--Nights Only--2
Wednesday and Thursday
NOVEMBER 23 & 24
The Great Dramatic Event of the entire season
Mr. Sanford Dodge
Supported by Miss Adelle Nickerson
and an excellent company presenting elaborate scenic productions of the greatest of all dramatic masterpieces
"The Three Musketeers"
(Wednesday, Nov. 23rd)
"Faust"
(Thursday, Nov. 24th
Plan at Suddabys Reserves Seats, 75c & $1
General Admission 50c

American vs. European Coal Mines and Their Methods

A Discussion of Foreign Mining Methods and Conditions. The Several Points of Difference

Written for Mines and Minerals, by Henry M. Payne.

During the past three years a number of the officials of the largest coal mining operations in the United States have visited the mining districts of Europe, and a diversity of opinions and a multiplicity of suggested reforms have been the result.

The writer spent the summer of 1909 in the principal mining districts of England, Wales, Belgium, Germany and France, devoting his time to the study of the coal mining industry in these countries, and its aspect, not only from the standpoint of economic labor and general industrial conditions but also with regard to cost data, power equipment, methods of prospecting and development, systems of mining instruction in the universities technical and mining schools, the government testing stations and coal mines regulations, and a careful compilation of such facts as would make possible a valid comparison, as indicated in the title of this discussion.

One important condition to be clearly understood, is the short haul everywhere in Europe. For instance, from Yorkshire to Shropshire in the North of England, or form the famous Rhonddha and Taff valleys, in Wales, is less than 200 miles from London, while much of the product of these fields goes to Liverpool and Cardiff for sea trade, a distance of less than 50 miles. In Belgium, scarcely any of the coal travels 50 miles from the mines. In Germany the greater part is coked at the plant, and in France the entire output is consumed within 200 miles of its origin. On this account, small cars, a plentiful car supply, and limited freight rates, (in Belgium and Germany over government controlled railroads) all render simple, our American problem of the expeditious disposition of the product.

Another matter which attracts the attention of the American abroad, is the character of the labor. There, mining is a trade, almost a profession, and descends from father to son. The mining schools in many sections are supported by a pro rata tax on the output, by the coal companies direct, and the sons of their employes are entitled to free tuition. Returning after this course, the son becomes his father's helper, and eventually his successor. It was stated on more than one occasion that the good miners are so well paid and so satisfied that they stay at home, and that with very few exceptions the foreign labor which comes to the United States is in no sense comparable to the real miner in his home country.

Again, the coal, both in its nature *and geological formation*, is in many cases so different from ours, as to render a comparison of methods or conditions, impossible or unjust. In Belgium and Northern France especially, seams of coal less than two feet in thickness, are mined at great depths, with dips exceeding 60 degress and large quantities of gas to contend with.

It is true, that because of the superior personnel of the miners abroad living conditions among them are materially superior to American mining towns. The miner's houses, notably at Broadsworth, England; Gelsenkirchen, Germany; Bois du Luc, a Trivieres, Belgium; and Lens, France, are neat, clean, comfortable brick and stone houses. There are thrifty gardens, casinos, public playgrounds, schools, churches, and hospitals, for the use of the miners and their families.

To sum up general impressions, England and Wales stand pre-eminent for underground detail and perfection of construction; Belgium for its hospital and rescue equipment, and the things which tend toward the preservation and comfort of human life; Germany for its magnificently equipped mining plants and power houses, and its wholesale attempts to keep down ankylostomiasis by elaborate baths for the miners emerging from the pit; and France for its finesse in laboratory research, chemical and electrical experiments. It should not be inferred from this that any of these countries are lacking in other material matters, for in Germany, at the Shamrock mines, in Hernie, is one of the most complete rescue stations in the world, and the mines at Gelsenkirchen have been described for their elaborate equipment; but these conclusions are merely indicative of national type.

Belgium, as a country, occupies a unique position. For its size it is the most densely populated country in Europe (being double that of England), and in no other country in the world is the national wealth so evenly and widely distributed. There are neither millionaires nor paupers in Belgium, living is extremely cheap, and wages higher than anywhere else in Europe.

A movement now very general in France is the mutual aid society, by which schools are conducted, the sick are nursed, land and houses purchased and built by the miner. These societies are on the order of American building and loan associations.

In Germany the miner contributes a small amount per week from his wages, toward a general fund, from which, in case of accident, sickness, or death, he draws benefits augmented by duplicate payments by the company itself.

The English "model village" of Broadsworth, located about six miles from Doncaster, is extremely interesting. Here there is the co-operative store, the model tenements, the public lyceum, the athletic field, churches schools, a hospital, and a fine, manly, intelligent and thrifty lot of miners, interested in self-betterment by means of lecture courses and night schools.

Without fear of contradiction, it may be said that Americans do not know what a dusty mine is, until they have visited the deep, thin-seam mines in Belgium, and Pas-de-Calais district in France. Here the coal is such that the air is continually filled with the dust, and may be likened to a whirling blizzard in which coal dust takes the place of snow, and in which the temperature varies from 85 degree Fareinheit to 113 degree. The visitor is invariably supplied with a skin-tight skull cap which fits on under the leather mine hat, to keep the dust out of the hair, and this dust decomposes so rapidly that the clothing worn in the mine must be washed at frequent intervals on account of the fearful odor.

Under these conditions, with thin coal, and the dip so steep that room-and-pillar work or longwall are impossible; where ascensional ventilation from level to level, through long and tortuous working is necessary, and where the amount of gas exceeds that found in any of our American mines, it is obvious that comparisons are useless.

On the other hand, in some parts of Germany, the mines are developed so nearly like those in America, that only the vast amount of timbering, or the amplified systems of rope or gasoline haulage, excite our interest.

In some parts of England and Wales, the coal is very friable, and in non-coking districts the slack is waste, so that the longwall system is extensively followed, in order that the roof pressure may be utilized. The miner lays the lumps of coal by hand into his "curling box," a sort of sheet-iron scoop, with side handles, and then carefully empties this into the cart, to avoid breakage. The purpose of the scoop-shape is to enable him to use it for throwing the slack back into the gob pile. In such mines as these, the percentage of waste exceeds that in this country.

In the matter of haulage and loading the output, there is no doubt that American mines take the lead, but for the amount of coal which they put out, and with the facilities for handling it, women and girls doing much of the tipple work on the continent, the European equipment is ample.

The average miner is considered to have done well if he sends out one ton a day, or about one-third the American average.

By-product coke ovens are practically the only oven in use. Many plants operate a brick-yard in connection with the mining and by-product industries.

The matter of organization in the executive department abroad is excellent, because the miners have lived all their lives in that one district, speak the same dialect, and have grown up under the system.

Summed up, it would appear that in Europe, the matter of timbering is carried almost to an extreme, while the ventilation and roadways are poor resulting in reduced output and increased cost of operation. The social conditions are uniformly excellent, and the installation of a mining plant is a matter of permanent investment, to be handed down to posterity. Great attention is paid to the gas, dust, safety lamp, and explosives proposition, and the drilling of corps of men for work with rescue apparatus and in fighting mine fires.

But in America, there are, speaking as a whole, larger mines, enormously increased output, longer hauls both in the mines and to the market; a very complex labor problem, involving wages, languages, social conditions and the general question of efficiency; competition to be met in the selling of the product; industrial conditions to be complied with in its preparation; and greatest of all, a series of new conditions constantly arising, and presenting hitherto unsolved problems, involving the production of a maximum output at a minimum outlay, coupled with the preservation of human life, and the conservation of mineral resources.

It may perhaps have been true, a few years past, that in unwonted development, thirst for mineral commercial supremacy, and lack of research along these lines, the American mines were for a time not so completely safeguarded against loss of life as European, nor was such prevention wholly possible until a sufficient period had elapsed in mining development, to learn the individual equation controlling mines and differentiating them from the older collieries of Europe (and even in the past, while the death rate per thousand men employed, has been high, the rate per ton of coal mined has compared favorably with the world. And it should be borne in mind that there have been recent disasters abroad, of considerable magnitude).

With the testing station at Pittsburg; with the rescue stations in existence and those soon to be established; with the individual research now being carried on by large coal companies and mining schools; and with the earnest desire of the American coal operators and the American people to safeguard human life, it may safely be said that American mines compare favorably with any other coal mines in the world.

TWO CASES IN COURT UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

John T. Green Enters Action Against Edmonton Iron Works for Compensation for Injury to Arm—Edmond Plon a Carpenter, Awarded $10 Per Week for Loss of Sight of One Eye.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, John T. Green has entered a claim against the Edmonton Iron Works for compensation for injuries received June 29th last, and the arbitration of the case will be held before His Honor Judge Taylor this afternoon.

The applicant, J. T. Green, was injured while working at a punching machine in the foundry of the Iron Works. His arm was caught in the machine and a large amount of flesh was torn away, injuring the bone also and causing a growth on the bone, permanently injuring the arm. From the date of the accident until August 8th the applicant was disabled. The accident, it is claimed, was due to the non-repair of the crane and the want of an assistant in tripping the machine while holding iron.

At the time of the accident, the applicant was earning 35 cents per hour for nine hours a day, and since that time has been able to earn but 20 cents per hour. He claims compensation from July 13th to August 7th at a rate of $9.30 per week and after August 7th and as permanent compensation $9 per week, until the arm is restored, or until the limit of liability ($1,800) is reached.

Edmond Plon, of 1119 Syndicate avenue who suffered the loss of an eye through an accident which befell him while engaged as a carpenter on the building of the grand stand at the new exhibition grounds, has been granted compensation for the period of disability at the rate of $10 per week under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The arbitration was heard by His Honor Judge Noel on October 26th. The accident occurred on August 21, previous to which Plon had been employed for six weeks by James A. Glodsmith, the contractor erecting the grand stand. Plon was using a hammer when a piece of steel flew off and struck him in the left eye, entirely destroying the sight since the accident and up till the date of hearing of the arbitration he had been incapacitated for work. His weekly wage at the time of the accident had averaged $20.88. Claim was entered for compensation at the rate of $10.44 weekly from August 21st during the period of incapacity.

His Honor Judge Noel has issued an order that the respondent Jas. A. Goldsmith pay to the appellant, Plon, a weekly sum of $10 for the personal injury sustained, until such time as Plon is able to resume work.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Are You Going to Build?

Learn the True Economy In Roofing and Building Papers

The closest students of economy are the great railroad systems of this continent. In the last 20 years they have bought 75 million square feet of Neponset Roofing and insulated 75% of the refrigerator cars with Neponset Waterproof Paper.

The economy of Bird Neponset Products is just as certain for you as it is for the railroads. It is just as important for you to save the expense of repairing leaks and the cost of replacing a roof as it is for them.

There are different Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings—one kind for residences, another for industrial buildings, barns, etc., and still another for smaller structures, where low cost roofing is required.

Bird NEPONSET Products

ROOFINGS AND WATERPROOF BUILDING PAPERS

NEPONSET Proslate Roofing: For residences and all other buildings requiring an artistic roofing and siding.

NEPONSET Farold Roofings: For roofs and sides of farm, industrial and railroad buildings.

For poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds, and temporary buildings, Neponset Red Rope Roofing is unequalled.

NEPONSET Waterproof Building Paper: Keeps out cold, dampness and draughts. *Saves one-third the fuel bill every winter.*

NEPONSET Florian Sound Deadening Felt: For use in residences, under floors, between partitions, and under metal roofs. Absolutely sanitary.

Our Building Counsel Department is placed at the disposal of any one that is building or repairing. Give us full particulars and we will gladly give you expert advice on any roofing or waterproofing question.

Bird Neponset dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your neighborhood, ask us.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Lottridge St., Hamilton, Ontario

Established 1795—Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Paper

WINNIPEG, 123 Bannatyne Street MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B., 164 Union Street VANCOUVER, B.C.
East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore.

HE WOULDN'T WASTE HIS VOTE.

During the campaign of 1900 Chas. Henry Addlepate, a vigorous, progressive young man of 35, heard Eugene V. Debs speak in Cooper Union. He was much impressed. In fact, he admitted that most of what Debs said was true. But Charles Henry had a good job and was looking forward to the time when he could get money enough together to own a house in Jersey or Long Island or up in the Bronx.

Besides, he figured that, anyway, Debs wouldn't be elected and if there was one thing more than another Charles Henry hated it was to waste his vote.

You couldn't get him to waste his vote.

You couldn't convince him that he should waste his vote.

He felt that voting for himself and his class would be wasting his vote. So he voted for Bryan, and didn't get him, for several hundred thousand other persons who wouldn't waste their votes voted for McKinley and Roosevelt and got them. That is all they did get.

Four years later Charles Henry, still a vogorous, robust man of 39, but not quite as spry at his work as he was in 1900 and no longer looking to own his own home, for sickness in the family had absorbed all his savings, still felt it would be a crime to waste his vote. He had not wasted one during the intervening four years, but had regularly voted for something or some one he did not want. But now he felt that if Theodore could only get in, hammer the trusts, smash the malefactors of great wealth and otherwise stir things up business would be better, wages would be higher and rents, which were then merrily soaring, might come down somewhat. There were plenty of his mind, and they did not waste their votes and they got Theodore, king of the panic presidents. For his reign ended in the glorious slump and disaster of 1907 a slump that has lasted until this day.

But in 1907 Charles Henry was resolved to do something. He found that he was being elbowed out of his job. Younger men, quicker men, better men were pressing in on him. But he concluded that what was making his job so shaky was the combinations of big capital. Theodore had hinted to that effect and other men saw it. He had a leaning toward Debs, bu would Debs do anything to the combinations of big capital? Would he put them on the blink as Mr. William Jennings Bryan promised to do, if elected? He might do more, and then again he probably might not be elected. So it would only be wasting a vote to cast it for him.

And Charles Henry did not waste his vote. He cast it for the perpetual boy orator of the Platte. He didn't get him. Others didn't wish to waste their vote and so they cast ballots enough and received in return the fattest president we have ever had, William Howard Taft, chosen by Roosevelt, but elected by the people.

But it did not satisfy Charles Henry. Somehow or other in the recovery of business he was rather left out. Work was not as regular as it had been, and there were few weeks in which he did not have a day or two in which he could loaf and invite his soul, as Walt Whitman loved to do.

But under present conditions, if you act in that way, there is so much less in the pay envelope at the end of the week that the landlord grows peevish, and your wife comes back from the grocer or butcher with less than enough to go around comfortably.

Charles Henry wished fervently that the Socialists would get in power, but he did not wish to waste his vote by casting it for them. Not he. He wouldn't waste that vote for the world. He preferred to give it to some one who could make good use of it, so he always gave it to an enemy of his class.

Last year he gave it to Hearst, but Hearst was defeated.

This year Charles Henry, now an old man of 45, is thinking. But he still hates to waste his vote. His wife does not care. What worries her is that Charles Henry has not steady work. The landlord, butcher, the baker, the clothier and grocer have steady work marking up the cost of living. Still in spite of lack of work, in spite of the fact that he is old before his time through strain, partly, but mostly through worry, in spite of the increased cost of living, Charles Henry refused to waste his vote. He wonders if it wouldn't be best to cast it for Stimson. He might do something; or for Dix, he might do something, or for—

Well, not for the Socialists. He believes in Socialism, but the time ain't ripe, and he doesn't want to waste—

But the time is pretty near ripe for him to go to the poorhouse, even though for 10 years he has strenuously refused to waste his vote.—New York Call.

DAILY TRAINS ON THE G. N.

It is reported that the superintendent of this division of the Great Northern railway has made the statement that in the immediate future daily trains will run into Creston over the Great Northern line. It is stated that the Great Northern now realizes that they should spar for a portion of the business of this growing district, and the only way to successfully compete with the big Canadian railway company is to operate daily trains in this valley.—Review.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

COMMITTEE TAKES UP COAL RATE

Will Urge Railway Commission to Review the Tariff—Dealers Not to Blame for High Prices.

Considerable interest is evidenced by the householders of Nelson in the move made on Thursday night by the board of trade, in the direction of securing a reduction in the freight tariff on coal. The matter is now in the hands of the joint freight rate committee made up of the original committee to watch the freight rates with reference to the Spokane basis, consisting of W. H. Jones, W. G. Thomson and W. J. Meagher, and the committee originally appointed to act in the crisis caused by the application of Vancouver for a special reduction in through rates for the coast consisting of T. D. Shark, R. L. Brown and H. Amas. Mr. Stark is chairman of the joint committee which will take up the matter with the railway commission.

As pointed out at the board of trade meeting, the railway commission, in response to a complaint by the coal town of Lundbreck, on the Alberta side of the Crow's Nest Pass, that the rate from Lundbreck was too high in comparison with the rate from Lethbridge, recently lowered the Lundbreck rate five cents and raised the Lethbridge rate 20 cents, in respect to Nelson. Inasmuch as Lethbridge is the head quarters of the domestic coal supply at present for the Kootenay, this increase works out as a direct tax.

What the Coal Costs.

According to figures supplied by F. A. Starkey, president of the board of trade, it would not be reasonable to expect the Nelson dealers to charge less than they are charging at present, so long as this higher rates remains in force, but it is understood that a reduced rate would be followed by a reduction in the retail prices. Galt coal costs the dealers $3.55 at the mine and adding $3.10 freight and 35 cents for hauling, the actual cost at the bunkers at Nelson is $7 per ton. Retailed in less than carload lots at $8.25 per ton delivered, there is a margin of $1.25, out of which comes the cost of delivery and the profit. In the case of coal from the Ashcroft mine at Lethbridge, the original cost is $3.75 per ton and the other charges being the same, the dealer has $1.05 for delivery and profit, when retailing it at the same price as the Galt. Coal from Bankhead, on the main line in Alberta foothills, retails here for $10.50. But it costs at the mine $5.50, and the freight rate being $3.50 and handling charges as usual, there remain $1.15 to cover cost of delivery and profit. It is therefore apparent that so long as the high freight rate remains in force no reduction in the retail price of coal can be expected here.

Another point raised at the board meeting was that this rate from Lethbridge bore no relation whatever to the competitive rate from Princeton, for under the present tariff, when Princeton coal begins to come in by the Great Northern, it will be carried for $2.50 a ton.

A strong endeavor will be made by the committee to have the coal tariff searchingly reviewed by the railway commission.

PLANK FELL ON HIM.

Hamilton Man Badly Injured.

Reuben Atherton, of 367 Ferguson Ave., Hamilton, an employee of the Otis Elevator Co., sustained serious injury while at work. A plank fell from a height onto his right foot, crushing it badly. He was taken home, where Zam-Buk was applied with good result.

Telling his experiences of the balm, he said: "After the doctor had dressed the damaged foot with some preparation of his own I was in great pain, and as day after day I seemed to get no relief I left off medical treatment and tried Zam-Buk. From the very first application I traced an improvement. Zam-Buk really seemed to act like magic, cleaning all the unhealthy matter from the wounds, drawing out all discoloration, inflammation and soreness; and started healing in quick time. In two weeks the toe and foot were well again. Zam-Buk balm is certainly a wonderful healer, and I would not care to be without a box in the house. You can use the above statement in any papers, book or publications, as it may lead some other sufferer to use Zam-Buk as I did."

All workers should keep Zam-Buk handy. Applied to a cut or wound, it stops the pain, commence healing, and—what is equally fine—it prevents all possibility of blood poisoning. Zam-Buk is equally good for skin diseases, and cures eczema, itch, ulcers, abscesses, varicose ulcers, scalp sores, blood poisoning, etc. It heals cold cracks, chapped hands, frost bite; cures piles and all inflamed conditions of the skin and tissue. Fifty cents a box from all druggists and stores, but avoid imitations and substitutes, some of which are highly dangerous, and none are beneficial.

SCORES OF MEN BURIED IN MINE

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 9.—Between 60 and 90 men are entombed in mine No. 3 of the Victor American Fuel company at Delgua, as the result of the explosion this afternoon which wrecked the main entrance.

ALEXANDER LUCAS IS A CANDIDATE

Will Contest Yale for Seat Vacated by Premier's Resignation—Election Next Week.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 12.—The Conservative convention at Spence's Bridge has nominated Alexander Lucas as candidate for the legislature for Yale constituency at the by-election caused by Premier McBride's resignation of the seat. It is probable that a poll will be declared for either a week from Thursday or Saturday.

DR. WRIGLESWORTH, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
Office: Johnson-Faulkner Block.
Hours 9-12; 1-6; Phone 72
Fernie B. C.

DR. J. BARBER, DENTIST
Office Henderson Block, Fernie B.C.
Hours 9 to 1; 2 to 5; 6 to 8.
Residence 21 Victoria Ave.

W. R. Ross K. C. W. S. Lane
ROSS & LANE
Barristers and Solicitors
Fernie, B. C. Canada.

L. P. Eckstein D. E. McTaggart
ECKSTEIN & McTAGGART
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Cox Street Fernie B. C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

W. A. CONNELL
Pioneer Builder and Contractor of Fernie
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Queen's Hotel
RESTAURANT
Under New Management
Excellent Table and all white help
Additional Table for 28 More Men

NORTHERN HOTEL
Wm. Eschwig, Proprietor
New and up-to-date
Handsome Cafe Attached
OPEN DAY and NIGHT

KING'S HOTEL
Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION
W. MILLS, Prop.

Loans On first class business and residential property.
DROP IN AND TALK THE MATTER OVER WITH US
Real Estate & Insurance
Cree & Moffatt

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

LIVERY and Transfer
Wood and Hard Coal for Sale
George Barton Phone 78

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

ROYAL HOTEL
FERNIE
Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Everything Up-to-date
Call in and see us once
JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

HOTEL FERNIE
The Hotel of Fernie
Fernie's Leading Commercial and Tourist House
S. F. WALLACE, Prop.

JOHN B. WATSON
Chartered Accountant, Assignee, Liquidator and Trustee; auditor to the Cities of Calgary and Fernie.
CALGARY, ALTA.
P. O. Box 308

H. H. Depew
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR
P. O. BOX 423. FERNIE

YOUNG WHISKY
needs ageing to mellow it down so as to make it palatable to the connoisseur.
GOOD OLD WHISKY SOLD HERE WHOLESALE ONLY
When you try it, you'll be sure to "buy it." We have Rye, Malt, Scotch and Irish, and all from best makes known.
WHISKYS HERE BY THE CASE ONLY
THE POLLOCK WINE CO. LTD.

Ledger Ads Pay

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE

BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Nowhere in the Pass can be found

SUCH A DISPLAY

We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

ROMA HOTEL

Dining Room and Beds under New Management.

First class table board

Meals 25c. Meal Tickets $5.00

BANQUETS CATERED FOR

Rates $1.00 per day

R. Henderson, Dining Room M

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK

delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

Shoemaker & Repairer

Best materials only used and first class workmanship ensures

A Good Job

JOE FALVO How Foon Block

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

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

PAMJATAJ ROBITNYKU.

Szczo hroszi maszyny kopalni farmy i ynszi majetke nejje kapitalom tak dowho doky wony ne wzewajutsia jak sredstwo dla wyzysku robitnyka, Wekonomije kapital a majno—se cilkomokremi riczy?

Tak dowho jak robitnyk bude prodawaty swoju robozu sylu, jak na, torzi pszenyciu abo jakyj ynszej, towar to win nepowynen spogi watysia pownoji wynahorody za swoju praciu?

Ti szczo torhujuti robitnyczoju syloju, septo fabrykanty kaputalisty ne taki dobri ta serdeczni sxczob robyty na kohosi za darmo. Interesom kapitalista je zaplatyty robitnykowy jak najmensze za jeho robotu. A prodajuczy produkta robitnyka to wziaty w toho szczo kopujejak najbilsze. Tomu robitnyk w tim ustroju de robotu prodajesia ne moze spodiwatysia zadnoji sprawedlywosty?

Robitnyka buduti rabuwaty tak dowho, jak win bude prodawaty swoju roboczu sulu kapitalistowy?

Oden ratunok dla robitnyka szczoby ne, buw robowanyj naj ne prodaje swoji roboczoji syly?

A se bude mozlywym w ustroju socialistycznim.

Koly jakyj socialist skaze szczo robitnyk zaledwo distaje za swoju praciu lesze jak raz tilky a czosom i mensze niz jemu potridno aby widnowyty roboczu sylu na prodaz. To kapitalistyczni chwostyky kryczut na wysi zastawky szczo se brechnia. Fakty jakymy ony zbywajut socialistiw osi taki "Robitnyk," kozuti ony distaje za swoju robotu bilsze niz na widnowlenie roboczoji syly tomu szczo win ne moze "oszczadno" zuzyty dwa abo try dolary na swoje uderzanie. I taki ynszi fakty wony nam dajut.

Wony zwercha wyladajut prawdywymy a tymbilsze todi jak chwostyk perekrutyti te szczo ckazaw socialist, Ale hlanuty hlubsze w toj "fakt" to pobaczymo tam lesze porozni slowa?

Osi czomu pid widnowleniem roboczoji syly my rozumijemo wyprodukowanie nowoji sylu.

Szczob se zrobyty moz, to robitnyk musyti sia ozenyty i udezuwaty zinku i gity. Win takoz na wypadok slabosty sebe musyti utrymuwaty.

Nyni w Spoluczenych Derzawach e 7 milioniw muszczyn i majze tilko zenszczyn szczo wze czas ichnioj zeniaczky majze pomynuw a wony ne zeniatsia?

Czomu to tak je? Spytajete perszoji lipszoji staroji diwky abo kawalera czomu ne zenywsia?

Widpowidi distanete, szczo teper robitnyk sebe samoho ne moze wderzaty, ne to sze zinku i dity.

Czemu win nemoze wderzaty? Bo we distaje dosyti za swoju robotu toje szo sia jemu na lczyti?

Osi de ti fakty. Rozumijety.

Mynuwszoji oseny giwczata w Vancouver, B. C., zrobyly buly welyku swoju konwenciju, na kotrij w radyly w pomynatys w usich kompanij saczoby robitnykam dawaly bitszu platniu i stalu robotu?

Bo czerez toje robitnyky nedwtiat z nymy zenytysi szczo nemajut dobroji platni jokab bula widowidnado uderzuwania rodyny?

Ta czy kompaniji prynialy tu petyciju, szczo diwczata robitnycl wyrobyly ta umylmo prosyly?

De tam? wykynuly dokosza I widpowily szczo i tak robitnyk bere za welyku platniu?

Tak Robitnyku w "free country" majesz pracuwaty jek mul a zyty jak ludy to moje Kapitalist a no ty?

Hodi terpity
Hodi stohnaty!

SZERSZNKO, FERNIE, B. C.

IL FORNITORE DI CRUMIRI.

Mandano da Berlino in data 4 ottobre:

La "Morgen Post" ha avuto una curiosissima intervista con un intraprenditore di krumiraggio o provveditore di krumiri per ogni sorta di scioperi, personaggio che era gia comparso nelle lotte economiche d'America, ma che in Germania ha ancora un certo sapore di novita. L'uomo si chiama Hintze, ed é un giovanotto nerboruto di 21 anni. Lavoro gia presso la vedova Muller di Amburgo, che é pure produttrice di krumiri, ma ora ha messo su impresa per conto proprio, ed ha fornito crumiri per la lotta di Moabit. In un linguaggio fra il brutale e il pittoresco in dialetto berlinese, questo giovane capitano di ventura delle guerre economiche spiega come funziona la sua impresa.

— I miei uomini — egli dice — sanno fare di tutto. Oggi fanno il fabbro, domani il litografo, dopodomani trasportano carbone. L'essenziale é che abbiano una buona struttura, cioé che sappiano menare le mani. Guardi la quel settimino — disse mostrado un gigantesco krumiro —dove passa lui non lascia un occhio intatto. Ed é cio che ci vuole per noi, che veniamo sempre attaccati dagli organizzati. Il meglio é prendere l'offensiva, e nelle scorse sere, lo che con queste mani pianto chiodi senza martello, ho fatto per bene la mia parte. Pero il mio principale compito non é di intervenire hegli scioperi gia scoppiati, ma prevenirli.

— Come si fa a prevenirli?

— Il proprietario assume una dozzina dei miei uomini come operai; e questi fanno propaganda contro lo sciopero. Vi é sempre un gran numero di operai che non desiderano lo sciopero. Ma se non basta, si fa semplicemente questo: qualcuno dei miei uomini piglia a schiaffi una o due volte il principale agitatore, l'uomo di fiducia degli operai. Lo schiaffeggiato chiede allora che si licenzi lo schiaffeggiatore, ma il padrone risponde: "E' un buon operaio, non ho ragione di mandarlo via." E allora l'organizzatore se ne va demoralizzato e lo sciopero fallisce. Certo non va sempre cosi: qualche volta invece le pigliamo noi. Uno dei miei nello sciopero di Delmenorst fu ammazzato: ma che cosa importa? Noi lo facciamo per divertimento. I miei uomini non sono pagati piu dei comuni operai ma quel che li tenta é il pericolo e la possibilita di menar le mani finché ne hanno voglia, senza riguardo e impunemente.

"Di quindici scioperi che ho fatto, ne ho persi due in Sassonia, perché la polizia mi ha aiutato male. E' troppo mollacciano laggiu. Guardi qui, guardi qui: ho dodici certificati: ho fornito fabbri, falegnami, verniciatori, ecc. Prendo dieci marchi per ogni uomo che fonisco. Qui a Moabit faccio anche il fornitore di viveri per i krumiri e por i poliziotti. Ho tre automobili a disposizione, perché i bot egai di Moabit non ci vogliono vender nulla, e facciamo fare le provviste lontano. Quando la compagnia é finita si cambia numero alle automobili per salvare le spalle degli chauffeurs."

Il giornalista osservo a un certo punto.

— Ma perché svelate cosi i segreti del mestiere?

— Perché — rispose lo Hintze — vorrei farmi un po' di réclame, vorrei trovare un capitalista. Si farebbero affari d'oro.

SKVELE VIT'AZSTVO SOCIALISTOV VO STATE WISCONSIN.

Dvaja Socialisti Zvoleni do Kongresu. Milwaukee Zvolila 13 socialistickych Zastupcov do Statnej Legislatury.

(Rovnost l'Udu.)

Vysledok tohotoročnych volieb je pre robotnu triedu zvlašt' významny, ponevač po prvy raz vstupuju do kongressu. Spoj. Statov dvaja socialisti a sice stat Wisconsin. Su to sud. Victor Berger za piaty kongresionalny okres. Zvolenie sud. Gaylorda neni doposial' potvrdené, ale všetko nasvedčuje tomu, že i on je zvoleny. Budu-li zpravy tieto potvrdené, bude mat' robotnicka trieda vo Spoj. Statoch v kongresse dvoch zastupcov.

Wisconsinski socialisti sa vyznamenali aj v inom ohl'ade. Tak na priklad bolo zvoleno do statnej zakonodarne 13 socialistickych poslancov a počet tento bude o mnoho vyšši, až budeme mat' uplné zpravy. Socialisti dostali väčšinu asi 5000 hlasov okresé Milwauckom, tak že budu mat' kontrolu nie len nad mestom, ale nad celym okresom. To je zprava, ktorej sa musi každy opravdivy socialista tešit'.

Jaky bol vysledok volieb pro socialisticku stranu v inych statoch Unie, doposial' novedno, ponovač spol'ahlivé zpravy budu uverejnené neskoršie, ale je už teraz isto, že počet socialistickych hlasov je všade vyšši, než bol pri vol'bach minulych.

Uplnej porážky dočkala sa pri tycheto vol'bach strana republikanska. Zapredajnost' a uplatnost' tejto strany bol tak vol'ky, že sa to videlo mnoho už aj tym najzabednejšim voličom. Hlasovanim na demokratov na veci nič nezmenili — bude to nova ohlavka ale stary kon. V Chicagu bolo na socialistickych kandidatov odovzdano vyše dvanet' tisic hlasav. Di'a toho vidno, že mlatenie policajtov do stavkujucich robotnikov, voličov chicagskych nijako nepoučilo. O vysledku volieb prineseme v buducom čisle obširnejšiu zpravu.

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 15, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	W. Watson, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
949	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Neil, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City	George Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
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. C. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	George Hincliffe, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2331	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta.
2389	Royal Collieries.	Charles Smith, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

In order to get a clear idea of the cause of present high prices it is necessary to know something about the working of our industrial system, how things are made and carried to the consumer.

Most things follow this general course; "An article is made by a workman in a factory, the factory owner hands it to the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealers passes it on to the retailer and the retailer delivers it to the consumer. The trip, you see, from the producer to the consumer is quite long and very expensive. In consequence it costs a great deal more to hand an article to the user than it does to make it. This long, costly trip therefore is responsible for high prices as the following examples show.

Certain farmers near Plymouth, Ind. raised cucumbers. They plowed the ground and harrowed it, made the beds and planted the seeds therein, pulled the weeds, hoed, tended and cultivated the vines, fought the pests, harvested the crop and hauled it to the pickling tanks of a well-known firm. For doing all this work they got only 50 cents a bushel for their cucumbers.

After soaking awhile in salt water and vinegar these pickles were bottled and labeled—one of the 47 varieties—and then came back to Plymouth, South Bend, La Porte and other Indiana towns, where the grocers sold them at $8 a bushel. In other words the man who raised the pickles and did all the hard work got 50 cents a bushel while those who passed them around got $7.50. The pickle's excursion from the farm to your table cost the neat sum of $7.50.

Another example: A few years ago I raised, harvested and cured about 150 pounds of boneset, a popular family remedy for colds, for which I received 5 cents per pound. The retail price of this drug is 5 cents an ounce or 80 cents a pound. For doing the work I got $7.50. Those who passed the medicine around got $112.50.

Just one more example: According to the 13th Annual United States Labor Report, the labor cost of a chilled steel farm plow is 79 cents; the wood, steel, paint, etc., about $1. The total cost of the plow being in round numbers about $2. The farmer pays $12 for this plow. In other words, it costs $2 to make a plow and $10 to hand it to the user. A rather expensive trip for the plow!

The farmer, everyone knows, is an easy mark! He gets 50 cents for $8 worth of pickles and pays $12 for a $2 plow. Isn't he a smart geezer? But hold on a minute. Maybe the farmer isn't the only "Easyness"! How about the smart "Town Jake" workingman who gets 79 cents for making a $12 plow and pays 80 cents for a nickel's worth of boneset and $8 for 50 cents' worth of pickles? Like the farmer he gets skinned going and coming. Isn't he a mark, too?

From the foregoing explanation it is very plain that high prices are not caused by high wages of the toilers, those who make things. They get little enough, Heaven knows! The cause lies with those who pass things around, with the prosperous, portly man who bottles and labels pickles and the other good things, with the sleek, comfortable wholesaler and with the rosy retail grocer and storekeeper. These are the chaps that cause high prices. They all get a whack at the $7.50 for passing around 50 cents' worth of pickles, and incidentally that is why these good people can ride in automobiles while you have to walk to save a nickel.

No doubt you see the point now, so the remedy may interest you. Here it is:

At a book store you pay 10 cents for a pack of envelopes. At the postoffice you pay 4 cents for the same quality—(50 cents a pack—50 cents for stamps and 4 cent sfor the envelopes.) Why 10 cents to the bookstore and 4 cents at the postoffice?

Because Uncle Sam does away with all those nice looking middlemen. He makes the envelopes and hands them out himself, while the other pack goes from the manufacturer to the wholesaler and from the wholesaler to the retailer and from the retailer to the user. The long trip is expensive, you know. Each middleman has to have a "whack" at the extra 6 cents.

Uncle Sam must be a pretty good manager to cure the high price on envelopes, saving you 6 cents on a 10-cent purchase. If he can make envelopes and pass them around he can make and pass around bread, plows or anything else and save you money, just as he does on envelopes.

After making the plow for $2 he could hand it to the farmer for $1 at a total cost of $3 instead of $12. That would mend the high price of plows nicely. Or he could take the 50 cents' worth of cucumbers, pickle them and pass them around for $1.50, making the cost $2 instead of $8. The miner is paid about 70 cents for digging a ton of hard coal which costs you $8. If Uncle Sam owned the mines and railroads he could pay the miner $1 a ton instead of 70 cents and pass the coal around for another $1, making the cost $2 a ton instead of $8.

All sorts of foodstuffs, clothing, etc., could be handled in the same way by the national government and thereby put an end to high prices as in the case of the envelopes.

This plan for curing high prices by having Uncle Sam take charge of production and distribution is called Socialism. If you like it vote the Socialist ticket and show the folks you are tired of being skinned. If you don't like it keep on voting the Democratic or Republican ticket, but please stop braying about high prices. You deserve to be skinned for you are an easy mark.

The Democrats and Republicans have no remedy for this shameful skinning. They make a big noise about giving you a full dinner pail, but suppose they even doubled your present paltry wages, a proposition which would throw the merchants and manufacturers into fits. The advance would simply be added to the selling price of your products. The workingman would get $1.60 for making a $12.79 plow and the miner would get $1.40 for digging a ton of $8.70 coal. It would simply put the price a notch higher and not change in the least the relation between the cost of product and distribution. A new method of distribution is the only remedy.

If you say you are going to vote for Socialism the business men and politicians will tell you that with the government in charge of production and distribution, the grafting public officials would rob you blind. Oh, what a gall! As if it were possible to skin you worse than the business men do now! These nice people, the smiling politician, the portly manufacturer, the man who bottles and labels the pickles, the ruddy wholesaler, the rosy retailer, these sleek, smooth-spoken people who rob you of 6 cents on a 10-cent pack of envelopes and who take 80 cents for a nickel's worth of medicine, $8.00 for 70 cents' worth of coal, and $8 for 50 cents' worth of pickles! These noble, virtuous, cultured gentlemen warn you against being robbed by public officials! Oh! Oh! Oh! What gall!—R. L. Green, in the Interurban Journal (South Bend, Ind.)

NEW MARVEL OF SURGERY IS FOUND

German Surgeon Discovers Secret of Bloodless Operations.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Surgery without the shedding of blood has been brought into the region of practice by the employment of a new modification of electricity.

The discoverer is Dr. F. Nagelschmidt, of Berlin, who has just demonstrated it to the members of the electrotherapeutic section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The advantages claimed are that many operations can now be performed without blood being spilt, as the passage of this type of electricity through the diseased tissue coagulates all the albumen in the blood from flowing.

This will be particularly useful in the case of large cancers on the surface of the body, and particularly in the type called "en cuirasse."

The current that the doctor uses is a very distinct modification of the ordinary high-frequency electricity.

It is applied as follows: Two wires lead from the generator to two metal plate electrodes. These are placed on each side of the part to be operated upon; and the flow of blood in the region between the two electrodes is stopped.

All blood and tissue contain a very large proportion of albumen—a substance similar to the white of egg—and this the current coagulates, so that the flow of the blood is arrested.

Strengthening Heart's Action.

Dr. Nagelschmidt demonstrated this effect by coagulating the white of several eggs, and he also showed that the same thing takes place in animal tissues, using a piece of raw liver to prove it.

This new application of electric current also, he suggests, is useful in cases of local pain, and would then be passed through the skin above the affected parts.

Another remarkable use for this form of current is that it can be applied in a modified form to strengthen the heart's action.

Interviewed on this important discovery, a well-known surgeon who was present when Dr. Nagelschmidt explained his new method, said,

"In my opinion, this new congulent is without doubt, a great advance on the old electro-cautery, hitherto used, but at present it should be confined it its employment to surface operations.

"In electro-cautery, both the diseased and adjacent normal tissues come under the charring effects of the application, whilst this new method really amounts to the generation of indirect heat, and any desired degree can be obtained.

"Dr. Nagelschmidt has operated on three or four cases of hard cancer with success.

"The congulating of the tissues prevents the escape of any infective material, which ultimately becomes absorbed. It deals, in fact, with the 'roots' of cancer.

No Work for Quacks.

"He also performed the operation of removing a tonsil by the new method, the work being beautiful.

"One objection to the new method is the large raw surface that results. The epithelium (skin) grows inward too fast from the margin of the wound, and has to be checked, a 2 per cent. pyrogallic acid and vaseline ointment being effective for this purpose.

"Were that not used proud flesh and ugly scarring would result. There is also the less remote danger of the congulation of the blood forming clots in the large veins that come in the path of the current between the electrodes, which might result in disaster.

"Properly handled by skilled surgeons it is a wonderful advance; but no one, on peril of his life, should allow anyone but a trained surgeon to employ it on him. It is not a thing for quacks to meddle with.

"Any healthy tissue congulated dies, and becomes nothing but a foreign substance in the body, requiring removal."

"The importance of this discovery can hardly be over-estimated," said another distinguished surgeon.

"One of the greatest dangers from an operation is shock from loss of blood acting on a weakened system. This is obviated.

"Consequently many operations hitherto undertaken, almost as a forlorn hope, will be undertaken with a good hope of ultimate recovery of the patient.

RIOTS CONVULSE GERMAN CITIES.

Epochal Discontent Permeates Great Mass of People Who Are Pinched Body and Soul by the Oligarchy Regime.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—(By Herbert A. White Berlin correspondent of the United Press.)—Hardly were the Moabit riots over in Berlin before trouble developed in Bremen. There was the usual hurling of brickbats there, the firing of the usual revolver shots and the usual indiscriminate sabring by the police.

In the course of a few weeks there have been grave riots in Berlin, in Cologne, in Remscheid and in Bremen—in other words in the capital, in one of the country's greatest shipping ports and in two of its most important industrial centers. When all exaggeration is discounted the situation is really unprecedented for modern Germany. It is one which indicates a discontent both remarkably widespread and strong enough to break down the habitual quiescense of the German workingman.

But this discontent is not confined to the working classes though violent manifestations of it may be. It permeates the great mass of the German people. In short, Germans generally have outgrown the Prussian Bismarckian system. They feel that theirs is a government in the hands of a small oligarchy chiefly in view.

Consider present conditions: Leaving out of account all ordinary fluctuations of the markets, the cost of living has increased steadily for 20 years. This increase has been particularly marked very recently. It is true that wages have also risen considerably, but the possibility of saving money has not increased in the slightest. And the explanation is that, even where the increase in wages has been in proportion to the increase in the cost of living, the empire, the government and the communities have intervened with increased taxation.

Yet the nation's income has not increased a penny, nor have heavy tariff increases added to the national wealth. The only result of higher taxation has been to take money from the pockets of the consumer and put it into the pockets of the producers. The oligarchy has seen to it that no taxes were imposed which would not have that effect.

The sum and substance of it is that the German people are being pinched, body and soul, by the oligarchy regime, and having submitted to it for a long time, are now getting extremely tired of it.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery —the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE AT WORK

Legislature Is Opened By Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea.

EDMONTON, Nov. 10.—The second session of the second legislature of Alberta was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, who has recently been appointed for the second term. A good deal of popular interest is attached to the work of the assembly this year on account of the stirring events which marked the last session and also on account of the change in premiership.

In the speech from the throne the lieutenant governor referred in feeling terms to the death of the late King Edward and expressed the hope that King George would have a long and happy reign. He passed on to deal with the crop situation in the province, pointing out that wherever proper farming methods had been employed good results had been obtained. Marked success, he added, had attended efforts to secure an influx of approved immigrants. Changes in the administration were enumerated in the speech and intimation was given that important bills would be presented for the consideration of the members. Reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission on the Alberta and Great Waterways investigation, which would be presented at once. After the address from the throne the report of the Royal Commission was laid on the table. The house then adjourned until Monday.

PROVINCIAL CONSTABLE GETS SIX MONTHS SENTENCE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 12.—Judge McInnes today sentenced Walter Woolacott, formerly provincial constable at Alert bay, to six months' imprisonment on a charge of diverting moneys collected by him as government agent. Woolacott pleaded guilty and his counsel said full restitution would be made.

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.

The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. JAMES MASON,

Toronto, October 26th. General Manager.

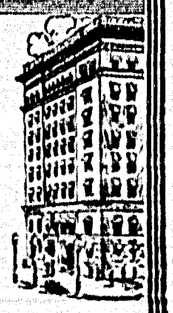
BANK OF HAMILTON

THRIFT is rightly described as "Economical Management."

A shrewd business man is spoken of as thrifty because he saves.

Perhaps only a dollar at a time—perhaps more—but the real secret of his success lies in the principle of saving.

One dollar will start an account with the Bank of Hamilton.



J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited

The Store of Good Values

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

A comparative test of Quality and prices will convince you that we can fill your table wants with the highest quality of groceries at any every-day saving to you. This, together with a store service full of satisfaction, makes your trading here not only beneficial and profitable from an economical standpoint, but pleasing in every way.

Fancy Table and Cooking Apples, per box..... $1.75
10-box lots $1.65
Ontario White Burbank Potatoes per 90-lb. sack.... $1.60
Christie's Cream Sodas, 2-lb. tins 30c
Canada First Cream, large 20-oz. tins 10c
Table and Gloss Starch, 1-lb. pkgs., 3 for 25c
White Swan Laundry Soap, carton 6 bars 20c
Choicest Ontario Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for $1.00
Ontario Fresh Eggs, 2 doz. 65c
Cream of Wheat Breakfast Food, per pkg. 20c
White Star and Magic Baking Powder, per tin 15c
Reindeer Condensed Milk, 2 tins 25c
Chase & Sanborn Seal Coffee, 1-lb. tins 40c
Barrington Hall Coffee, 1-lb. tins 40c

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

1½-lb. Jars Preserved Ginger 25c
½-lb. Tins Fry's Breakfast Cocoa 25c
Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs. 25c
6 2-lb. Tins Quaker Preserved Fruit $1.00
1 tin each Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Plums and Strawberries for $1.00

"Albert Toilet Soaps," "Dolly Dots," "Carnation," "Violetta," "La Deese," and "Vera Violets."

Per Box of 3 Tablets 20c

STANFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR.

Men's all-wool heavy ribbed Winter weight, very suitable able for the outdoor worker, but withal exceptionally soft to the most tender skin.

Per Garment, $1.50

Men's Silk and Wool, a perfect fitting garment finely knitted and soothing to the most sensitive skin.

Per Garment, $2.25

Men's Combination Silk and Wool, a garment cut and tailored by hand, insuring the full measure of comfort; snug fitting, yet not binding owing to its elacticity.

$4.00 to $4.50

Stanfield All-Wool Underwear for Boys. A wear-resisting and unshrinkable garment.

75c and 85c per Garment

MEN'S CORDUROY COATS

Men's Corduroy Sheep Lined Coats, the warmest and most comfortable coat made for outside work. These coats are lined with specially selected and thoroughly cleaned skins, the shell being made of the best quality Corduroy, making a coat that is positively the strongest and best for heavy outside work.

Regular, $10.75
Special, $8.75

BOYS' CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES

Special values in Boys' Clothing for Saturday, Pay Day. We are showing a range of "Lion Brand" that for style and durability cannot be excelled. All-wool fabrics with double seats and knees in trousers, double elbows in sleeves, hand moulded shoulders, hidden parts thoroughly attended to, and a color selection ample enough to satisfy the most particular. We invite your inspection of the special values that we are offering for this day.

Excepitonal values in Men's Fine Negligee Shirts in W. G. & R., Crescent and Tooke makes.

Regular, $1.25 and $1.50
Special, 95c

Apple Special

Rhode Island Greenings, acknowledged to be the best all round Cooking and Eating Apple. Fancy wrapped four and four and one-half tier stock

Special $1.35 Box

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Monster Pay Day values in the Furniture Department. Limited space will only permit us to mention a few of the many attractive offerings for this special sale event.

3-piece Mahogany Veneer Parlor Sets, upholstered in Silk, beautiful design and finish.
Regular, $49.00.
Special, $31.50.

3-piece Quartered Oak Parlor Set upholstered in Genuine Hand Buffed Leather, a beautiful set, the material and workmanship throughout being the best.
Regular, $117.50.
Special, $82.50.

Quartered Oak Genuine Leather Lounge, Spring Head Seat and Sides, superior quality material and workmanship. A lounge built for service and satisfaction.
Regular, $47.50.
Special, $28.50.

Special values in Buffets and Sideboards. Early English, Quartered and Surface Oak finish. A big and pleasing range of new and attractive designs, specially priced for this event.

MEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS.

A Special Offering of FIT-REFORM AND FAULTLESS Clothing making it a most acceptable offering coming as it does at this season when many are planning the purchasing of a new Winter Suit.

Our showing of the new season's patterns and models, is deserving of the attention of the man who appreciates Ready-to-Wear of the highest standard of merit. While our showing embodies correct style, faultless tailoring and all that is best in high-grade Ready-to-Wear, it's THE VALUES we specially emphasize at this time.

In each garment the selling price is marked before leaving the Fit-Reform Workshop thus whether located in Montreal, insuring one price at all agencies Toronto, Vancouver or elsewhere.

We very specially invite your inspection knowing that you will appreciate the exceptional values we now offer:

Fit-Reform, regular $25.00, special $19.50
Fit-Reform, regular $22.00, special 17.25
Faultless, regular $18.00, special 13.75
Faultless, regular $16.50, special 12.25
Faultless, regular $12.50, special 9.50
Faultless, regular $10.25, special 8.25

"LECKIE" MINER'S AND LOGGER'S BOOTS

Proven by actual test to be the best boot of its kind in the market, while the medium price places it within the reach of all. We invite your inspection of our Winter range. A trial will convince you of their superior wearing qualities.

Men's fine $5.00 and $6.00 Shoes for $3.85. Made up in all leathers from light Patent to heavy Winter Calf. Styles and lasts to fit all feet and at a price to fit all pocket-books.

Special, $3.85

DRY GOODS SPECIALS

You are invited to participate in the undermentioned special values, all offered at a fraction of their worth. If you can shop early it will confer a favor upon us and be very much appreciated. It will also enable us to give you better service and attention. Come, however, late or early, and share in the feast of good values here awaiting you.

Girl's and Children's all Wool Blue Serge Sailor Dresses. The Collars are trimmed with Red and White Braids; Skirts pleated and trimmed with Braids. Sizes 6 to 14 years.
Regular, $3.50 to $3.75.
Special $2.85.

Ladie's Separate Skirts made of Cheviots, Meltons and Serge. These skirts some pleated and some plain, trimmed with Braid and Buttons; in Navy, Green Cardinal and Black.
Regular, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50.
Special, $2.75.

Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, made from fine, soft Sateen with deep rows of flouncing and accordian pleating.
Regular, $1.00 and $1.25.
Special, 85c.

22 Spindles Scotch Fingering Yarns. This yarn is made from the best quality imported worsted yarn; in Gray and Black only. ....
Saturday Special, 70c Pound.

Feather Pillows made from the best quality Art Ticking. Feathers thoroughly renovated; size 20x27.
Regular, $3.00 pair.
Saturday, $2.15 pair.

White Wool Blankets in large double-bed size, with Blue and Pink borders. Slightly soiled; reason for such a ridiculous cut.
Regular, $6.50.
Saturday, $4.15 pair.

Michel notes received Friday too late for publication.

For high-class chocolates call at the Todd Block Candy Store.

GIRL, strong and industrious, seeks situation; age 16. Address "G. W." Ledger office. 16-1t

An appetite for sweets can be gratified at the Todd Block Candy Store.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church extend to all a cordial invitation to attend their banquet and concert on November 28th.

We have learned that there is a case of diptheria in the family of George Thomas, an Assyrian, the patient being an infant. Quarantine has been established, and the necessary steps taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Correspondence lessons in mining, by Thomas Mordy, first class B. C. (Highest percentage obtained) and England. Each lesson complete $1.50; $50 for complete course of 40 lessons. Apply Thomas Mordy, Merritt, B. C. 16-4t

The Young Men's Association under the auspices of the Methodist church have now received the major portion of the equipment for their gymnasium, which will enable all members of this body to indulge in healthy physical exercise during the forthcoming winter season.

We regret to report that the young man failed to rally and death ensued on Thursday. A cablegram has been sent to Edinburg where his mother and brother live apprising them of the sad event. Funeral will take place on Sunday under the auspices of the Fernie local of the U. M. W. A. of which deceased was a member.

Now that the necessary paraphanelia is installed, it is the intention of the various committees to endeavor to materially increase their membership, which already numbers about one hundred. There is every reason to believe that this institution will afford excellent opportunities for the youth of Fernie to develop themselves physically.

DODGE IN "THE MUSKETEERS."

Q. Where can I get first quality candy?

A. Todd Block Candy Store.

A large and well assorted stock of the best just received at the Todd Block Candy Store.

Special sale on Saturday, so see Mrs. Todd's window and then step inside and see the stock.

Messrs. Egg & Haldane have removed into more commodious quarters over the Bank of Hamilton.

The members of the "Loyal Legion of the Land of the Leek" were very numerous on our thoroughfares on Wednesday. Morgan ap Morgan, John ap John, Evans, Thomas, Davies were here in force to cry "Cymri am bith."

Discussing the question of local option (Scot Act) which is at present the live issue in Saskatoon, Alta., the "Pioneer" of that city says very sensibly: "We are not possessed of any large amount of confidence in the value of local option as a means of checking the evils of the drink traffic. We are inclined to think with reference to this, as with some other evils of the day, that what is wanted is more character and less law, more good ethics and less personal interference."

WANTED—AT ONCE
50 to 100 miners. Taber, Alta.

C. N. P. C. C. DISPUTES.

J. S. G. Van Wart, Calgary, appointed chairman of Board of Investigation by Minister of Labor.

K. TELEPHONE CO.

Manager Dunlop of the Kootenay Telephone company informs us that communication will be established with Spokane about the 8th or 9th of December.

HOCKEY CLUB.

A meeting of this body will be held in the King Edward parlors on Sunday next.

WANTED—Six young ladies to complete class in practical dermatology massage for reviving wasted tissues; removing wrinkles, blackheads, and blemishes of the skin. Manicuring, wig making and hair work in all its branches. Graduates easily secure good positions at highest wages. Full particulars on application to the secretary, Miss Eva Powell, Canadian College of Dermatology, 723 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C. 15-4t

THE FERNIE DANCING ASSEMBLY

All lovers of the light fantastic will be pleased to learn that there will be every opportunity afforded them during the winter months to indulge in this recreative pastime. The first dance will be held on Thursday, the 24th, in Bruce's hall, and every alternate Thursday thereafter during the season. Dancing will be from 9:00 to 1:00. The initial dance will be by invitation. The membership fee for the season will be $1 with an additional dollar for each dance. The best music will be furnished and a pleasant time assured. There are at present over 50 members and more are expected.

D. McDougall is the president of the new organization and D. Kennedy its secretary.

FERNIE OPERA HOUSE.

In addition to showing excellent moving pictures the management during the present week has been giving their patrons some excellent entertainment of a refined character. An athlete and his wife make their appearance on the stage first presenting some tableaux vivants that are of a classical character and then some marvelous feats of strength and dexterity are displayed.

FERNIE K. P. 31.

A cordial invitation is issued by the Knights of Pythias to all members of the order to attend an "At Home" which will be held in their Castle hall on Tuesday, November 29th. Every effort is being put forth to make this first social evening of the winter's recreations a particularly enjoyable one and it is the intention to hold these gatherings monthly.

Remember the date, November 29th, the place the Castle hall, Victoria avenue.

"KULLS" FROM KALSO.

One of our friends presented us with a couple of succulent samples of the Gravenstein variety of apple and we must say that the flavor tickled our epicurean palate so much that we regret that other members of the craft were not able to join us. Sorry we could not reciprocate as Fernie is not celebrated for fruit, but probably a ton of coal would be acceptable as a sample of our industry.

VERDO SPEAKS TO LARGE GATHERING OF MINE WORKERS

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 3.—Vincent Verdo, Italian speaker for the Illinois Socialist party, spoke at the bridge, between here and Ladd, to several hundred miners. When the name of Duncan McDonald, who is candidate frm this district for the legislature, was mentioned, the miners cheered themselves hoarse.

BIRTH.

FISHER—At West Flamboro, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Fisher of Fernie, B. C., a son. 16-1t

Mrs. E. Todd's Sale

Coats and Skirts

Crum's Prints and Dainty Goods for evening wear.

One dozen Ladies' Coats, colors Black, Brown, and Navy; note the quality and fashionable shades $5.00
One Dozen Ladies' Coats, Black, Brown and Navy; regular $15 to $18, Saturday special $10.00

A SPECIAL LINE OF LADIES' SKIRTS

Cloth, Voile and Panama—Extra good quality at greatly reduced prices.

9 yards Crum's Prints, guaranteed not to fade; dark and light shades $1.00
6 Baby White Bear Coats; regular $1.75 and $2.00, Saturday special $1.25
6 Baby "Bear" Coats; regular $2.00 and $3.00, Saturday special ..... $1.50 and $1.75

HATS—SPECIAL VALUES

12 Ladies' Hats, stylish, special $5.00
12 Ladies Hats, ready to wear $3.75
12 Misses' Hats, ready to wear $3.75
12 ends Veiling, ½-yard lengths, in fashionable hues..... 35c

See Window Display

MRS. E. TODD

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TO-LET—Furnished room in private family. McPherson avenue. Apply Ledger office. 14-3t-p

TO RENT—Furnished, one or two rooms, kitchen and bath. Apply Ledger office. 13-3tp

TO LET—Four-roomed house Victoria avenue; rent, including water, $16.50. Apply J. J. Hughes, Box 120.

FOR RENT—Six unfurnished rooms. Apply to W. Minton, Fernie Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS to let in modern house, situated on Dalton avenue; bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience. Apply "X" care Ledger office. 16-3t-p

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

HOUSEHOLD effects for sale. Apply R. G. Lorimer, near Trites-Wood stables. 16-3t

TO LET—Two front rooms, partly furnished; situated on Dalton avenue. Apply "C." care Ledger office. 16-3t

WANTED—A nursemaid, also a good cook; excellent wages. Apply Mrs. R. W. Wood.

FOR SALE—Desirable all-modern seven-roomed bungalow on Thompson street. Reasonable terms. Apply Ledger office.

FOR SALE—Three-roomed, carpenter-built bungalow, artistic design, and excellent finish. Plastered and kalsomined inside, painted on outside. Location, McPherson avenue. Price, $750. Apply W. S. Pearson, Ledger office. 16-3t

LOST—Between Bleasdell's store and Prior street, on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, gold fob, with gold medal with red cross center attached. Finder will be suitably rewarded on presenting the fob at the police station. 15-tf

Boy, 14 years of age, honest and industrious seeks employment. David Thornton, Old Recreation ground. 1-ad

Fernie Orchestra

Musical Parties and Dances catered for. The best and very latest music in the district

For particular apply to
Thos. Mazzanobile, Box 233 Fernie
or Sig. Zaccarro

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